ANTIQUITIES
OF
GREAT BRITIAN

BY
STUKELEY

LOND. 1776.





William Carr.

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ITINERARIVM. CVRIOSVM.

CENTVRIA. I.

Stukeley delin.

ITINERARIUM CURIOSUM:

OR,

AN ACCOUNT OF THE

ANTIQUITIES,

AND REMARKABLE

CURIOSITIES

IN

NATURE OR ART,

OBSERVED IN TRAVELS THROUGH

GREAT BRITAIN.

ILLUSTRATED WITH COPPER PLATES.

CENTURIA I.

THE SECOND EDITION,

WITH LARGE ADDITIONS.

By WILLIAM STUKELEY, M. D. F. R. & A. S.

O Patria, O Divûm domus, Albion, inclyta bello!
O quam te memorem, quantum juvat uſque morari
Mirarique tuæ ſpectacula plurima terræ!

LONDON:

Printed for Meſſrs. Baker and Leigh, in York-Street, Covent-Garden.

M.DCC.LXXVI.

PREFACE.

THE intent of this Treatiſe is to oblige the curious in the Antiquities of Britain: it is an account of places and things from inſpection, not compiled from others' labours, or travels in one's ſtudy. I own it is a work crude and haſty, like the notes of a traveller that ſtays not long in a place; and ſuch it was in reality. Many matters I threw in only as hints for further ſcrutiny, and memorandums for myſelf or others: above all, I avoided prejudice, never carrying any author along with me, but taking things in the natural order and manner they preſented themſelves: and if my ſentiments of Roman ſtations, and other matters, happen not to coincide with what has been wrote before me; it was not that I differ from them, but things did not ſo appear to me. The prints, beſide their uſe in illuſtrating the diſcourſes, are ranged in ſuch a manner as to become an index of inquiries for thoſe that travel, or for a Britiſh Antiquary. I ſhall probably continue this method at reaſonable intervals. The whole is to invite Gentlemen and others in the country, to make reſearches of this nature, and to acquaint the world with them: they may be aſſured, that whatever accounts of this ſort they pleaſe to communicate to me, they ſhall be applied to proper uſe, and all due honour paid to the names of thoſe that favour me with a correſpondence ſo much to the glory and benefit of our country, which is my ſole aim therein.

It is evident how proper engravings are to preſerve the memory of things, and how much better an idea they convey to the mind than written deſcriptions, which often not at all, oftener not ſufficiently, explain them: beſide, they preſent us with the pleaſure of obſerving the various changes in the face of nature, of countries, and the like, through the current of time and viciſſitude of things. Theſe embelliſhments are the chief *deſiderata* of the excellent Mr. Camden's *Britannia*, and other writers of this ſort, whoſe pens were not ſo ready to deliver their

 ſentiments

ſentiments in lines as letters: and how hard it is for common artificers to draw from mere deſcription, or to expreſs well what they underſtand not, is obvious from our engravings in all ſciences. I am ſenſible enough, that large allowances muſt be made for my own performances in this kind, and ſome for the artificers parts therein, who, for want of more practice in ſuch works, cannot equal others abroad. I know not whether it will be an excuſe, or a fault, if I ſhould plead the expedition I uſed in the drawing part; but I may urge, that a private perſon, and a moderate fortune, may want many uſeful aſſiſtants and conveniences for that purpoſe. It is enough for me to point them out; to ſhow things that are fine in themſelves, and want little art to render them more agreeable, or that deſerve to be better done; or any way to contribute toward retrieving the noble monuments of our anceſtors; in which caſe only, we are behind other the learned nations in Europe. It is not that we have a leſs fund of curioſities than they, were the deſcription of them attempted by an abler hand, and more adequate expence.

Two or three of the plates are inſerted only as heads, being not referred to in the diſcourſe, as Tab. VIII. the ground-plot of the ruins of Whitehall. I myſelf never ſaw the palace, but was pleaſed that I chanced to take this draught of its ruinous ichnography, but the very week before totally deſtroyed. Thus much I thought owing to the venerable memory of that name, which is ever the word at ſea with Britiſh ſhips, and which makes the whole world tremble. Tab. X. is an ancient ſeal of the biſhops of Norwich.* This plate the learned and curious Mr. le Neve, Norroy king at arms, lent me out of his good will to promote the work: the ſeal is remarkable for having letters upon the edge, repreſented in the empty ringlet: the manner of it is like our milled money; but how it was performed in wax, is not eaſy to ſay. Tab. XV. was likewiſe lent me by Mr. Norroy abovesaid. I deſign always, in theſe collections of mine, to inſert one plate in a hundred, of ſome perſon's *effigies* that has deſerved well of the antiquities of Britain: it

* The late John Ives, Jun. Eſq; of Great Yarmouth, F. R & A. S. who was poſſeſſed of theſe Plates, kindly lent that of Sir Henry Spelman for this Edition: the other was re-engraved before the Editor knew in whoſe poſſeſſion they were.

it is but a juſt piece of gratitude to their memory. Tab. XL. (the Greek view at Athens) I took from an original drawing in Mr. Talman's collection. I have ſome more of that ſort: though they relate not to Britain, I do not fear the reader will be diſpleaſed with me on that account. How much rather ought we to lament the ſcarcity of ſuch! What noble monuments of Greece are ſunk into eternal oblivion, through want of Drawing in travellers that have been there in great numbers, or for want of encouragement to thoſe that are able! With what regret do I mention that moſt beautiful temple of Minerva in the citadel of Athens, without diſpute the fineſt building upon the globe, *anno* 1694! that year it was caſually blown up with gunpowder, and not a drawing of it preſerved.

The laſt plate, of the great conjunction of the five planets, I added as an *æra* of my book. This memorable appearance, becauſe it affected not the vulgar like a ſolar eclipſe, was almoſt neglected by the learned. I had a mind to do it juſtice by printing the type of it from the diagram ſent me by the great Dr. Halley. For my part, I congratulate myſelf for living in an age fruitful of theſe grand phænomena of the celeſtial bodies, and am pleaſed, that beſide the total eclipſe 1715, we have in the ſpace of two years this great conjunction, a tranſit of Mercury acroſs the ſun, a comet, the laſt eclipſe of the ſun, and in March next another great conjunction.

The numerous plates I have given the reader, of ground-plots and proſpects of Roman cities, I thought contributed much towards fixing their ſite, and preſerving their memory: they may be uſeful to curious inhabitants, in marking the places where antiquities are found from time to time, and in other reſpects. There are ſome few errors of the preſs eſcaped me, notwithſtanding all my care; but none, I think, of any conſequence. I have taken care to make the Index as inſtructing as I could. The title of *Roman roads* belongs to ſuch as are anonymous, or not commonly taken notice of: that of *Roman coins* points to ſuch places as are not Roman towns, or particularly deſcribed. *Etymology* includes only ſuch words as are ſcattered caſually in the work, or matters that are not comprehended under any other head; and ſo of the reſt.

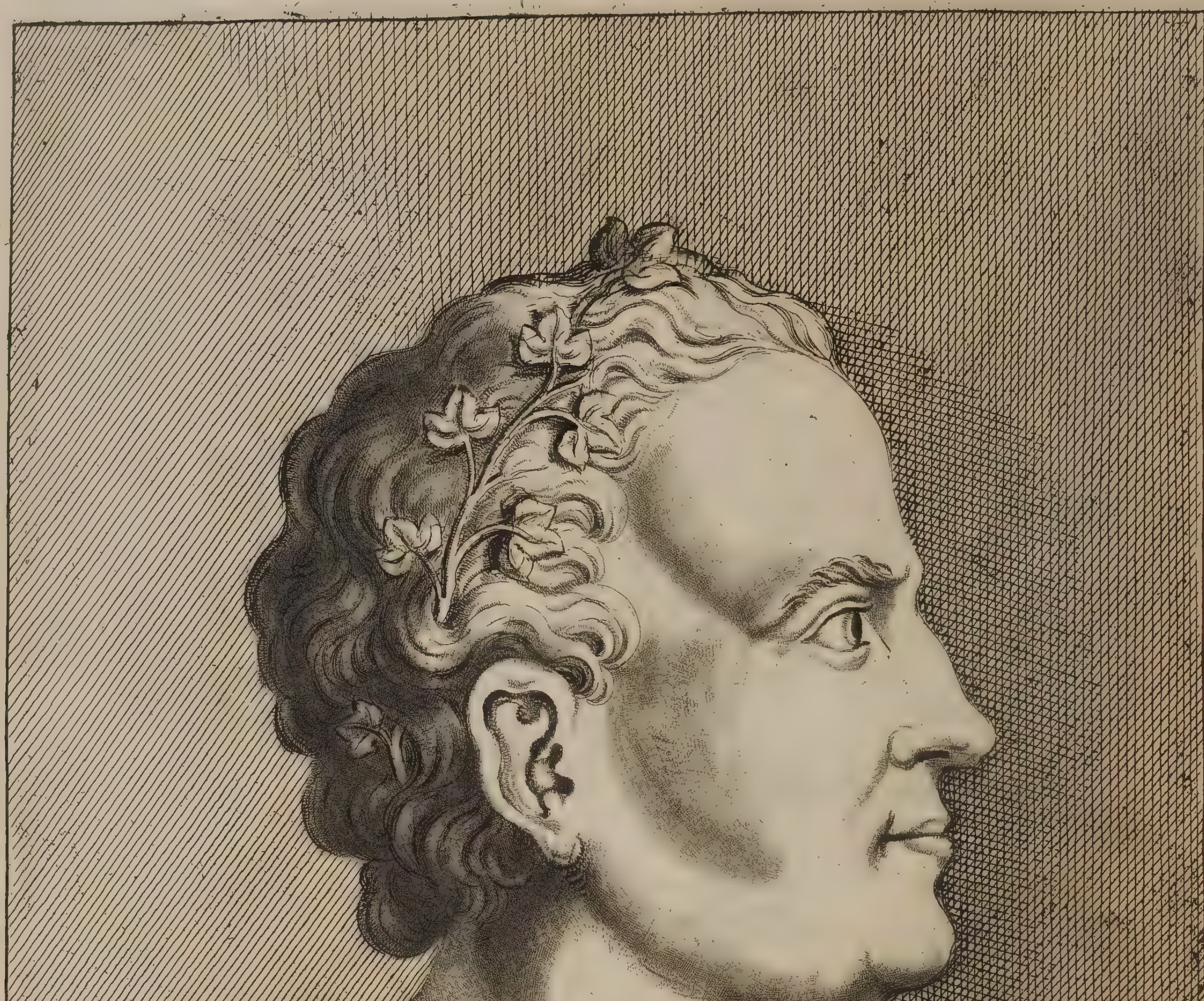
One general obſervation I have made within the ſhort ſpace of time my travels were limited to, that huſbandry, grazing, cultivation of waſte lands, all ſorts of trades and manufactures, towns and cities, are hugely improved; and eſpecially the multitude

titude of inhabitants is increaſed to a high proportion: the reaſon of it is not difficult to be gueſſed at.

What I ſhall next trouble the reader withall, will be my intended work, of the hiſtory of the ancient Celts, particularly the firſt inhabitants of Great Britain, which for the moſt part is now finiſhed. By what I can judge at preſent, it will conſiſt of four books in folio. I. The hiſtory of the origin and paſſage of the Celts from Aſia into the weſt of Europe, particularly into Britain; of their manners, language, &c. II. Of the religion, deities, prieſts, temples, and ſacred rites, of the Celts. III. Of the great Celtic temple at Abury in Wiltſhire, and others of that ſort. IV. Of the celebrated Stonehenge. There will be above 300 copper plates of a folio ſize, many of which are already engraven; and many will be of much larger dimenſions. Upon account, therefore, of the vaſt expence attending this work, I ſhall print no more than are ſubſcribed for; the money to be paid to me only. Thus much I thought fit to advertiſe the friendly reader.

Ormond-ſtreet, 26 *Dec.* 1724.

GULJEL-


Wm. STUKELEY
M. D.

GULIELMO STUKELEY, *M. D.*

Amicus Amico, &c.

LUbrica Romani dum Tu monumenta pererras
Nominis, & tacito ſaecula lapſa pede:
Docte opifex, variis ſeu vim ſermonibus addas,
Seu placet artifici pagina picta manu;
Quanta vetuſtatis ſummae miracula promis,
Obrutaque indigno moenia celſa ſitu!
Vindice Te, foſſas video procedere longas.
Per loca conſtratum devia ducit iter.
Nunc via ſublimi conſcendit vertice montes,
Flumina declivis nunc per aperta ruit.
Caſtra quot immenſo retegis conſtructa labore?
Et tua non ſinit ars oppida poſſe mori.
Hic mira antiquae pendent compagine portae,
Hic tremulo fulget lumine grata pharos.
Celſior exſurgit chartis Romana poteſtas
Clara tuis; ultro eſt faſſa ruina decus.
Ecce iterum ingenti pandunt curvamine ſedes,
Et plauſu reſonant amphitheatra novo.
Roma triumphato jamdudum languida mundo
Nequicquam invictam ſe ſupereſſe dolet.
Nec te dira cohors morborum ſola tremiſcit,
Aſt tempus medicas ſentit inerme manus.
Quantum Roma tibi, quantum Brittannia debet.
O ingens patriae, Romulidumque decus!
Accipe Phoebea merito digniſſime lauro,
Sint, quæ das aliis, ſaecula ſera tibi.

I. S.

GULIELMO STUKELEY, *M. D.* &c.

NEC ſola eſt medicina Tui, ſed Apolline dignam
Artem omnem recolis, mente, manuque potens.
Non modo reſtituis ſenio morbiſque gravatos,
Ad vitam reddis ſæcla ſepulta diu.
Te Lindenſis ager geſtit celebrare nepotem,
Quæque dedit, patriæ lumina grate refers.

GEOR. LYNN, Interior. Templ. Soc.

In

In Itinerarium Curioſum amici ſui chariſſima viri doctiſſimi & Cl. Domini Gulielmi Stukeleii M. D. CML. SRS. & Antiquar. Secretar.

O Jane bifrons! Temporis inclyte
Vindex remoti, de ſuperis videns
Poſt terga ſolus, nunc adeſto et
Egregium tueare amicum
Opuſque. templi janua ſit tui
Serata, dum ex his noſtra quietior
Diſcat juventus, quid avorum
Indomitæ potuere dextræ.
Quicquid Britannus ferre recuſans
Servile collo Romulidum jugum,
Terra ſua contentus egit,
Artibus ingenitis beatus.
Quicquid Quirites gentibus aſperis
Cultu renidens tradere providi:
Victoriam, Muſaſque & artes,
Arma ſimul rapiente dextra.
Nec veſtra omittit pagina Saxonem
Sicâ timendum, relligionibus
Valde revinctum: bellicoſis
Horribilemve Dacum carinis.
Nec tu recondis facta ſilentio
Præclara Normanni immemor inclyti;
Quorum omnium eſt imbutus Anglus
Sanguine, moribus, & vigore.
Quæ mira doctus condidit artifex
Excelſa priſci mœnia ſeculi,
Quæ ſtrata, pontes, templa, caſtra,
Amphitheatra, aſarota, turres!
Plaudit ſibi jam magna Britannia
Antiqua ſplendet gloria denuo.
Chartis reſurgit Stivecleji
Celſa canens iterum triumphos.

MAUR. JOHNSON, J. C.
Interioris Templi Soc. MDCCXXIV.

In Stukelejanas Antiquitates.

Deperditorum reſtitutor Temporum
Et veritatis in tenebris abditæ
Scrutator eruditus, arte quâ mirâ valet!
Retegit vetuſtum quicquid obſcuro ſinu
Abſcondit Ævum. Tempus, hic aciem tuæ
Falcis retundit invidam: fruſtra omnia
Comples ruinis. jam tuæ pereunt minæ.
Ipſæ perire nam ruinæ neſciunt.

M. M.

Ad Itinerarii Curioſi auctorem.

Quantum Roma tibi, et Romana Britannia debet,
Ingenui Vates, Vir celebrande, canant.
Me nec Roma modos ſuaves, nec Celtica tellus
Argutæ docuit ſtringere fila lyræ.
Muneris hoc igitur vani cur hybrida tentem
Normannus, Cimber, Saxo, Britannus ego?
Muſa negat, Natura negat, ſed ſuggerit unus
Qualiacunque poteſt carmina noſter Amor.

Gratulor inceptum tibi nobile, gratulor illis,
Inter quos nomen glorior eſſe meum:
Qui patriæ priſcas arteis, loca, nomina, & ipſas
Relliquias ſancta religione colunt;
Quo brevis oſtendis concluſus limite campi,
Limite quam nullo clauditur ingenium.
Quóque tuos ſenſus permulcet amore VETUSTAS,
Qui nullos caſus, ardua nulla fugis.
Per ſalebras aſp'ras, per tortas ambitiones,
Et cæcos calles, improbe, carpis ITER.
Stagna lacúſque inter, limoſáque paſcua Lindi,
Romanæ explorans avia ſtrata viæ.
Hic ubi ſorte dolens, pelagi tot jugera rector
Æquoris herboſi non ſua, rapta tenet.
Plura quidem tenuit, ſed juſſit Jupiter acres
Martigenas patrui vim cohibere ſui.
Haud ſecus ac juſſi faciunt, partémque receptam
Terreni, ut par eſt, æquoris eſſe jubent.
Cætera raptori quæ nunc manet Ennoſigæo,
Si quibus eſt armis, eſt repetenda tuis.
Qui terræ pelagíque adeo declivia monſtras,
Et quò præcipites Nereus urget equos:
Tanta mathematicis ſe tollit gloria veſtra
Artibus; at numeris grandior illa meis.
Me rapit addictum veterum admiratio rerum,
Plenáque deliciis pagina quæque ſuis.
Tu monumenta pius, monumentis adſtruis ipſis,
Perdita quæ fuerant, poſſe perire vetans.
Quid referam quantum tibi debet Claſſicus auctor,
Qui priſcas urbes, caſtráque priſca doces?
Mercator ſiccis quærens adamantas in oris,
Non tam conductam verſat avarus humum,
Quam tu cum nummos, urnas, & cætera ſigna
Antiquæ effodias indubitata notæ.
Nomina, quæ fuerant olim, Romana reducis,
Perdita reſtituens, obſolefacta novans.
Nec te, antiquarum tam mira peritia vocum eſt,
Fallunt Teutonici, barbaricique ſoni.
Hiſtoriam quantum decoras, ſi dicere vellem,
Hiſtoriam videar ſcribere, non literas.

Tu

Tu das præteritis veluti præſentibus uti,
Et redeunt ſcriptis ſecula lapſa tuis.
Detrahis ancipiti Jano mirabile monſtrum,
Et recta facie cernere cuncta jubes.
Sed dum commendo tua, carmine digna Maronis.
Ingenii culpâ detero, ſcripta, mei.
Macte tua virtute eſto, patriamque quotannis
Quo pede cœpiſti demereare. Vale.

R. AINSWORTH.

To Dr. Stukeley, upon his *Itinerarium Curioſum.*

HAIL, Baxter lives! in each deſcriptive page
Are ſeen the labours of the Roman age:
What ere the ſons of Rome or Albion knew,
We here diſcern at one compendious view.
Thus taught we paſs the Caledonian flood,
Or fertile plains that ſmile from Cimbric blood:
Where Vaga's ſtreams glide murmuring near the tomb,
(Darkſome receſs) where mighty Chiefs of Rome
Have ſlumber'd ages in its ſilent gloom:
Where airy lamps the diſtant ſailor guide,
Or where the labour'd arch deceives the tide:
Where Geta kept the Belgic youth in awe,
Or where Papinian gave the Roman law.
Pleas'd I behold Sabrina's ſilver ſtream,
Or hear the murmurs of the doubtful Teme.
With you, methinks, from Cred'nil I ſurvey
Th' important conflict of the furious day:
See, ſee! Frontinus fierce in armour ſhine,
Where the war burns upon the vale of Eigne.
Here on the plains of Aricon we learn
Life's various period from the peaceful urn.
Yon hoary Druids pray celeſtial aid,
Where ſacred oaks diffuſe a ſolemn ſhade;
Each branch aſpiring to the bleſt abode
Lifts up the vows of Britain to the God.
Go on, my friend! the curious theme purſue,
The myſtic ſcenes of early time review,
And tell Britannia, Baxter lives in you.

JAMES HILL, J.C.
Middle-Temple, London, Dec. 1. 1724.


MAPPA BRITTANIÆ FACIE ROMANÆ SECUNDUM FIDEM MONUMENTORUM PERVETERUM DEPICTA.
MARE THULE
MARE GERMANICUM.
GALLIÆ BELGICÆ
GALLIA
GALLIÆ CELTICÆ PARS
Armoricæ civitates
OCEANUS BRITTANICUS.
Fretum Britta.
MARE ORCADUM
ALBION
CALEDONIA
VESPASIANA
FLAVIA
MAXIMA
BRITANNIA
VALENTIA
MARE INTER NUM
MARE VERGIVUM.
OCEANUS DEUCALEDONIUS
OCEANUS ATHLANTICUS qui et BRITTANICUS
HYBERNIA
SCOTTI
CASSITERIDES
Tabulam hanc Geographicam Antiquitatis Patriæ Cimélium celeberrimo viro Gulielmo Stukeley. M.D. C.L.M. F.R.S. cet observantiæ testandæ ergo D. D. Carolus Bertramus 1755.
SI SIT PRUDENTIA
C. Bertramus ipse delin: ab Orig: et sculpsit.

ITINERARIUM CURIOSUM, &c.

ITER DOMESTICUM. I.

I, fuge, ſed poteras tutior eſſe domi. MART.

To MAURICE JOHNSON, Jun. *Eſq.* *Barriſter at Law of the* Inner-Temple.

THE amity that long ſubſiſted between our families giving birth to an early acquaintance, a certain ſameneſs of diſpoſition, particularly a love to antient learning, advanced our friendſhip into that confidence, which induces me to prefix your name to this little ſummary of what has occurred to me worth mentioning in our native country, HOLLAND, in Lincolnſhire; but chiefly intended to provoke you to purſue a full hiſtory thereof, who have ſo large a fund of valuable papers and collections relating thereto, and every qualification neceſſary for the work. That theſe memoirs of mine are ſo ſhort, is becauſe ſcarce more time than that of childhood I there ſpent, and when I but began to have an inclination for ſuch enquiries: that the reſt which follow are grown to ſuch a bulk as to become the preſent volume, is owing to my reſidence at London. Great as are the advantages of this capital, for opportunities of ſtudy, or for the beſt converſation in the world, yet I ſhould think a confinement to it inſupportable, and cry out with the poet,

> *Invideo vobis agros, formoſaque prata.* Virg.
> I envy you your fields and paſtures fair.

which engages me to make an excurſion now and then into the country: and this is properly taking a review of pure nature; for life here may be called only artificial, eſpecially when fixed down to it; like the gaudy entries upon a theatre, where a pompous character is ſupported for a little while, and then makes an exit ſoon forgotten. My anceſtors, both paternal and maternal, having lived, from times immemorial, in or upon the edges of our marſhy level, perhaps gave me that melancholic diſpoſition, which renders the buſtlings of an active and ſhowy life diſagreeable. The fair allurements of the buſineſs of a profeſſion, which have been in my road, cannot induce me wholly to forſake the ſweet receſſes of contemplation, that real life, that tranquillity of mind, only to be

 met

met with in proper ſolitude; where I might make the moſt of the pittance of time allotted by Fate, and if poſſible doubly over enjoy its fleeting ſpace. I own a man is born for his country and his friends, and that he ought to ſerve them in his beſt capacity; yet he confeſſedly claims a ſhare in himſelf: and that, in my opinion, is enjoying one's ſelf; not, as the vulgar think, in heaping up immoderate riches, titles of honour, or in empty, irrational pleaſures, but in ſtoring the mind with the valuable treaſures of the knowledge of divine and human things. And this may in a very proper ſenſe be called the ſtudy of Antiquities.

Of the ſtudy of ANTIQUITIES.

I need not make an apology to you for that which ſome people of terreſtrial minds think to be a meagre and uſeleſs matter; for truly what is this ſtudy, but ſearching into the fountain-head of all learning and truth? Some antient philoſophers have thought that knowledge is only reminiſcence. If we extend this notion no further than as to what has been ſaid and done before us, we ſhall not be miſtaken in aſſerting that the paſt ages bore men of as good parts as we: enquiry into their thoughts and actions is learning; and happy for us if we can improve upon them, and find out things they did not know, by help of their own clue. All things upon this voluble globe are but a ſucceſſion, like the ſtream of a river: the higher you go, the purer the fluid, leſs tainted with corruptions of prejudice or craft, with the mud and ſoil of ignorance. Here are the things themſelves to ſtudy upon; not words only, wherein too much of learning has conſiſted. If we examine into the antiquities of nations that had no writing among them, here are their monuments: theſe we are to explore, to ſtrike out their latent meaning; and the more we reaſon upon them, the more reaſon ſhall we find to admire the vaſt ſize of the gigantic minds of our predeceſſors, the great and ſimple majeſty of their works, and wherein mainly lies the beauty and the excellence of matters of antiquity. But more eſpecially it is not without a happy omen, that the moderns have exerted themſelves in earneſt, to rake up every duſt of paſt times, moved by the evident advantages therefrom accruing, in the underſtanding their invaluable writings, which have eſcaped the common ſhipwreck of time. It is from this method we muſt obtain an accurate intelligence of thoſe principles of learning and foundations of all ſcience: it is from them we advance our minds immediately to the ſtate of manhood, and without them the world 5000 years old would but begin to think like a child. Nothing more illuſtrates this than looking into the comments that were wrote upon them 200 years ago, voluminous enough, but barbarous, poor, and impertinent, when compared to the ſolid performances of learned men ſince, whoſe heads were enriched with an exact ſearch into the cuſtoms, manners and monuments of the writers. Hence it is, that hiſtory, geography, mathematics, philoſophy, the learned profeſſions, law, divinity, our own faculty, and the muſes in general, flouriſh like a freſh garden richly watered and cultivated, weeded from rubbiſh of logomachy and barren muſhrooms, gay with thriving and beautiful plants of true erudition, inoculated upon the ſtocks of the antients.

Of BRITAIN

If ruminating upon antiquities at home be commendable, travelling at home for that purpoſe can want no defence; it is ſtill coming nearer the lucid ſprings of truth. The ſatisfaction of viewing realities has led infinite numbers of its admirers through the labours and dangers of ſtrange countries, through oceans, immoderate heats and colds, over rugged mountains, barren ſands and deſerts, ſavage inhabitants, and a million of perils; and the world is filled with accounts of them. We export yearly our own

treaſures

treaſures into foreign parts, by the genteel and faſhionable *tours* of France and Italy, and import ſhip-loads of books relating to their antiquities and hiſtory (it is well if we bring back nothing worſe) whilſt our own country lies like a neglected province. Like untoward children, we look back with contempt upon our own mother. The antient Albion, the valiant Britain, the renowned England, big with all the bleſſings of indulgent nature, fruitful in ſtrengths of genius, in the great, the wiſe, the magnanimous, the learned and the fair, is poſtponed to all nations. Her immenſe wealth, traffic, induſtry; her flowing ſtreams, here fertile plains, her delightful elevations, pleaſant proſpects, curious antiquities, flouriſhing cities, commodious inns, courteous inhabitants, her temperate air, her glorious ſhow of liberty, every gift of providence that can make her the envy and the deſirable miſtreſs of the whole earth, is ſlighted and diſregarded.

You, Sir, to whom I pretend not to talk in this manner, well know that I had a deſire by this preſent work, however mean, to rouſe up the ſpirit of the Curious among us, to look about them and admire their native furniture: to ſhow them we have rarities of domeſtic growth. What I offer them is an account of my journeyings hitherto, but little indeed, and with expedition enough, with accuracy no more than may be expected from a traveller; for truth in every particular, I can vouch only for my own ſhare, ſtrangers muſt owe ſomewhat to informations. I can aſſure you I endeavoured as much as poſſible not to be deceived, nor to deceive the reader. It was ever my opinion that a more intimate knowledge of Britain more becomes us, is more uſeful and as worthy a part of education for our young nobility and gentry as the view of any tranſmarine parts. And if I have learnt by ſeeing ſome places, men and manners, or have any judgment in things, it is not impoſſible to make a claſſic journey on this ſide the ſtreights of Dover.

Thus much at leaſt I thought fit to premiſe in favour of the ſtudy of antiquities. And with particular deference to the ſociety of Britiſh Antiquaries in London, to whom I remember with pleaſure you firſt introduced me: ſince for ſome time I have had the honour of being their ſecretary; to them I beg leave to conſecrate the following work. To the right honourable the Earl of Hartford the illuſtrious and worthy Preſident, the right honourable the Earl of Winchelſea, Peter le Neve, eſq; Roger Gale, eſq; the illuſtrious and worthy Vice-preſidents, and to the learned Members thereof. Then, leſt I ſhould fall under my own cenſure paſſed upon others, that know leaſt of things neareſt them, I ſhall deliver my thoughts about the hiſtory of Holland before mentioned, which may ſerve as a ſhort comment upon the map of this country which I publiſhed laſt year, with a purpoſe of aſſiſting the gentlemen that are commiſſioners of ſewers there, though it is of ſuch a bulk as cannot conveniently be inſerted into this volume.

If we caſt our eyes upon the geography of England, we muſt obſerve that much of the eaſtern ſhore is flat, low ground, whilſt the weſtern is ſteep and rocky. This holds generally true throughout the globe as to its great parts, countries or iſlands, and likewiſe particularly as to its little ones, mountains and plains. I mean, that mountains are ſteep and abrupt to the weſt,* eſpecially the north-weſt, and have a gentle declivity eaſtward or to the ſouth-eaſt, and that plains ever deſcend eaſtward. I wonder very much that this remark has never been made. I took notice of it in our own country, almoſt before

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* Cum perpetui ferè & aſperrimi montes ſint verſus occaſum.—Baxteri Gloſſarium, voce *Ordini.*

I had ever been out of it, in the univerſal declivity of that level eaſtward, in thoſe parts where it did not by that means regard the ocean; particularly in South Holland, or the wapentake of Elho: the natural deſcent of water therein is not to the ſea, as the rivers run, but directly eaſtward, and that very conſiderable. Beſide, the current of every river is lower as more eaſtward: thus the Welland is higher in level than the Nen, the Nen than the Ouſe; and probably at firſt both emptied themſelves by the Ouſe or Lyn river as moſt eaſtward. I obſerved in June 1732, that the Peterborough river Nen would willingly diſcharge itſelf into Whitleſea mere, and ſo to the Ouſe at Lyn, if it were not hindered by the ſluice at Horſey bridge by the river Nen. I ſee no difficulty to attribute the reaſon of it to the rotation of the globe. Thoſe that have gone about to demonſtrate to us that famous problem of the earth's motion, have found out many mathematical and abſtracted proofs for that purpoſe, but neglected this which is moſt ſenſible and before our eyes every minute. It is a property of matter, that when whirled round upon an *axis*, it endeavours to fly from the *axis*, as we ſee in the motion of a wheel, the dirt and looſe parts are thrown the contrary way in a tangent line. This is owing to the natural inactivity of matter, which is not eaſily ſuſceptible of motion. Now at the time that the body of the earth was in a mixt ſtate between ſolid and fluid, before its preſent form of land and ſea was perfectly determined, the almighty Artiſt gave it its great diurnal motion. By this means the elevated parts or mountainous tracts, as they conſolidated whilſt yet ſoft and yielding, flew ſomewhat weſtward, and ſpread forth a long declivity to the eaſt: the ſame is to be ſaid of the plains, their natural deſcent tending that way, and, as I doubt not, of the ſuperfice of the earth below the ocean. This critical minute is ſublimely deſcribed by the admirable poet and obſerver of nature,

Namque canebat, uti magnum per inane coacta
Semina terrarumque, animæque, mariſque fuiſſent,
Et liquidi ſimul ignis. Ut his exordia primis
Omnia, & ipſe tener mundi concreverit orbis.
Tum durare ſolum & diſcludere nerea ponto
Cœperit, & rerum paulatim ſumere formas. Virg. Ecl. vi.

which may thus be engliſhed.

He ſang, how from the mighty void, in one
Large ſpace, collected were the fluid ſeeds
Of earth, air, ſea and fire; from theſe came all.
The callow world became one maſſive globe;
The ocean by the hard'ning ground disjoin'd,
New forms ſuspris'd the beauteous face of things.

The truth of this obſervation I have ſeen univerſally confirmed in all my travels, and innumerable inſtances of it will occur to the reader throughout theſe diſcourſes. I deſign another time profeſſedly to treat of it in a philoſophical way. But conſequent to this doctrine it is that we have ſo large a quantity of this marſhland in the middle of the eaſtern ſhore of England, ſeeming as if made by the waſhings and *eluvies* of the many rivers that fall that way, ſuch as the Welland, the Witham, the Nen, the Ouſe great and little, together with many other ſtreams of inferior note. Theſe all empty themſelves into the great bay formed between the Lincolnſhire wolds and cliffs of Norfolk, called by Ptolemy *Mentaris æſtuarium*, as rightly corrected

corrected by Mr. Baxter, ſeeing it is compoſed of the mouths of ſo many rivers; *Ment*, or *Mant*, ſignifying *oſtium* in the Britiſh language. Beſide the great quantity of high and inland country that diſcharges its waters this way, even as far as Fritwell in Oxfordſhire; all the level country lies before it, extending itſelf from within ſome few miles of Cambridge ſouth, to Keal hills near Bolingbroke in Lincolnſhire north, about ſixty miles long, known by the names of the Iſle of Ely, Holland and Marſhland. This country, ſince the flood, I believe was much in the ſame ſtate as at preſent, and for its bulk the richeſt ſpot of ground in the kingdom; once well inhabited by gentry, eſpecially the religious. I apprehend the more inland part of it, the Iſle of Ely, Deeping Fen, &c. was not in diſtant ages in ſo bad a condition as now, becauſe the natural drainage of it was better, before the ſea had by degrees added ſo much ſolid ground upon the coaſts.

In this country I have obſerved abundance of old Welſh words left among us; and I am perſuaded that the name of Holland is derived from that language, though now terminated by a later word, as is frequent enough. It ſignifies no more than ſalt or marſh land, ſuch as is gained from the ſea; and to this day we call the marſhes adjoining to, and ſometime overflowed by the ſea, *ſalt marſhes*. Likewiſe upon the ſea ſhore they formerly made ſalt in great abundance. The hills all along upon the ſea bank, the remains of ſuch works, are ſtill called ſalt hills: ſuch are at Fleet, Holbech, Goſberton, Wainflet,* &c. Many names of rivers and roads, thence derived, remain ſtill, ſuch as Salters Lode, Salteney Gate, &c. *Hallt* in the Britiſh is *ſalſus*, ſalt, as ἅλς in the Greek is *mare*, the ſea; and moſt evidently borrowed from the Britiſh, becauſe of its moſt notorious quality. The adjoining part of this country in Norfolk, is called marſh land, in the very ſame ſenſe: ſo is Zeland and Holland at the mouth of the Rhine, where our Cimbric anceſtors once lived. In the Cimbric Cherſoneſs, now Denmark, is Halland, a diviſion of the country by the Saxons called *Halgo land*. Vid. Spelman's Glaſſary, voce *Sciringes heal*. Holſatia, Holſtein, &c. and our Holderneſs in Yorkſhire, muſt thus be underſtood. Hence the iſle of Ely too is denominated, the very word *heli* being *ſalſugo* in the Britiſh. This, in the moſt antient Britiſh times, was as much marſh land as our wapentake of Elho is now, which acknowledges the ſame original; *hoe* ſignifying a parcel of high ground. HOLLAND, *its name.*

We may be aſſured that this whole country was well inhabited by the antient Britons, and that as far as the ſea coaſts, eſpecially the iſlets and higher parts more free from ordinary inundations of the rivers, or though not imbanked above the reach of the ſpring tides; for the nature of this place perfectly anſwered their guſto, both as affording abundant paſturage for their cattle, wherein their chief ſuſtenance and employment conſiſted, and in being ſo very ſecure from incurſion and depredations of war and troubleſome neighbours, by the difficult fens upon the edge of the high country. Here I have not been able to meet with any remains of them, except it be the great quantity of *tumuli*, or barrows, in all theſe parts; ſcarce a pariſh without one or more of them. They are generally of a very conſiderable bulk, much too large for Roman; nor has any thing Roman been diſcovered in cutting them through; though, a few years ago, two or three were dug quite away near Boſton, and another at Frampton, to make brick of, or to mend the highways. I gueſs theſe were the high places of worſhip among our Cimbrian predeceſſors, purpoſely caſt up, becauſe there *Firſt Inhabitants the* BRITONS.

* At Hall, by Inſpruck, ſalt-rocks, ſays Mr. Addiſon in his Italian Travels.

are no natural hills in theſe parts; and we know antiquity affected places of elevation for religious rites. No doubt, ſome are places of ſepulture, eſpecially ſuch as are very frequent upon the edges of the high countries all around, looking down upon the fens. Hither ſeem to have been carried the remains of great men, whoſe habitations were in the marſhy grounds, who choſe to be buried upon higher ground than where they lived; as is the caſe all over England; for the *tumuli* are commonly placed upon the brink of hills hanging over a valley, where doubtleſs their dwellings were.

ROMANS. But when the Romans had made conſiderable progreſs in reducing this iſland into the regular form of a province, and began the mighty work of laying down the great military ways; then I ſuppoſe it was, that they caſt their eyes upon this fertile and wide-extended plain, and projected the draining it. In the reign of Nero, in all probability, they made the *Hermen Street*,* as now called by a Saxon word equivalent to the Latin *via militaris*. That this was the firſt, ſeems intimated by the name, in that it has retained κατ' ἐξοχὴν, what is but a common appellative of ſuch roads. This noble work, taking in the whole of it, was intended to be a meridian line running from the ſouthern ocean, through London, to the utmoſt bounds of Scotland. This may be inferred from the main of it, which runs directly north and ſouth. And another argument of its early date, drawn from three remarkable particularities, I have obſerved in travelling upon it, and which ſhow it was begun before that notable people had a thorough knowledge of the geography of the iſland. One is, its deviation weſtward as it advances towards theſe fens from London: another is, the new branch, drawn a little beyond Lincoln weſtward into Yorkſhire, out of the principal ſtem going to the Humber: a third is, that it is double in Lincolnſhire. Of theſe I ſhall ſpeak again when we come to the following *Iter Romanum*. Now we will only conſider ſuch part of it as has relation to the country we are upon; and that is the road going from Caſter by Peterburgh to Sleford in this county, which is undoubtedly Roman, and which firſt occaſioned the draining this fenny tract, and ſurely more antient than that which goes above Stanford, and along the heathy part of the county to Lincoln. My reaſoning depends upon the manner of the road itſelf, and upon that other great work which accompanies it, called the *Cardike*, equally to be aſcribed to the ſame authors. This road is nearer the firſt intention of a meridian line than the other: but, when they found it carried them through a low country, where it perpetually needed reparation, and that they muſt neceſſarily decline weſtward to reach Lincoln, they quitted it, and ſtruck out a new one, more weſterly, that ſhould run altogether upon better ground. This, if we have leave to gueſs, was done after the time of Lollius Urbicus, lieutenant under Antoninus Pius, who with great induſtry and courage had extended and ſecured the whole province as far as Edinburgh. Then it was they had time and opportunity to complete the work in the beſt manner, being perfect maſters of the country, and of its geography: and this road was for the ready march of their armies and proviſions to ſuccour thoſe northern frontiers. But it ſeems as if they had long before that time brought the Hermen Street as far as Lincolnſhire,† eſpecially that eaſtern branch, or original ſtem, of which we are

The HERMEN STREET.

TAB.LVI.

* Cæſar calls Arminius a German general, whoſe proper name was *Harman*, or *Herman*, which ſignifies in that language the General of an Army.

† The 6th of Auguſt, 1733, I went to meet Mr. Roger Gale coming from Peterborough. I ſtaid at the Roman road, on that high hill, they have lately afreſh plowed up ſome of the heath. It is ſurprizing to ſee how thick the foſſil ſhells lay juſt under the ſurface, turned to ſtone; cockles, muſcles, bivalves, whilks, and many more. I meaſured the adventitious turf grown over the Roman road: at a breach, it is almoſt ſix inches.

are treating, and that as early as the reign of Nero, and at the ſame time made the Cardike. I ſhall give you my further reaſons for this conjecture, and nothing more than conjecture can be expected in ſuch matters.

Old HERMEN-STREET.

The road which we ſuppoſe the original ſtem of the Hermen Street goes in a direct line, and full north and ſouth from Durobrivæ, or Caſter, to Sleford; and there, for aught I know, it terminates. It is manifeſt, that if it had been carried further in that direction, it would have paſſed below Lincoln heath, and arrive at the river where it is not fordable. It parts from the preſent and real Hermen Street at Upton, a mile north of Caſter; but this is continued in a ſtrait line, which demonſtrates that it is the original one: the other goes from it with an angular branching. This traverſes the river Welland at Weſtdeeping, and is carried in a high bank acroſs the watery meadows of Lolham bridges.* Theſe are numerous and large arches made upon the road, to let the waters paſs through, taken notice of by the great Camden as of antiquity; and no doubt originally Roman: then it croſſes the Glen at Catebridge, (whereabouts it is now called King's-gate, *via regia)* to Bourn, (where Roman coins are often found, many in poſſeſſion of Joſ. Banks, jun. eſq.) ſo to Fokingham and Sleaford. It is now called Longdike. All along parallel to this road runs a famous old drain, called *Cardike.*† Mr. Morton has been very curious in tracing it out through his county, Northamptonſhire. I am ſorry I have not yet had opportunity to purſue his laudable example, in finiſhing the courſe of it through Lincolnſhire: but as far as I have obſerved it, it is marked in the map. This is a vaſt artificial canal drawn north and ſouth upon the edge of the fens, from Peterburgh river to Lincoln river, about fifty mile long, and by the Romans without all peradventure. It is taken notice of by ſerjeant Callis, our countryman, in his readings on the ſewers. That wiſe people, with a greatneſs of thought peculiar to themſelves, obſerved the great uſe of ſuch a channel, that by water carriage ſhould open an inland traffic between their two great colonies of Durobrivæ and Lindum, or Lincoln, without going round the hazardous voyage of the Eſtuary: juſt ſuch was the policy of Corbulo in Tacitus, Annal. xi. *Ne tamen miles otium indueret inter Moſam Rhenumque trium & viginti millium ſpatio foſſam produxit, qua incerta oceani evitarentur.* And leſt the ſoldiery ſhould be idle, he drew a dike for the ſpace of three and twenty miles between the Maeſe and the Rhine, whereby the dangers of the ocean are avoided; which is exactly a parallel caſe with ours. Beſides, it is plain that by intercepting all the little ſtreams coming down from the high country, and naturally over-flowing our levels, it would much facilitate the draining thereof, which at this time they muſt have had in view. This canal enters Lincolnſhire at Eaſt-deeping, proceeding upon an exact level, which it takes induſtriouſly between the high and low grounds all the way, by Langtoft and Baſton: paſſing the river Glen at Highbridge, it runs in an uninterrupted courſe as far as Kyme: beyond that I have not yet followed it; but I ſuppoſe it meets Lincoln river near Waſhenburgh, and where probably they had a fort to ſecure the navigation, as upon other proper intermediate places, ſuch as

The CARDIKE.

* Lolham and Torphall, two royal manors belonging to Margaret counteſs of Richmond, who lived at Colliweſton, a great old houſe at Lolham, which has been moted about. At Torphall the foundation of an antient tower forty foot ſquare.

Mr. Samuel Parker gave me, 1735, a ſilver Antoninus found by the Cardike on the back of Peterborough minſter: the reverſe, COS. III. DES. IIII. Many Roman coins found in digging in the ruins of the minſter.

At Moreton upon the Cardike, much Roman coin found.

† *Cardike* is Britiſh: *Cæirs* is *palus.*

as Walcot, Garick, Billingborough, Waldram-hall, Narborough, Eye antiently Ege, *agger*; and I imagine St. Peter's de Burgo hence owes its original: and a place called Low there, a camp ditched about, juſt where the Cardike begins on one ſide the river: another ſuch fortification at Horſey bridge on the other ſide the river: all theſe names point out ſome antient works. It is all the way threeſcore foot broad, having a large flat bank, on both ſides, for the horſes that drew their boats. Roman coins are frequently found through its whole length, as you well know, who are poſſeſſed of many of them of different emperors. Now it ſeems to me highly probable that Catus Decianus, the procurator in Nero's time, was the projector both of this road and this canal, two notable examples in different kinds of Roman induſtry and judgment; and the memorial of the author of ſo great a benefit to the country is handed down to us in ſeveral particulars; as that of Cateſbridge before mentioned upon the road, and of Catwater, a ſtream derived from this artificial channel, at the very place where it begins, to the Nen at Doveſdale bar: likewiſe at Doveſdale bar comes in another ſtream from the north, from a place by Shephey bank, called Catſcove corner; and this was firſt hinted to me by our deceaſed friend, the learned and reverend Mr. John Britain, late ſchoolmaſter of Holbech: to which we may add Catley, a town near Walcot upon the Cardike beyond Kyme; and Catthorp, a village near Stanfield, upon the road. We may likewiſe upon the ſame grounds conjecture that Lollius Urbicus repaired this work; whence it ſeems that his name, though corrupted, is preſerved in Lolham bridges; for there is no town of that kind near it. Vid. Gale's *Itinerar*. pag. 28. Lowlsworth upon the Hermen Street without Biſhops-Gate, in Spittle-Fields. Certainly this is a good hint for our imitation, had we a like public ſpirit. Now this road thus accompanying the canal, was of great ſervice to the traders, who might have an eye upon their veſſels all the while. And even after the projection of the other branch which goes to Lincoln upon the higher ground, the navigation here was undoubtedly continued in full perfection, till the Romans left the iſland; for ſuch is its advantage of ſituation, that it could never want water, nor ever overflow: that ſtream of Catwater ſeems to be cut on purpoſe, at leaſt ſcoured up, to preſerve theſe uſes in drawing off the floods of Peterburgh river into the Nen, if its proper channel was not ſufficient. The meaning of the word *Cardike* is no more than Fendike: we uſe the word ſtill in this country, to ſignify watery, boggy places: it is of Britiſh original.

I doubt not but that the Romans likewiſe made that other cut, between Lincoln river and the Trent, called the Foſs: the name ſeems to indicate it, as well as the thing itſelf; for it is but a conſequent of the Cardike, and formed on the ſame idea: ſo that I ſuppoſe it was not originally cut, but ſcoured by Henry I. as Hoveden mentions: then the navigation was continued by land from Peterborough quite to York, and this was very uſeful to the Romans in their northern wars. The other way they might come from Huntingdon.

The 20th of October, 1726, I traced the Cardike round the outſkirts of Sir William Ellys's park of Nockton: it runs near the ſite of the old priory, whoſe ruins are juſt viſible: it bounds the park entirely on the fen ſide, and is very perfect thereabouts; the high-country ſtreams from Dunſton, and others, running along it, We ſaw where it croſſed a marſhy valley, and reached the oppoſite high ground in its courſe to Waſhenburgh. A well of the old priory is well preſerved, remarkably good water.

That

That part of the Cardike between Lincoln and the Trent was begun to be cleanſed by biſhop Atwater, but he died before completed. It is highly probable that the Romans called our Cardike *Foſſa*, which happens to be preſerved only on that part between Lincoln and the Trent.

The Foſsdike in being in Edward the Confeſſor's time. Vide Camden, *Nottingham*.

Cardike runs cloſe by Thurlby town end.

The marquis of Lindſey gave me an exceeding fair Maximinus; the reverſe, GENIO POP. ROM. found at Grimsthorp.

Mrs. Tichmus of Stamford told me ſhe once had many Roman coins, from a great parcel found at or near Sleford.

The 18th of October, 1728, I travelled on the Roman road, the eaſtern branch of the Hermen Street from Sleford, for about three miles ſouthward. I obſerved that it went not to Sleford town directly, but to the old houſe of Sir Robert Carr's, formerly Lord Huſſey's (attainted for treaſon in time of Henry VIII.) called Old Place. We ſaw by the way, on the eaſt ſide the road, a mile or more ſouth of Sleford, an old work, ſquare, ditched about, large, with an entry from the road; the earth of the vallum thrown on both ſides.

But it was not enough for the Romans thus to provide for commerce and travelling, without they ſet proper ſtations or manſions for the reception of negociators and the like. Accordingly we find the diſtance between Caſter and Lincoln, about 40 miles, has two towns upon it at proper intervals for lodging; theſe are Sleaford and Stanfield: the original names of them are in irrecoverable ſilence, but the eternity of the Romans is inherent. At Sleaford they have found many Roman coins, eſpecially of SLEAFORD
the Conſtantine family and their wives, about the caſtle and the ſpring- Ro. *town*.
head a little above the town. It is probable that Alexander, the biſhop of Lincoln, built his work upon the ſite of a Roman citadel. Beſide, at Sleaford comes in the other Roman road from the fen country by Brig-end cauſeway, and at the interſection of theſe two roads the old town ſtood. At Stanfield, which is a little village near Burn, they find daily the foundations STANFIELD
of buildings, innumerable coins and other antiquities, of which yourſelf Ro. *town*.
and our friend Mr. John Hardy have a good quantity. Theſe are chiefly dug up in a cloſe called Blackfield, from the extraordinary richneſs of the ground. It ſtands half a mile off the road upon elevated ground, whence you may ſee Spalding, Boſton, and the whole level: it is now only of ſome note for a good chalybeat ſpring.

I ſhall rehearſe a few things I have noted hereabouts, and then we will deſcend into Holland. The following antient part of the genealogy of the inheritors of Brun, or Bourn, contains ſeveral antiquities hereabouts. The ſpring-head at Bourn, near the caſtle belonging to them, is remarkable for its largeneſs and quickneſs.

* Duke Oſlac, 960, in the time of Edgar, ſays Ingulfus, p. 67. falſly ſirnamed De Wake in the Life of Hereward.

Goda = Walt. Mant.

†Ralph E. of Hereford, ſirnamed Scalre.

‡ Morcar, Lord of Brun, ſecond ſon of Algar earl of Leiceſter. V. Peck, A. S. iii. f. 28.§

Roger, Lord of Brun 1060.

Leofric = Edina, great grand-daughter of Oſlac. Vita Hereward. Ingulf. p. 67.

‖Hereward the famous outlaw = Thurfrida, vit. Hereward. This Hereward was the hero of his time, and did many notable exploits. He was nephew to Brando, abbot of Peterburgh. Vid. Dugdale's Imbanking.

Hugh Evermue, lord of Deping and Brun. = Thurfrida heireſs. Ingulph. p. 67.

Richard

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* Oſlac, ambaſſador from Athelwolf, king of the Weſt Saxons, anno 851, to Bertulf, king of Mercia, witneſs to a charter of Bertulf's to Croyland abbey, Ingulf, p. 490. This was done at a parliament held at Kingſbury, a manor of the kings of Mercia, near Verolanum, and near where Offa had built the monaſtery to St. Alban. I ſuppoſe Oſlac, often mentioned in charters about 966, in Ingulf and others, to be Oſlac, in the time of king Edgar, partner with earl Oſul in the government of Northumberland, by king Edred conſtituted. His hand is at king Edred's charter to Croyland, anno 948; to that of king Edgar, in 966; and to that of king Edgar to Peterborough, 970. Roger de Hoveden, p. 243. Oſlac, butler to Athelwolf, was a Goth by origin, ſays Rog. de Hoveden, deſcended from Stuf and Withgar, two earls and brothers, who received the Iſle of Wight from their uncle, king Cerdic, and Cinric his ſon, their couſin.

† Ralf, or Radinus Scalre, ſon to Goda, ſiſter to king Edward: he is buried at Peterborough. Leofric, lord of Brun, was couſin to him. Earl Rodulf was ſon to Goda. William Malmſbury, p. 45. *b.* Earl Rolf was one of king Edward's admirals againſt earl Godwin.

‡ Morcar had theſe manors following, in the time of Domeſday book: Colſtewrde (Colſterworth) Baſingheham, Shillington, Cherchebi (Kirkby) Chime (Kime) Bodebi, Wellingoure, Caſtre, Cotes, Barewe, Strouſtone, Nort Stoches, Carletune, Bredeſthorp, Wes-Bitham, Bortone, Brune, and Stapleford.

Bodebi belonged of right to Crowland.

§ Morchar, or Macher, as William Malmſbury calls him, ſon of Elgar, or Algar, p. 46. *b.* was made earl of Northumberland; Toſtin, ſon of Earl Godwin, loſing it for his ſeverity: and at the end of king Edward's life, Toſtin coming out of Flanders to invade the coaſts of Northumberland in a piratical manner, was repelled by the forces of Morcar, and his brother Edwin. Toſtin goes into Scotland, there meets Harold Harfag, the Norwegian, with three hundred ſhips upon an invaſion: they agree to join forces, land in Northumberland, ſurpriſe the two brothers overjoyed at their late victory, and ſhut them up in York city till king Harold relieved them.

Toſtin, ſon of earl Godwin, was earl of Northumberland, and turned out, by inſtigation of his brother, at the end of Edward the Confeſſor's life, and Morchar made earl in his ſtead. Morcar, and his elder brother Edwin, lived there very lovingly together, and when Harold the king was ſlain by William the Conqueror, offered themſelves to the people, who might chuſe one of them for their king. Harold and they were couſins; and they were at London at the time of the battle of Haſtings: but William the Conqueror's fortune prevailed both in getting the battle, and in getting the kingdom. Afterwards they diſturbed the Conqueror by little inroads and vexations, and were ſometimes taken priſoners; yet he pardoned them, and married them to his relations. At length they were ſlain perfidiouſly by their own men, and the king was much grieved at their death.

‖ Hereward married Turfrida in Flanders.

Richard de Rulos=only daughter. Ingulph. anno 1114. and Petr. Bleſens.

Baldwin Fitz-Gilbert, earl of Glomery, founder of Deping priory, ob. 1171, *Monaſt. Anglican.* Vol. I. p. 469. Vol. II. p. 23. York's Heraldry, 191. =Adheldis anno 1138.

Hugh de Wac=Emma, daughter and heir of Baldwin earl of Glocester. *Monaſt. Angl.* Vol. I. p. 462. Vol. II. 236. — Rogerus.

Baldwin lord Wake=

he founded the abbey of Brun, 1140. He gave the priory of Deping to Thorney abbey, ob. 1156, and was buried at Thorney abbey. Dugdale's Baronage.

Baldwin, lord Wake and Lydel, in Cumberland := [1] Alicia= [2] Joſcelyn de Styvecle, lord of Great Styvecle, com. Hunt. Inquiſit. 38. H. III. 2. Vincent ABC, N. 43. p. 891.
he died the 20th of July, 1224, buried at Harombel, a caſtle in Gaſcoign.

Baldwin lord Wake: he died 1213. Dugdale's Baronage. = Iſabella, daughter and heir of Wil. Bruer lord of Torbay, ſon of Henry de Bruer. =Beatrix de Vanne, concubine of Reginald earl of Cornwall.

Hugh Wake, lord of Wake, Lydel and Brun: he died 1233. = [1] Johanna, heireſs of Nicholas d'Eſtotvil lord of Cotingham, who died 1220: ſhe died on St. Ambroſe's day 1260. *Mon. Angl.* Vol. II. p. 348. = [2] Hugh Bigod lord juſtice of England.

Baldwin, lord of Wake, Brun, Lydel and Cotingham, died *prid. non. Feb.* 1281, mentioned in Rymer's *Fœdera* I. p. 777. =Elinor, daughter of Sir John Montgomery.

Hugh Wake. Rymer's Fœd. I. p. 493.

Sir Hugh de Wake, his father, gave him the manors of Deping and Bliſworth, Northamptonſhire.

John de Wake: he died 4 Ap. 1304. = Johanna

St. John lord St. John = Mirabella = Thomas Aſpal.

Sir Tho. Wake, knight=Alice, daughter and coheir of Sir John Pateſhul, knight.

Edmund Plantagenet of Woodſtock, earl of Kent, third ſon of king Ed. I. = Margaret, ſiſter and heir.

Thomas de Wake ob. 4 July 1343. he founded the abbey of Hautempriſe, in Yorkſhire, then removed it to Cotingham 1322. The original ſeal of that abbey is in the hands of John Warburton, eſq. Somerſet herald, and was engraven by the Antiquarian ſociety, London. =Blanch, daughter of Henry Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaſter.

John L. Wake, ob. ſ.p.

Sir Thomas Holland, one of the founders of the order of the Garter. = [2] Joan the fair maid of Kent. = [1] Wil. Montacute, earl of Saliſbury. = [3] Edward the black prince.

There were other collateral branches of this family about 1244. ſuch as Thomas Wake, who held lands in Stoke and Irthingbure under the abbot of Peterburgh. Wydo Wac held half a knight's fee in Deping, Bereſham and

and Stow, of the heirs of Hugh Wake the ſame year. Hugo Wac, Roger Wac, witneſſes to a charter 1152. Rymer's *Fœdera*, I. p. 12. From Sir Tho. Wake, that married the daughter of Sir John Pateſhul, is deſcended his grace the preſent archbiſhop of Canterbury.

Not long ſince ſome Britiſh inſtruments of braſs called celts, arrow-heads, and bits of bridles of the ſame metal, were found at Aye near the Cardike. The 19th of November, 1731, I ſaw four celts and a braſs ſpear-head found at Ege, or Aye: the celts were of the female or recipient kind: they were bought by biſhop Kennet, and are now in the gentlemen's ſociety at Peterborough. The Druids buried them there, when the Romans drove them northward: there has been ſome great work of the Druids there, as I take it. At Jernham was found an old braſs ſeal, a man blowing a horn, the legend *John de Sodeburi*, now in the hands of Mr. Richards of Stanford. At Edenham was a ſtone croſs now demoliſhed: the inſcription on it I have

TAB. XI. inſerted in the Plate of Croſſes: I ſaw the ſtump of it remaining not long ſince: hard by has been an old caſtle at Bitham. Grimſthorp, the pleaſant ſeat of the Duke of Ancaſter: the park is very large and beautiful; in the middle of it ſtood Vaudy abbey in a vale, founded by Wil. de Albemarle 1147. ſome ſmall ruins of it are left: the lawn there, whereon is an annual horſe-race, is extremely delightful.* In Hakunby church upon a ſtone I read this inſcription,

Hic fuit Rector Thomas de Brunn vocitatus.

Sempringham abbey founded by St. Gilbert lord of the place, and author of the Gilbertin order, where men and women lived together in holy community: now an old ruinous ſeat of the earls of Lincoln.

Trekingham, ſo called, as ſome will have it, from a fanciful ſtory of three Daniſh kings there buried: round the font in the church is this inſcription, + **Ave maria gratia p. d. t.** Upon a tombſtone in the churchyard this,

HIC INTVMVLATVR JOHANNES
QVONDAM DN̄S DE TRIKINGHAM.

St. Saviour's chapel at the end of Brig-end cauſeway is ſtill left, turned into a manſion houſe, founded by George of Lincoln, endowed with lands to maintain the cauſeway: a legacy highly to be commended. At Ranceby near Sleford on a hill, many Roman antiquities found, of which an account in Leland's Itinerar. Hale Parva, Hale Magna, ſo called from the hall or ſeat of the lord of the manor: in the former is Helpringham, which I ſuppoſe no more than *Hale parva ingham*, the termination being very common in towns hereabouts.

HOLLAND *imbanked by the* Romans. Having given an account of the preparation made by the Romans towards gaining this vaſt tract of fen-land, the Lincolnſhire levels, by ſecuring it from the freſh water of the high countries in that noble cut called Cardike; we

* The Duke of Ancaſter, 1726, ſhowed me a large braſs Hadrian, but defaced, dug up in his garden, near the *tumulus* at the end: he ſays more coins have been found about the ſtone pits in the park. That *tumulus* perhaps was the burial-place of Grime, who denominated the place Grimsthorp, or Grime's farm, probably ſome great Saxon, or Dane. I obſerve there are a few more *tumuli* upon hills hereabouts, as one on the heath by Corby. I think the country hereabouts extremely fine and delightful: an excellent kind of ſtone is dug up in Grimſthorp park; and here and there a vein of good marble of a darkiſh colour: the blueiſh marble lies uppermoſt in a bed of about four foot; then a bed of twenty foot thick, of an excellent whitiſh ſtone, with reddiſh veins where they can cut blocks of any dimenſions. Anno 1731, in digging in the court yard, they found an old braſs ſeal, a coat of arms, two bars ermine; the epigraphe, as well as I could make it out, thus:

SEEL. DES. OBLIGACIONS. DE. RCE.

we muſt imagine their next care was to render it ſafe from the flux of the Ocean, by making a great bank all along upon the ſea coaſts: this was done as to the wapentake of Elho by what we call the Old Sea-dike, which by the people at this day is ſaid to be made by Julius Cæſar and his ſoldiers; as if they had knowledge of its being a Roman work: at the mouths of all the rivers no doubt they made gotes and ſluices as at preſent, which was an invention of Oſiris, the great king of Egypt, as Diodorus Siculus tells us, I. 19. We may well ſuppoſe it was performed after the time of Lollius Urbicus, ſcarce fully accompliſhed before: poſſibly in Severus his time, which ſeems not obſcurely hinted at by Herodian, III. *Sed in primis curæ habuit pontibus occupare paludes, ut ſtare in tuto milites poſſint atque in ſolido præliari. Siquidem Britanniæ pleraque loca frequentibus oceani alluvionibus paludeſcunt. Per eas igitur paludes barbari ipſi natant excurſantque ad ilia uſque demerſi.* But he had it in his particular care to make paſſes over the fens, that the ſoldiers might ſtand firm and fight upon hard ground; for many places in Britain are marſhy through the frequent overflowings of the ocean, over which the inhabitants will ſwim, and walk though up to the middle in water. To which deſcription no place ſo well correſponds.

That the Romans thoroughly inhabited this fertile plain, the following inſtances will ſufficiently evince. About 1713, at Elm near Wiſbech, an urn full of Roman braſs money was taken up, not far from a *tumulus* of which the common people have ſtrange notions, affirming that they frequently ſee a light upon it in dark winter nights. Dr. Maſſey has many of the coins; they are of the later empire. There is another piece of high ground near it, where have been buildings. Dr. Maſſey ſays there is a Roman altar in a wall there. At Gedney hill ſeveral Roman coins have been found; ſome of Antoninus are in your collection. In the ſame hamlet, about two mile north of Southea bank, is a paſture called the High Doles, being a ſquare doubly moted, where ancient foundations have been dug up, and ſome Roman coins. Another like ſquare ſo moted is in the pariſh of St. Edmund's, about the ſame diſtance from the ſaid bank, where the like matters have been diſcovered. Aſwic grange in Whaplodedrove pariſh is a high piece of ground, ſquare and moted about: in this and near it many Roman coins have been dug up, and urns, which I have ſeen; ſome coins in your collection. This is near Catſcove corner; and it was Mr. Britain's notion that Catus made this work among many others as *caſtella* to ſecure the poſſeſſion of the country: theſe lie as it were in a line, on the moſt ſoutherly part of Elho. In the pariſh of Fleet near Ravenſclow, about 1698,* upon a piece of high ground where buildings have been, Mr. Edward Lenton dug up a large urn with letters round it, full of Roman coins,† about the quantity of three pecks, covered with an oak board: the urn he broke in pieces: they were of braſs piled edgeways, moſtly about the time of Gallienus and the thirty tyrants as called, Tetricus, Claudius Gothicus, Victorinus, Carauſius, Alectus, &c. I have ſeen vaſt numbers of them, and have ſome by me: many are in your collection. Near this place runs a low channel, quite to Fleet haven, which probably then was the chief outlet of the waters into the ſea. Mr. Lenton found ſome ſhip-timber upon it with ruſty nails, probably of ſome Roman barge. None of theſe coins were lower than the Tetrici, which proves the imbankation was made before their time. In the ſame latitude, and in the next pariſh, Holbech,‡ in a paſture called Anytofts,

* Later, about 1701 or 1702.

† At Grantford, by March, 1732, ſeveral Roman urns found.

‡ Holbech ſeems to have been *Holbergh*, as Wiſbech *Wousbergh*.

toſts, in my tenure, is a like ſquare of high ground, where rubbiſh of buildings and coins have been found; it is moted likewiſe: not long ſince a labourer, ſcouring up a pit in the mote, took up an urn now in my poſſeſſion. At Giggleſhurn, in caſting up a ditch, were many Roman coins found: we may reaſonably conjecture Moulton hall was ſuch another place originally: and in a field not far from thence, called Woods, near Ravensbank, three mile ſouth of Moulton church, upon plowing, ſeveral Roman urns and veſſels were found, of fine white and red earth; ſome of them were brought to Mr. Hardy. At Spalding, Roman antiquities have been found, particularly ciſterns; of which ſome accounts in the Acts of the Royal Soc. N° 279. and there was a Roman caſtle there, as I conjecture, on the north ſide of the town, not far from the river on the right hand of the great road to Boſton, the ſquare form of the ditch yet remaining. Theſe places, with ſome other of like nature, make another line of fortreſſes through the middle of the country, parallel to the preſent towns. I have been told that at Theophilus Grant's houſe in Whaplode, near Gorham's holt, aqueducts of clay, one let into another, have been dug up;* and that in the ſeadike bank, between Fleet and Gedney, a braſs ſword was lately found, which ſeem to be Roman. Thus far in South Holland. At Boſton, about 1716, they dug up an old Roman foundation beyond the ſchool-houſe: near it ſome hewn ſtones formed a cavity, in which was an urn with aſhes, another little pot with an ear, and an iron key of an odd figure, in my poſſeſſion. Some time before then, in Mr. Brown's garden at the Green poles, they dug up an urn lined with thin lead full of red earth and bones. A like one I have ſeen now in Sir Hans Sloan's muſeum, unqueſtionably Roman.

ROMAN *roads there.* As the Romans had thus intirely taken in and inhabited the country, no doubt but according to their cuſtom they drew ſeveral roads acroſs it: but I fear it will be very difficult to give an exact account of them: ſuch is the nature of the ground, having no ſolid materials, that they would be preſently wore away without more conſtant reparations than the inhabitants practiſe: yet I have little doubt in ſuppoſing one of their ways was drawn from the northern high country about Bolingbroke by Stickford, Stickney, Sibſey, and ſo to Boſton river about Redſtonegote, where it paſſed it by a ferry. I have fancied to myſelf that ſeveral parcels of it are plainly Roman, by the ſtraitneſs and by the gravelly bottom: from thence to Kirkton it is indubitably ſo, being laid with a very large bed of gravel: and juſt a mile from the river is a ſtone, now called the Mile-ſtone, ſtanding in a *quadrivium*; it is a large round ſtone like the *fruſtum* of a pillar, and very properly a *lapis milliaris*. From Kirkton I imagine the road went to Donington, where it met the great and principal road of the country, which is drawn from Ely to Sleaford in a line not much different from a ſtrait one. It is certain that there is ſuch a road from Grantcheſter, which was a Roman town a mile above Cambridge, to Ely by Stretham: thence another goes acroſs the depth of the fens by Upwell and Elme towards Wiſbech; and it was near this road that the urn with coins firſt mentioned was found: and anno 1730 a Roman urn full of coins was found at the ſame place; they were of ſilver, and very fair. Mr. Beaupre Bell, a curious gentleman, has many Roman coins found near this Roman road by Emney; ſeveral of Carauſius undeſcribed. Wiſbech probably was a Roman ſtation, and their caſtl founded upon an older foundation. I ſuppoſe this road paſſed over Wiſbech

* Anno 1727, at Walpole, by the ſide of Wiſbech river, abundance of Roman aqueducts were dug up, and Roman bricks, &c. and Mr. Colburn, miniſter there, ſent me an aqueduct.

Wiſbech river above the town towards Guyhurn chapel, then went to Trokenholt and Clowscroſs, there entering our country: from thence that it went in a ſtrait line to Spalding, by which means moſt of thoſe ſquare forts we have mentioned in Elho, where Roman antiquities were diſcovered, together with moſt of the ſouthern hamlets, will be found to be ſituate near or upon it; ſuch as St. Edmund's chapel, the moted place there, Gedneyhill chapel, Highdoles there, Holbech chapel, Whaplodedrove chapel, Aſwic grange, St. Katherine's, and Moulton chapel: whether any traces of it can now be found or no, I cannnot ſay; but the villages thereabouts ſeem ſtrongly to favour the conjecture. Suppoſing it fact, I ſhould not be ſurpriſed if it now be laid perfectly level with the ſurface of this fenny ſoil, ſeeing I have obſerved the like appearance of a Roman road when carried acroſs a meadow in the high countries, and which was compoſed of a bed of gravel 100 foot broad, particularly at the Roman city of Alauna by Biceſter, of which I ſhall in a following page give an account: and this of ours I ſuppoſe only made of the earth of the country thrown into a bank, becauſe it was impoſſible to get more durable materials.

From Spalding, according to my ſentiments, this road went towards Herring bridge (the word retaining ſome ſemblance of antiquity) upon Surflet river, ſo along the diviſion between the wapentakes of Kirton and Aveland, near Wrigbolt and Creſſy-hall, to the end of Brig-end cauſeway at Donington. Here, Holland brig or Brig-end cauſeway has all the requiſites that can aſcertain it to be a Roman work, being ſtrait and laid with a ſolid bed of ſtone: the preſent indeed is repaired every year, but we have much reaſon to think the firſt projection of it through this broad moraſs was no leſs than Roman. From thence it went to Sleford; then it ſeems to have gone acroſs the heath, and to have fallen in with the great Hermen ſtreet at a remarkable place called Biard's leap: from thence poſſibly it was carried, or was deſigned to be, by Stretleythorp and Brentbroughton over the Witham to Crocolana upon the foſs-way; then over the Trent into Nottinghamſhire, where it anſwers in a line with the road to Tuxford and Workſop; and ſo on perhaps to the Iriſh ſea, whereby it would become a great parallel to the Watling ſtreet running acroſs the kingdom, as it does, from ſouth-eaſt to north-weſt. At Sleaford I am inclinable to think another road came from Banovallum, or Horn caſtle, to the eaſt of the river Bane ſouthward by les Yates, and ſo croſſed the Witham by Chapelhill and the Cardike ſomewhere about Kyme: or elſe croſſed the Witham at the Hermitage, ſo went by Swinſhed north end to Donington: this principal road we ſpeak of on the other end ſeems to go from Ely by Soham and Bury to the German ocean. I am not aſhamed to offer my conjecture to the curious, however ſlender its foundation may be, if only as a hint for a future ſearch: but it ſeems to me very probable, that if it was not fully executed by the Romans, they intended it, and have in part manifeſtly done it. I conceit it croſſes the Icening ſtreet at Ikeſworth near Bury, then goes to Bretenham, the Combretonium; but with that country of Suffolk I am at preſent perfectly unacquainted. Return we to Holland.

Beſides this great road, I think we need not ſcruple to aſſert That now called Ravenſbank to be another, going eaſt and weſt, through the heart of the country, from Tid St. Mary's to Cowbit. I have rode ſome miles upon it, where it is now extremely ſtrait and broad. We have been informed that it is actually in ſome old writings called Romans Bank: it is well known the Welſh pronounced Roman *Rhuffain*, and our Engliſh word *ruffian* is from this fountain. Among the Welſh the letters *m* and *v* are equivalent,

equivalent, to which *f* is perfectly alike: *maur* and *vaur* is great, and many more: ſo that *Roman*, *raven*, and *ruffen*, is the ſame word; and hence no doubt came *rambling*, *roving*, and *roming*, as an ignominious appellative of ſuch as thought every country better than their own; for ſuch to our anceſtors ſeemed the Romans, that ſcarce left any corner of the known world impervious to their all-conquering eagles, carrying arts and arms along with them as an impetuous torrent, with a moſt glorious and invincible perſeverance. Further, it is not unlikely that the upper road running eaſt and weſt nearer the ſea bank, now called Old Spalding gate, is originally Roman: in ſome places, as about Fleet, it retains the name of Haregate, which is equivalent to *via militaris* when ſpoken by our Saxon progenitors. Thus the main road and theſe two leſſer ones ſeem ſufficiently to anſwer this purpoſe as to Elho: it ſeems to me, that when the Romans made the many forts all along the eaſtern ſhore, to guard againſt the Saxons, that this bay was provided for by five, two upon the edges of the high country, and three upon the rivers; Brancaſter in Norfolk, Burgh on Lincolnſhire ſide; Wiſbech,* Spalding, and Boſton, upon each river of the fenny tract.

Antediluvian trees. Having given you then all the authentic or conjectural memoirs that have in general occurred to my reflection upon the moſt ancient ſtate of this country, I ſhall proceed to other particularities, nearer our own times, through every pariſh; only firſt take notice in ſhort of a wonderful appearance in nature all over this country, and which is common to all ſuch like upon the globe, as far as my informations reach: that is, the infinite quantities of ſubterraneous trees, lying three or four foot deep, of vaſt bulk and different ſpecies, chiefly fir and oak, exceeding hard, heavy and black: many times the branches reach ſo near day as to break their ploughs, for ſo I have heard them complain about Crowland: about Kyme and Billingay they have dug up ſome boats or canoos made of hollowed trunks of trees.† Many people will think that this is nothing but the effect of particular floods, and that this country was once a foreſt, and not long ſince diſafforeſted. This country was once taken into the foreſt of Keſteven by the Norman kings, (as you have told me) only with a political view of extending their power, and diſafforeſted ſoon after at the inſtance of the prior of Spalding; yet it is true of Naſſaburg hundred only, in Northamptonſhire. But in my apprehenſion, as to the matter before us, ſuch confine their notions to very ſcanty bounds: an univerſal phænomenon requires a more dilated ſolution, and no leſs than that of the Noachian deluge. But upon this I hope for an occaſion to be more copious another time: at preſent I remember a paſſage in Pauſanias's *Attics* toward the end; ſpeaking of an ebeny ſtatue of Archigetes, "I have heard, (ſays he) from a man "of Cyprus very ſkilful in medicinal herbs, that ebeny bears no leaves, no "fruit, nor has it any ſtock expoſed to the ſun, only roots in the earth, "which the Ethiopians dig up. Some of them are particularly ſkilful in "finding them out." I doubt not but our author ſpeaks of ſubterranean trees, and that our people might uſe this timber to better uſe than burning it.

Moſt

† Wiſbech is called *Wiſeberch*, i. e. burgh, in king Wulfhere's charter to Peterburgh. Mr. Peck's Ant. Stanf. p. 21. Many Roman aqueducts dug up at Wiſbech caſtle, when they built the preſent ſtructure, as Mr. Beaupre Bell tells me; ſuch as were found at Walpole, whereof I have one. William the Conqueror built a caſtle upon the Roman work.

‡ No leſs than eight canoos were found in draining Martin mere. Dr. Leigh's *Lancaſter*. A moſs-deer's ſkeleton found fourteen foot under ground in the fens by the river Witham, Lincolnſhire. I ſaw part of a moſs-deer's horn at the Society in Peterborough, found in the fens there.

Moſt writers, and particularly Mr. Camden, and moſt ſtrangers, have an injurious opinion of this country, and apply that to the whole which is true but of part of it: for in the main the land is admirably good, hard, and dry; produces excellent corn and graſs; feeds innumerable ſheep and oxen of a very large ſize, and good fleſh and wool; bears wood extremely well, has ſeveral large woods in it, ſome intirely of oak of conſiderable ſize; is full of hedge-rows and quickſets, and in ſummer time looks like the garden of Eden: it is level, and moſt delightful to travellers, whether on horſeback, or in a coach. The air indeed is moiſt, as being near the ſea, and bordering upon the fens of the iſle of Ely: as to the firſt, it is the ſame upon every ſea coaſt; as to the latter, they are chiefly on the ſouth ſide, whence the ſun for the moſt part draws off the vapours from this country. Indeed this inconvenience accrues from ſuch vicinity, the production of gnats; to which Angelus Politianus has done ſo much honour in that beautiful Greek epigram you ſhowed me; and is well guarded againſt by the gentry in the uſe of netted canopies hung round their beds, which was an invention of the Ægyptians living in a like country. Vide Brown's Garden of Cyrus, p. 30. But all things neceſſary for the comfort of life are here in great plenty; and viſitants ever go away with a better opinion of it than they bring. That great ſoul king Charles I. himſelf undertaking the glorious taſk, and others under him, had projected and made ſuch ſtately works of *ſewers,* as would have rendered this country before now, for trade and beauty, the rival of its name-ſake beyond ſea; but the licentious times that ſucceeded, gave the unthinking mob (incited by his avowed adverſary in all things, Cromwell) an opportunity to deſtroy them. I have often conſidered and admired the length, breadth, and depth of their canals, the vaſtneſs of their gotes and ſluices: indeed I think they made many more than were uſeful, and might have laid out the whole in a better manner. I would not, like the Trojan Propheteſs, prognoſticate ill to my own country; but it is not difficult to foreſee, that unleſs ſome project be taken in hand, like that which my friend Mr. Kinderley publiſhed ſome time ago, this vaſt and rich tract muſt be abandoned to eels and wild ducks. A thing of this nature is not to be done but by the ſenate of the kingdom taking the matter intirely into their own hands; and if I have any judgement, whatever new works are made, ought always to be carried eaſtward only, for reaſons I inculcated before: therefore, inſtead of deriving the Welland into the Witham, as was his notion, I would have it brought to the Nen, and both into the Ouſe at Lynn, as it was in its original and natural ſtate.

Since the time of the Romans, beyond their firſt bank have been many intakes, by ſucceſſive banks, of the beſt ground in the world left by the ſea, which contracts its own limits by throwing up banks of ſand out of the eſtuary: ſo that, from time to time, the land-owners upon theſe frontiers gain ſeveral thouſands of acres. It is obſerved, the land ſo imbanked is ever higher in level than that left behind it; and I doubt not but ſome time the whole bay between Lincolnſhire and Norfolk (being one of our great ſovereign's nobleſt chambers in his Britiſh dominions over the ſea, vide Seld. *Mar. clauſ.*) will become dry land. By this means the pariſhes hereabouts increaſe to a huge bulk. Holbech from Doveſdale bar, where it joins to Cambridgeſhire, to the limits of the ſalt marſhes, is near twenty miles long. The cattle bred on this ground are very large; the ſheep never have horns. Smithfield market, as now much ſupported, was chiefly ſet up by the inhabitants here, as I have been told, particularly by

Mr. William Hobſon, brother to the famous Cambridge carrier, and Mr. Cuſt; the London butchers, before then, commonly going into the country to buy cattle.

In every pariſh formerly were many chapels, it being impracticable for people to come ſo far to one church, though now moſt of them are demoliſhed, at what time I cannot imagine. No part of England boaſts of ſo many beautiful churches, having generally lofty ſpires of fine ſquared ſtone, fetched from Barneck pits, which are a coarſe rag full of petrified ſhells of all kinds of ſmall fiſh, and not, as ſome think, from Norway. And in no very diſtant times, not a pariſh without great numbers of gentry, lords, knights, and great families, who made a figure in the world: now ſcarce any remains of them, but the ſite of their houſes moted round, their tombs in the churches, their arms in the painted windows, where they have by chance eſcaped the fury of fanatic zeal. Many religious houſes formerly there; and nearly the whole country was got into their hands, as appears by the old terriers, or town-books. The only houſes of note are at preſent Dunton hall, in Tyd St. Mary's pariſh, lately rebuilt magnificently by Sigiſmund Trafford, eſq. who has likewiſe incloſed a conſiderable park with a brick wall; and Creſſy hall in Surflet pariſh, the ſeat of Henry Heron, eſq. in which the lady Margaret, mother to Hen. VII. was once entertained. The houſe was handſomely rebuilt by the preſent poſſeſſor's father, Sir Henry Heron, knight of the Bath; but the chapel is old, built, or licenſed at leaſt, anno 1309, as an inſcription over the door tells us. In it is an old braſs eagle with an inſcription round it.*

Formerly, there is reaſon to ſuppoſe, the gentry had many parks near their ſeats. Records in your poſſeſſion ſhow that the prior of Spalding, about 1265, compelled Thomas lord Moulton to compound with him for the veniſon in his park at Moulton; and in Holbech, about a mile ſouth of the church, are lands in my tenure, called the Park. That fiſh and fowl is here plentiful, no one will wonder; but particularly the pigeons are noted for large and fine.

Decoys. TAB. II. In the out-ſkirts of it are great numbers of decoys, places ſo called where they take an incredible quantity of wild ducks,† moſtly ſent up to London: they are large pits dug in the fens, with five canals ſhooting from them, each ending in a point after one angle made, well planted with willows, ſallows, oſiers, and ſuch underwood. I have given a drawing of one. The method of catching fowl in ſhort is this: the decoy-man coming down to the angle of the pipe, or canal, which is covered with nets and over-ſhadowed with trees, peeps through the holes in the reedy ſheds, diſpoſed like the ſcenes at the play-houſe, and joined by the others with holes at the bottom, about as high as a man's breaſt: when he ſees a ſufficient quantity of wild ducks in the mouth of the great pond, by whiſtling ſoftly, the tame ducks wing-ſtocked, and brought up for that purpoſe, ſwim into the pipe covered with the nets, to feed upon the corn he throws over the ſheds into the water: this tempts the wild ducks in to partake of the bait: in the mean time a dog they teach runs round the half-ſheds, in and out at the holes in the bottom, which amuſes the fowl ſo that they apprehend no danger: when he has brought them far enough into the pipe, ſtooping he goes along the ſcenes, till he is got beyond the ducks, and riſing up ſhows himſelf at the half-ſcenes, which

* The bed wherein Margaret lay, has ſince been removed to a farm-houſe by the fen-ſide, called Wrigbolt, where I have ſeen it. It is a very old-faſhioned oak bed with panels of odd emboſſed work, like many we ſee in old country houſes.

† Pliny ſays they eat ducks in Britain as a great delicacy.

which frightens the wild ducks only, the oppoſite way into the narrow end of the pipe, which terminates in a fatal net: and all this is done without any noiſe or knowledge of the reſt of the wild ducks in the great pond; ſo that the decoy-man having diſpatched one pipe, goes round to execute the ſame game at all the reſt, whereby infinite quantities are catched in a year's time at one of theſe places only.

In running over what few remarkables I have obſerved in this country, I ſhall exclude Marſh-land, becauſe in Norfolk, obſerving only that their churches are very beautiful, numerous, large, and ſtately; that here are, too, many ſuch of the *tumuli*. You will indulge me the liberty of giving the etymology of places all along: Cicero likes that method; *Acad. Quæſt.* 1. 8. *verborum explicatio probatur*, i. e. *qua de cauſa quæque eſſent ita nominata quam etymologiam appellabant*: and though there be often more of pleaſant ſubtlety than reality in ſuch matters, yet it ſerves to find out and preſerve ſome old words in a language that otherwiſe are in danger of oblivion. I ſhall begin with the Waſhes ſo much talked of, and ſo terrible to ſtrangers, though without much reaſon, if they take a guide, which is highly adviſeable. The meaning is this: they are the mouths of the river Welland, called Foſsdike Waſh, and the river Ouſe, called Croſs-Keys Waſh, running into the ſea, and incloſing this country almoſt round. *Waſe Sax. lutum, ooſe.* Twice in a day, ſix hours each time during the receſs of the tide, they are fordable and eaſy to be paſſed over: the intermediate ſix hours they are covered with the flux of the ocean. Mr. Merret, of Boſton, ſon to Dr. Merret, has given a table in the Philoſ. Tranſ. which I improved for the benefit of travellers, and is graven on a handſome copper-plate by my friend, Mr. John Redman: but I would have paſſengers not to truſt too far to the minutes in the table, becauſe at ſome times of the year the tides will anticipate a few minutes, at others will be retarded, and at all times (not to ſay any thing of the difference of clocks and watches) ſouth-eaſt winds make the tides flow earlier than ordinary, north-weſt protract them; ſo that a wiſe traveller, in this and all other caſes, will take time and tide by the forelock. Formerly people travelled what they call the Long Waſh, between Lynn and Boſton, intirely upon the ſands or ſkirts of the ocean, but now quite diſuſed and impracticable: there it was, that king John loſt all his carriages among the creeks and quickſands. The memory of it is retained to this day, by the corner of a bank between Croſs-Keys Waſh and Lynn, called now King's Corner. *The* WASHES.

In Lutton was born the famous Dr. Buſby, maſter of Weſtminſter ſchool, who has beautified the church, and founded a ſchool there: he owes his education to the Welbys, an ancient family in this country. I ſuppoſe the town has its name from the general drainage of the country, which was here in one channel united: they call ſuch Lades, or Lodes, to this day: this probably is as ancient as any town in Holland. South from it (and therefore) Sutton church is of an ancient make, eſpecially the ſtone work of the ſteeple: the upper part of the church has been built of brick in the memory of man. John of Gaunt owned Sutton, and other vaſt manors and townſhips in this country. At Tyd St. Giles, Nicholas Breakſpear was curate, who afterwards became pope Adrian IV. St. James's chapel is built of a large ſort of brick, ſuch as I have ſeen no where elſe; not Roman. Near it is Ivy-Croſs, of ſtone, in a *quadrivium*; a curious piece, upon Ravenſbank. LUTTON. SUTTON. TAB. XI.

Gedney church is very beautiful, built, I believe, chiefly by the abbots of Croyland, who had a houſe, no doubt, very ſtately, on the north ſide of GEDNEY.

of the church, and large poſſeſſions in the pariſh: the upper part of the tower is of the ſame date with the church, built upon older work; probably both the work of the abbots, together with contributions of the rich families that formerly lived here. In the chancel window a religious in his habit. There is an old monument of the Welbys, and upon the ſouth door is this inſcription:

PAX XPISIT HUIC DOMUI
ET OMNIBUS HABITANTIBUS
IN EA HIC REQUIES NOSTRA.

The town ſeems to be derived from *Gaden-ea, aqua ad viam: Ea* is a watering place properly for cattle, and roads we ſtill call gates in this country.

FLEET. The next pariſh, Fleet, from the Anglo-Saxonic *Fleot, æſtuarium, fluxus,* ſtill called Fleet-Haven, is remarkable for the ſteeple ſtanding at a diſtance from the church: from this place the family of the Fletes come, who have made a conſiderable figure in the country ever ſince we have any written memorials.

HOLBECH. Holbech (the Salt-Beech) church is very large, and well built, a ſtrong tower and lofty ſteeple, dedicate to all ſaints: formerly there were organs and fine painted glaſs, with many coats of arms, but none left except the Holbeches: Vert, ſix eſcallops argent, three, two, one. There is a fine monument of the Littleburys, an ancient and flouriſhing family in theſe parts: upon his ſhield is his coat, Argent, two lions paſſant gardant gules: there is a braſs inſcription of a lady of the Welby family, wife to Sir Richard Leake, knight. **Orate pro anima Johanne Welby quondam filiae Richardi Leake militis nuper uxoris Littlebury que obiit xviii die menſis decembris anno domini mcccclxxxviii. cujus anime propicietur deus Amen.** Here was born Henry Rands, alias de Holbech, biſhop of Lincoln, who was one of the compilers of the Liturgy: here formerly flouriſhed the ancient families of Fleet, Dacres, Harrington, Barrington, Welby, Multon.

TAB. XXI.

TAB. I. 2d Vol.

In the year 1696, in digging at Mr. Adlard Stukeley's gardens, they found an old braſs ſeal, which I gave to Sir Hans Sloan; a man in long robes, with two eſcutcheons, on one three cocks, on the other a portcullis; the legend, +SOVRABLA DEUS OLER. In the year 1698, an iron ſpur with a very long ſhank was found: in my poſſeſſion. A remarkable rarity in nature I met withal, an admirable oſſification in the *omentum* of a ſheep, white and ſolid as ivory. Mr. Cheſelden has printed a cut of it in the ſecond edition of his Anatomy. I gave it to Dr. Mead.

From the ancient churchwardens' accounts, before the time of the Reformation, from anno 1453, many curious remarks may be made, in relation to prices of things, wages, ſuperſtitious cuſtoms, old families, and the like: a ſpecimen whereof I have here annexed.

ſſ. A Boake of the Stuffe in the Cheyrche of Holbeche *ſowld by Chyrchewardyns of the ſame according to the injunctyons of the Kynges Magyſte.*

	s.	*d.*
An. dni. M. ccccc. xlvii°. Firſt to Antony Heydon the trynite with the tabernacle ——— ——— ———	ii.	iiii.
It. to Wm. Calow thelder the tabernacle of Nicholas and Jamys ——— ——— ———	vi.	viii.

It.

	s.	d.
It. to Wm. Davy on tabernacle of our lady of pytye	iiii.	
It. to Wm. Calow the younger on other tabernacle of our lady	iii.	vi.
It. to Antony Heydon the ymage of the Antony		xx.
It. to Humphry Horneſey on ſygne		vi.
It. to Antony Heydon on other ſynge and a lytyl tabernacle		xx.
It. to Wm. Calow the younger the tabernacle of Thomas Bekete	iiii.	viii.
It. to Wm. Davy the ſygne whereon the plowghe did ſtond		xvi.
It. to John Thorpe a chyſt in St. Jamys chapell	ii.	
It. to Lincone howld woode		iiii.
It. to Nicholas Foſter the banke that the George ſtoode on		iiii.
It. to Antony Heydon ij alters	ii.	viii.
It. to Wm. Stowe ij lytyll tabernacles		viii.
It. to Henry Elman on lytyll tabernacle		ii.
It. to John Thorpe for Harod's coate		xviii.
It. to Wm. Calow the younger all thapoſtyls coats and other raggs	viii.	iiii.
It. to Henry Elman for vii baner clothes	ix.	iiii.
It. to Antony Heydon on blewe clothe		ix.
It. to Smithes on pece of howlde ſaye		iii.
It. to Richerd Richerſon the croſſe and other gydys	ii.	iii.
It. to Mr. Byllysby ij tablys	iiii.	iiii.
It. to Antony Heydon for the coats of the iij kyngs of Coloyne	v.	iiii.
It. to Humphry Horneſey the canypye that was born over the ſacrament		xx.
It. to Wm. Calow thelder and John Thorpe iiij owlde pantyd clothes	vi.	viii.
It. to Antony Heydon on wood candleſtyke		iiii.
It. to Wm. Calow the younger on lytyll bell		vi.
It. to Antony Heydon on other lytyll bell		vi.
It. to Wm. Davy for the tabernacles that ſtode at the end of the hy alter	viii.	

l. *s.* *d.*
Sm. iiii. ii. iiii.

A. D. m. ccccc xlvii.

	l.	s.	d.
It. to Wm. Calow the younger on rod of iyron			iiii.
It. to Robt. Gyffon for ij barrs of iyron		v.	
It. to Antony Heydon xx ſcore and x hund. of latyn at ii *s.* and xi *d.* the ſcore		lxix.	xi. ob.
It. to Richerd Richerſon ij lytyll tabernacles			viii.
It. of John Suger for the chyrche lond		ii.	viii.
It. of the burial of Mr. Byllyſby		iii.	iiii.
It. of John Mays wyffe for the Dracon			iii.
It. of Alys Boyds debt to xps corpys gilde		ii.	
It. for on bell	xviii.	ii.	
It. for ſeyten veſtments and traſhe in the cheſt in trinete quere ſold to Davy		xxxiii.	iiii.
It. of Wm. Burnit for pilows			xvi.
It. of Wm. Calow the younger for eyrne		xx.	

l. *s.* *d.*
Sm. totalis xxviii. iiii. iiii. ob.

More

More ſuperſtitious ornaments of the church were ſold in queen Elizabeth's time, 1560.

From this book I extracted the following catalogue of the Miniſters of the pariſh.

John Clerk chaplain. — — Anno 1450.
John Riſceby vicar. — — 1460.
Thomas George chaplain then.
Robert Jelow. — — 1469.
William Greyborn vicarius perpetuus. — 1474.
Sir John Welby prieſt.
Sir John Lyard perpetual vicar. — obiit 1496.
Baxter. — — — 1508.
Ds. Neel capellanus.
Richard Wytte. — — 1520.
Sir John Scapull. — — ob. 1524.
Sir Robert Manning. — — 1550.
Sir Thomas Weſt. — — — 1561.
Thomas Gybſon precher.
Othoneel Bradbury. — — — 1600.
Matthew Clarke vicar of Holbech. — 1610.
Henry Williamſon. — — 1630.
John Grante. — — — 1633.
John Bellenden. — — — 1640.
John Pymlowe. — — — 1647.
John Pymlowe. — — 1687.
George Arnett. — — — 1720. *

In 1529, a new organ coſt 3l. 6s. 8d. The organ in the church was taken down 1568. Anno 1453, Wm. Enot, of Lynn, epi. and Henry Nele of Holbech, gave the ſaints bell. Another guild of St. Thomas; another of our Lady. The veſtry on the ſouth ſide of the choir was taken down 1567. There was formerly a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary at Holbech hurn, near the ancient ſeat of the Littleburys; ſtanding 1515: another chapel thereabouts, dedicated to St. Nicholas: another in Wignal's gate, near Holbech hall, by the river ſide, dedicated to St. Peter. About 1719, I ſaw many corpſes dug up in the yard at making a ditch there. Another in the fen ends. An ancient guild of Corpus Chriſti ſtood near Barley pit, where is now a houſe once belonging to Moſes Stukely, who owned the eſtate thereof. An hoſpital founded by John de Kirkton, in his own meſſuage, by licence of king Ed. III. dat. Nov. 16, for a warden, chaplain, and fifteen poor people: he endowed it with ſeveral lands in Holbech, which he held of the abbot of Croyland, who by licence permitted the ſame to be annexed to this hoſpital of All Saints in Holbech, for which he paid 20l. This ſtood, as I imagine, where now is the Chequer inn, over againſt the church. I remember the old ſtone-work arched doors and windows with mullions, pulled down when rebuilt by my father, and many of the carved ſtones were laid in the foundation of the houſes he built by the river ſide at the bridge. See Dugdale's *Monaſticon*. A free-ſchool was founded here, about 1669, by George Farmer, eſq. who endowed it with lands, which with others ſince given are now worth about 50l. per annum; which I am bound in gratitude not to forget. A. D. 1699, there were belonging to the fifty-four bounds of this pariſh,

paying

* Radulfus de Holbech officium cuſtod. reſignat, & reſumit locum ſocii ap. Æd. Petri Cant. 1349.

paying rates, acres 6234; in the marſh, acres 6532; and ſince added for the laſt intake, acres 170. The old croſs in the market-place was pulled down 1683. 1253, Thomas de Multon, lord Egremont, obtained a market and fair to Holbech, 31 Oct. 37 Hen. III. at Windſor, and probably built that croſs. TAB. II. 2d Vol.

Quaplode, called anciently Capellade, i. e. *Capella ad Ladam s. fluvium*, has a very ancient church, founded by the abbots of Croyland: the tower ſtands on the ſouth ſide. In the upper and ſouth windows are theſe coats of arms. Barry of ſix azure and argent; Azure, a bend gules, charged with three roſes argent; Argent, two lions paſſant gardant gules, *Littlebury*. In the eaſt window of the north chapel, *Littlebury*, and Or, a feſſe between two chevronels gules; and Sable, a fret argent, *Harrington*: Azure, on a bend gules, three roſes argent, as before. I have a copy of the foundation of this church. Here is a large monument of the Irbys. WHAPLODE.

GENEALOGY of MOULTON.

Thomas de Multon, lord Egremont, and lord of Holbech, obtained a market for Fleet, 9 Jo.

Robert Romley, = daughter of Wm. Meſchines, lord of Coupland.

Wm. Duncanſon = Alice, heireſs. Hugh de Morvile, lord of Burgh upon Sands, chief foreſter of Cumberland.

Richard de Lucy lord Egremont = 1 Ada, coheireſs = 2 Thomas de Multon obtained a market and fair for Holbech, 37 Hen. III.

Amabilis, heireſs = Lambert de Multon, 1270. Thomas de Multon, lord of Burgh, in Cumberland.

Thomas de Multon, 31 Ed. I. 1303. Thomas de Multon lord of Burgh, 20 Ed. I. = Maud de Vaulx, heireſs of Gilleſland, daughter of Hubert de Vaulx.

Thomas de Multon, lord Egremont.

Thomas de Multon, lord Egremont, ob. 15 Ed. II. = daughter of Rich. de Burgh, earl of Ulton.

John de Multon, lord Egremont, ob. ſ. p. 9 Ed. III. Thomas de Multon, lord of Burgh, Gilleſland and Holbech, 21 Ed. I. and 2 Ed. II. *Inquiſit. poſt mortem.* = Iſabel.

Ranulf de Dacre, lord of Drumbough caſtle = Margaret, heireſs. Maud, ſays Camden.

Thomas Dacre, eſq. lord of Holbech, 1450. = Philippa, ob. 1453.

Humphry Dacre, eſq.

Sir Ralf de Dacre, lord of Holbech, 1470.

Moulton, or Multon, probably has its name from a mill, which anciently, perhaps, were not ſo common as now. There is a good church, and very fine ſpire; as alſo a good free-ſchool of near 100l. per ann. value in lands. MOULTON.

Moulton

Moulton hall, whoſe laſt ruins I have ſeen, was the ſeat of Thomas de Multon, lord Egremont, a great man in theſe parts. His hand is among the barons at *Magna Charta.* Between theſe two pariſhes, in a green lane northwards, ſtands a little ſtone called Elho ſtone, whence the name of this hundred is derived: it is about the middle thereof, and was formerly the main road acroſs the country, now called Old Spalding Gate. Old men tell us, here was kept in ancient times an annual court; I ſuppoſe a convention, *ſub dio,* of the adjacent parts, to treat of their general affairs. A wood hard by is called Elhoſtone wood.

WESTON. Weſton, becauſe weſt from the laſt town. Here is the ſtately chapel of Wykeham, the villa of the rich priors of Spalding, built by Clement de Hatfield, prior, who died anno 1318. In 1051, Spalding priory made by Thorold, ſheriff of Lincoln, out of his own manor-houſe. Many places near the old ſea-bank are called *hurns,* ſignifying an angle. Here is a little leam called the the Wik: Mr. Camden, in *Bucks,* ſays it ſignifies the winding of a river, as Cowhurn hard by.

SPALDING. Spalding has been famous for its ancient and rich priory founded before the Conqueſt, and for the reſidence of Ivo Tailbois, the lord of this country, by gift of William the Conqueror, the ſite of whoſe caſtle is on the north-eaſt part of the town. The town-hall was built by William Hobſon. But of this place we expect from you, ſir, a more particular account.

PYNCHBEK. In Pynchbek church-windows are the arms of Ogle, of Fleet; Argent, on two bars ſable, ſix eſcallops of the firſt, empaled with *De la Launde.* Pyncebeck ſeems to come from the Cimbrian *pinken, lucere,* from the clearneſs of its water.

Many towns, on both ſides Deeping Fen, end in *ington, ingham,* as lying upon the Mead. Donington is very hilly, full of elevations or dunes. Thomas Cowley, eſq. of Donington, who died about 1718, left all his eſtate, which was conſiderable, to the poor of every pariſh where it lay, whereof 400l. per ann. to Donington, where he built a ſchool-houſe, and endowed it.

DONINGTON.

ALGARKIRK. Algarkirk has a fine church, in which are ſome water-bougets carved on the oak ſeats in eſcutcheons. They ſay here lived the famous count Algar,† commander of the Holland men in many battles againſt the Danes, of whom they ſhow an image in ſtone in the church-yard. I found there this inſcription,

Sis teſtis Xpe, quod non jacet hic lapis iſte
Quiſquis es ſi tranſeas ſta perlege plora
Corpus ut ornetur ſit lapis ut memoretur.
Sum quod eris fueramque quod es pro me precor ora.

WIBERTON Wiberton, they ſay, has its name from Guibertus, a great man here formerly. There is a place called Multon hall, which belonged to the aforementioned Thomas de Multon. Here is likewiſe Titton hall: the chapel is now converted into a ſtable.

FRAMPTON Hard by is Frampton, probably from the Anglo-Saxonic *Faran, trajicere:* for here they paſſed over the river in a ferry, before Boſton bridge was built; as at Framton, in Glouceſterſhire, upon the Severn, and Framilode paſſage. Farnton by Newark, where now is the ferry over the Trent. Goſberton, from *Goſbèrt,* or *Goſbright,* I ſuppoſe lord of the town before the

† Algar the Count, called the Younger, with his two ſtewards, Wibert and Leofric, who gave names to theſe three towns, Algakirk, Wiberton, Leverton, with other warriors, obtained a great victory over the Danes, anno 870. (Chron. Joan. Abb. S. Petri de Burgo, ed. a Spark, p. 15. from Ingulf) but were ſlain the next day. 9 Ed. I. Ranulf de Rye obtained of the king a licence for a market every week, on the Monday, at his manor of Goſberchurch, and free warren there, as at his lands at Swinflete, Quadavering, Donington, Iwardby, and Houſthorp.

the Conqueſt. Foſsdike ſeems to be *Fordsdike*, where we paſs over the Waſhes.

Skirebec doubtleſs has its name from the Saxon, *ſcire*, diviſion, becauſe here the river parts the hundreds. Here was an hoſpital of knights of St. John of Jeruſalem, now intirely demoliſhed, though the church was ſtanding within memory of man. There was another religious houſe near the church: the remains of it is now the parſonage-houſe. Such names of towns as Fiſhtoft, Butterwick, Swineſhead, Cowbyte, and the like, ſeem eaſy enough. SKIRBECK.

Sibſey church has very handſome pillars and circular arches, ſomewhat after the Roman mode. The top of the ſteeple is added upon the old work; perhaps from its watery ſituation; *ſipan*, to ſteep. Leverton, *Leofrici oppidum:* he was a potent man thereabouts at the time of the Normans coming, and gave to the town much common: his deed of gift is now in poſſeſſion of the reverend and worthy vicar, Mr. William Falkner, which I have ſeen. SIBSEY. LEVERTON

Frieſton, a *frith*, *æſtuarium*; ſo Ald Friſton in Suſſex, near Cuckmere haven. Here was an opulent monaſtery founded by Guy de Croun, whoſe genealogy I ſhall not think much to recite, becauſe it relates to the antiquities of this country, and in ſome meaſure ſhows the reaſon of what my friend Mr. Becket, ſurgeon, much wondered at when he ſearched the old repoſitory of wills at the Prerogative Office in London, where he obſerved more of this country than any other in England. FRIESTON.

The GENEALOGY

Of the CRAONS, *Credon*, *Crodon*, *Croun*, the moſt illuſtrious family of Anjou, and one of the moſt illuſtrious in France, which came into England with William the Conqueror. The barony of Craon is the firſt and moſt conſiderable in Anjou: it is a ſmall city in that province upon the river Oudon near Bretagne, encompaſſed with walls.*

A. D. 940.

Andrew de Craon, lord of Craon, of Bruſlon, and of Loches. = Agnes, daughter of Fulk, the good count of Anjou, and lord of Loches.
lozengé o. & g.

Liſois the elder, lord of Craon: he lived in the time of Nerra, earl of Anjou. — Artus de Craon, chambrier de l'abbay de St. Aubin d'Angers.

Suhard de Craon the elder, lord of Craon.

Liſois de Craon the younger, author of the elder or Engliſh houſe of Craon: he was lord of Mordelles. V. Hiſtoire de Sablé, p. 109, 110. — Guerin de Craon, lord of Craon. He doing homage for his baronage to Conan II. duke of Britany, inſtead of Geffrey Martel, earl of Anjou, who claimed that ſervice, it was confiſcated; whereupon he waged war, but was wounded therein, and died. — Suhard de Craon the younger.

Robté de Craon, heireſs = Robert de Vitré, lord of Vitré.

Robert de Nevers, ſirnamed the Burgundian, or Allobrog. = Avis de Sablé.

Hildeberg married to Herbert Marquis of

Inogen de Vitré. = Reynold the Burgundian, lord of Craon.

Authors of the ſecond houſe of Craon, of ſpecial note in France. He founded the abbey of Roé, in the neighbourhood of Craon, 1096. His Cri d'Arms was CLERIAU.

* Thoroton's Hiſt. of Nott. gives part of this Pedigree, p. 174.

Geffry, firſt prior to the abbey of St. Evron in Normandy, after abbot of Croyland, ob. 1124.

Robert, monk of St. Evron, was afterwards abbot of Thorney.

Guy de Croun, baron Croun of Frieſton, near Boſton, Lincolnſhire, given him by William the Conqueror, with whom he came into England. He had another ſeat at Burton Crown, near (Sleaford) ſo called from him, as now Pedwardyn from his deſcendants: he had much land in Aſhby, Ravendale, Wade, and Bliton, com. Linc. 20 W. I. as appears in Domeſday. He poſſeſſed no leſs than ſixty lordſhips. He gave to the priory of Spalding, refounded about this time by his countryman, Ivo Talbois, one carucat of land in that town, anno 1081. Hiſtoir. de Sablé, p. 138. thus ſays the charter of donation. Guy de Croun, in obedience to the divine inſpiration, out of his ability, gave a certain parcel of his eſtate to GOD and St. Nicholas, for the ſoul of William the king, and Maud the queen, and for the ſoul of William the Firſt, that the Lord would grant him ſucceſs in his reign, and bring him to a good end; one carucat of land in Spaldingue, with the appurtenances; his wife, all his ſons and daughters, and brothers, conſenting thereto, for the good of his ſoul.——He likewiſe gave ten carucats of land in Pynchbeck to the abbey of Croyland, and two carucats in Spalding to the ſame.

Godfrey de Croun, firſt prior of Frieſton.

Emme.

Roger de Croun.

William de Crown.

Alan de Croun=Muriel.
Baron Croun.

He was in higheſt favour with king Hen. I. to whom he was great ſteward of the houſhold. Petrus Bleſenſis ſays he was dear to the king above all other barons of the court, and whoſe counſel he valued moſt. He ſo far excelled in induſtry, honeſty, wiſdom, and ſanctity, that he was called the King's God, by the ſoldiery. In his country at Frieſton, he was called *Alan Open-doors*, becauſe he kept ſo great a houſe, ſays Leland in his Itinerary, Vol. VII. p. 126. He owned Southwarnburn, com. Southampt. He founded the priory of Frieſton for Benedictin monks, ſubject to the abbot of Croyland, anno 1142: he was buried at Croyland abbey, on the ſouth ſide of the high altar. See the *Monaſticon*, and Hiſtory of Ingulfus and Continuation, and Dugdale's Baronage.

1150.
Maurice de Craon, baron Croun. He was made keeper of the caſtle of Ancennis by Hen. II. and governor of the provinces of Anjou and Main: he was one of the plenipotentiaries on the part of the king, in the treaties between him and Philip the Auguſt, king of France. = Clarice, ſiſter to Henry III. vid. liberat. 35 Hen. III. m. 3. and Clauſ. 45 Hen. III. m. 13. ſhe was after married again to the duke of Burgundy, 33 Hen. III. 39 Hen. III. p. 2. m. 2.

Matilde.

Maurice de Croun, nepos regis & nepos Almerici de Croun, cui manerium de Burn reſtituitur poſt mortem Almerici de Croun.—Pat. 55. Hen. III. p. 1. m. 28.

Guy de la Val, qui habuit in liberio maritagio quaſdam terras in Walttun com. Surr. ſed forisfecit illas adherendo baronibus contra Ric. I. v. Lib. Feod. Milit. f. 16. b.

Ralf de Croun.

Peter de Croun habet Hamma, Waletun & Ewell, com. Surr. Pat. 17 Hen. I. m. 24.

1180.
Guy de Crown, baron Crown =Iſabel.

He accompanied Richard I. in his voyage to the Holy Land, 1192; was preſent at the treaty between him and Tancred, king of Sicily, recited by Hoveden, annal. He confirmed, to the nuns of Haverholm, paſture for nineſcore ſheep in Bloxam fields, even to the bounds between them and the abbot of Grelle.—V. lib. R. Dodſworth, vocat. petigrees, tom. i. f. 94. b.

Walter to Langtot=Matildis.

Ranulf de Langtot=

There

There were lands in Sutton held of the honour of Croun, —Inquiſ. Wap. Elhou. 1 Ed. III. feod. milit. 42. offic. armor. p. 32.

Robert de Vallibus came into England with William the Conqueror. = Agnes.

William de Vaux =

Robert de Vaux =

1. William Longchamp =
2. Henry de Mara. =
Gules, a feſſe between three water-budgets ermine.
= Petronilla.

= 3 Oliver de Vaux. Chequy argent and gules.

Sir Henry de Longchamp: he died March 1274, and was buried at Swynſhed abbey; his heart at Burton Pedwardin, as called from his ſon-in-law, before the altar in the chapel of the Virgin Mary. Or, three creſcents gules, charged each with a mullet argent. = Sibilla, daughter of Sir Thomas Heringande, com. Suff. Az. ſix herrings argent.

John de Vaux = owned the manor of Frieſton, and certain lands in Boſton by gift of his mother, *in feodo talliata*, ob. 1288.

There is a great Fe gatery'd about Boſtone parts by the name of *Petronille de la Corone* dowghter by *Lykelehode de la Corone* foundar of Frieſton priorye, and buried at Croyland. This fe is now paid to the lord Roſſe, but the Richmount fe is greater there. There is alſo anoder fee cauld *Pepardyne*; and that the lord Linſey had: and the owners of theſe fees be lords of the town of Boſton.—Leland's Itin. Vol. VIII. p. 124.—Petronil had lands in Holbech and Quaplode.—Inquiſ. Elho, 1 Ed. III. feod. milit. 42. offic. arm. p. 32., and in Weſton, p. 33, 20, 21, &c. *Juratores dicunt quod Petronilla de vallibus tenet de domino rege in capite manerium de Warnburn com. Southampton & in com. Lincoln 22. feod. mil. & dimid. per Baronium & quod Henricus de Longo Campo eſt ejus propinquior heres & ætat. 50. & amplius.*—Eſcaet. 46 Hen. III. N. 5.

Roger Penwardyn. Gules, two lions regardant argent. = Alice: ſhe died 15 May, 1330, was buried in the north ſide of the chapel of the Virgin Mary, in Burton Pedwardin, where I ſaw her tomb-ſtone, with this inſcription, 1714.

DAME ALIS. DE. PETTEWARDIN. GYT. ICY. DEU. DE. SA. ALME GYT. MERCI.

Petronil = Sir William de Nereford.

William de Roos, lord of Hamlake, Gules, three water-budgets argent. = Maud, heireſs.

Matilda, ob. S. P.

William de Ros. = Margery, one of the coheireſſes of Giles de Badliſmere, lord of Chillham. Their deſcendants were barons Ros; and the Manors's, earls of Rutland, married an heireſs.

Thangharat, ſiſter to Thelwell Llewellin, prince of Wales. = 1 Wallter Pedwardin, alias Lloyd, lived in the caſtle of Brampton, in Wigmorland, in the marches of Wales, called Waugher Thleud by reaſon of his white hairs. 2 = Maud, daughter of Sir John Lyngain.

anno 1340.
Roger Pedwardin II. he built entirely new the church of Burton Pedwardin and St. Mary's chapel there, being on the north ſide; but the ſouth aile, together with the chapel of St. Nicholas, was rebuilt at the ſame time by the pariſhioners. = Alice, daughter of Henry Longchamp.

Sir

Sir Roger Pedwardin: he died 10 Feb. 1368, buried at Burton: he obtained a bull for 530 days pardon to all benefactors towards the church and chapels there. = Agnes, daughter of Philip Darcy, ſiſter and coheireſs of Norman D'arcy, lord Darcy of Nocton, Azure, ſemée de croſs croſlets or, three cinquefoils ar.

Brian de Pedwardin, eſc. 11 E. III. N. 4. Lincoln.

John de Markham, J.C. Az. on a chief ar. a demi-lion. = daughter of Nicholas Bottomfell.

Alice = John de Warbelton.

Robert de Markham. = daughter of Caunton.

Sir Walter Pedwardin, ob. 11 June, 1405. = Iſabel, daughter and coheireſs of Sir Rob. Hilton, and Margaret, daughter and coheir of Marmaduke Tweng, knt.

Milicent daughter of Beckerin. [2] = Sir John Markham, juſtic. de Banco. = Eliz. daughter and coheireſs of Hugh de Creſſy. [1]

Walter de Pedwardin.

Sir John Markham, of Nottingham: he was lord chief juſtice, 10 Hen. IV. buried in Sidbrook church, near Grantham. That manor continued in his family till Sir George Markham lately ſold it to Sir John Thorold. = Margaret, coheireſs of Simon Leek.

Catharine = David, ſon of Sir Daniel Fletwick.

Sir Robert Pedwardin, 1430. ob. 26. April, 1432. *fines prim. mich.* 8 Hen. IV. Linc. = Elizabeth daughter to Sir Edmund Pierpoint, knight.

2 = Walter Pedwardin, eſq. ob. 14. Aug. 1429, 9 Hen. VI. Ecc. N. 7. = 1 Katharine daughter of Ingilby of Ripley, near Knaresburgh.

Matthew Leak. [1]
John de Fleet, of Framton, eſq. a lawyer. [2]
Ar. two bars ſable, each charged with three ſcallops of the firſt. = Katharine.

Beatrice Leak. = Roger Pedwardin.

Thomas Pedwardin.

Chriſtopher Pedwardin, of Brompton, Salop, ſon and heir, releaſed all his right to the manor of Burton Pedwardin, Clauſ. 7. Ed. IV. m. 8. Linc.

Katharine.

Joanna.

Alexander Leak. = Margaret

John Quickerell, of Boſton = Ann.

The ſite of Roushall, where the barons Ros lived, is in the pariſh of Fiſhtoft.

VAINONA. In Wainfleet church, the biſhop of Wincheſter, whoſe name was Patten, founder of Magdalen college, Oxford, erected a marble monument for his father, where are his coats of arms in the windows. In the town

he built a handſome chapel of brick, and endowed it with a pretty good revenue, to pray for his and his anceſtors ſouls. Now it is made a free-ſchool houſe. This place ſtill retains its ancient name; for I am certain it is the Vainona mentioned by the famous author of *Ravenna*, who has happily preſerved ſo many of our old Britiſh cities. The learned Mr. Baxter, in his Gloſſary of Britiſh Antiquities, with a ſagacity peculiar to himſelf, has corrected this from Navione. The ſea has added much ground to this place ſince the Roman times, and then their city ſtood higher up by the churches, which is a mile off the preſent town. The haven was near St. Thomas church, now called North-holm: it is ſtill very deep thereabouts, and appears to have been broad, being a pretty good river, whilſt the waters of the eaſt fen ran through it, and kept it open: it was thirty foot wide a mile above the churches, as appears by the old cloughs there; for they had wiſely contrived by that means to keep out the ſalt water and heighten the freſh, which no doubt would have preſerved the haven to this day, had they not fooliſhly ſuffered the eaſt-fen water to be carried to Boſton. It is apparent the natural courſe of water here (as we before obſerved of other parts of the level) is eaſtward: the eaſt fen is lower than the weſt fen. At Nordike bridge anciently were four arches: the edge of the piers which cut the water was weſtward; which ſhows that the water originally run eaſtward, and the whole level was drained that way, though now moſt currents run to Boſton. The inhabitants have a conſtant tradition, that this was a great town; but when the haven was filled up, Boſton became the ſea-port: likewiſe they ſay there is a road acroſs the eaſt fen, called Salter's road, which probably was the Roman road; and there are people now alive who knew ſuch as had remembered it. Doubtleſs this was a place where the Romans made their ſalt of the ſea water, to ſupply all this province; and it is not improbable that this road led to Banovallum, Lindum, &c. Many ſalt hills are viſible from Wainfleet to Friſkney. The king is ſtill lord of the ſoil of this old Roman city.

Three miles north, and as much from Skegneſs and the ſea, is Burgh, a market-town, whoſe name drew my attention. I found it to be a Roman *caſtrum* to guard the ſea-coaſts, probably againſt the Saxon rovers: it is a piece of very high ground, partly natural, partly raiſed by Roman labour, overlooking the wide extended marſhes, perhaps in thoſe times covered with ſalt water, at leaſt in ſpring tides. There are two artificial *tumuli*, one very high, called Cock-hill. In St. Mary's church-yard, now demoliſhed, Roman coins have been found. I ſaw a very fair and large Antoninus Pius in braſs, cos. IIII. in poſſeſſion of Tho. Linny. In the yards and gardens about the town they frequently dig up bodies. St. Peter's church is large and good. There appear no Roman ways, *vallum*, or ditch, to incloſe the town, which is a ſort of knoll, or riſing ground. BURGH, *a* Ro. *fort.*

I was told of a Roman aqueduct of earth, found at Spilſby. In Halton church hard by is this inſcription on a flat ſtone. + SIRE WATER BER GIST ICY DE SA ALME DEUS EIT MERCI. Another, a croſs-legged knight: on his ſhield a lion rampant. At Hagnaby, a religious houſe founded by Agnes de Orreby. Well, by Ralf de Hauvile. Near Well, on a chalky heath, are three curious Celtic barrows contiguous and joined one into another, compoſed of chalk: the chalk in Lincolnſhire by Alford anſwers to that in Norfolk. Tateſhall collegiate church founded by Ralf Cromwell. Many *tumuli* hereabouts, as at Hagnaby and other places, but none ſo remarkable a curioſity as thoſe by the broad road upon the deſcent of the high country, overlooking the vaſt level towards Boſton.

At Reveſby, by the ſeat of Joſeph Banks, eſq; there is an oval incloſed with a broad ditch: the longeſt diameter, which is ſomewhat above 300 foot, is preciſely eaſt and weſt; the other a little above 100: the entrance to it is on the middle of the ſouth ſide: within, at each end of the length, is a large *tumulus* 100 foot in diameter: they are equal in ſhape and ſimilar poſiture, a large vacuum of 100 foot lying between: it is very regularly formed: the length of the oval ditch that incloſes the two *tumuli* is equal to thrice the breadth: the *tumuli* are large and high: that riſing on the north ſide, without the ditch, is of an odd figure, but ſimilar. It ſeems to have been a place of ſepulture; perhaps two Britiſh kings were there buried; and the height on the north ſide was the place whereon they ſacrificed horſes, or the like, to the *manes* of the deceaſed. Or is it a place of religious worſhip among the old Britons? and the two hills may poſſibly be the temples of the Sun and Moon. I am inclined to think it ancient, becauſe of the meaſure: the breadth is equal to 100 Celtic feet, as I call them; the length to 300.

BANOVALLUM. TAB. LXXXIX.

Horncaſtle was undoubtedly the Banovallum in *Ravennas*: the latter part of the word is Latin, ſo that it ſignifies the fortification upon the river Bane. It is of a low ſituation, placed in the angle of the two brooks meeting here, the Bane and Waring; whence the modern name Horncaſtle, which ſignifies an angle, all this country over, as you know in your neighbouring Cow-hurn, Holbech-hurn, Guy-hurn, &c. I will not venture to conceit it came from the ancient way of painting rivers horned, from their windings and turnings; of which we may find a hint in Burton's Comment. on Antoninus's Itinerary, pag. 56. and they that pleaſe may conſult Bochart's *Phaleg*, II. 22. where are many proofs of the ancients expreſſing an angle by the term *horn*. Skinner in his *Etymologicon* rightly affirms it comes from the Saxon word *hyrn*; and Ælfricus expounds it by the word *cornu*. It is probable the Romans were induced to make a ſtation here at firſt from its convenient ſituation, eaſily rendered defenſible by a *vallum* drawn acroſs the aperture from one river to the other; and thence came the Roman name. Afterwards they built the indiſſoluble ſtone wall, whoſe *veſtigia* are manifeſt the whole compaſs round, and in ſome places pretty high, as three or four yards, and four yards thick. It ſerves for ſides of gardens, cellars, out-houſes, &c. as chance offers, incloſing the market-place, church, and good part of the town. It is a perfect parallelogram, compoſed of two ſquares: at the angles have been ſquare towers, as they report: the gates were in the middle of three ſides, and I ſuppoſe a poſtern into the meadows called the Holmes at the union of the two rivulets. I ſuſpect originally the river Bane ran nearer to the wall in that part, and behind the manor-houſe: the garden there has been heightened, and the river puſhed farther off, and turned with a larger bow to favour the people who live in Far-ſtreet, and eſpecially the tanners, who are very numerous there: both rivers probably were wider and deeper than now, as the Celtic name of *Bane altus* intimates, which at preſent is conformable to reality lower down. Some do not ſcruple to affirm it was a ſea-port, that is, navigable. The Waring ariſes but a mile or two off. The field acroſs it ſouth of the town is called the Thowng and Cagthorp, and probably was its *pomæria*, from the Saxon word *pang*, *campus*, *ager*. Here they find a great number of Roman coins. I ſaw a braſs coin of Veſpaſian; reverſe, an eagle, CONSECRATIO; dug up from under the walls of Banovallum: Mr. Hograve of the place has it now: but Horncaſtle was not built in the time of Veſpaſian. I ſaw, in poſſeſſion of Mr. Terry of Lincoln, a ſilver Veſpaſian found here; reverſe, a ſitting Genius with a ſympulum in her hand,

hand; and DN. MA. In 1734, a girl digging ſand by the road ſide going from Les Yates to Horncaſtle, and near Horncaſtle, dug up an earthen urn full of Roman coins, rings, &c. Mr. Terry collector gave me ſome of them. Near the walls upon digging cellars they ſometimes find bodies buried. A rivulet called Temsford runs into the Bane. The ſchool lands were given by private perſons, and it was incorporated by queen Elizabeth: their ſeal is a caſtle and hunting-horn: and a horn is the brand for the town cattle upon the common. It is dubious whether Bowbridge has its name from the arch of the bridge, or from its being the entrance into the town from Lindum through the gate called formerly a Bow. This way is the maypole-hill, where probably ſtood an Hermes in Roman times. The boys annually keep up the feſtival of the *Floralia* on May day, making a proceſſion to this hill with *May gads* (as they call them) in their hands: this is a white willow wand, the bark peeled off, tied round with cowſlips, a *thyrſus* of the Bacchanals: at night they have a bonfire and other merriment; which is really a ſacrifice, or religious feſtival. The king formerly had this whole town in his poſſeſſion, until it was beſtowed on the biſhop of Carliſle. Near the conflux of the two brooks was lately a pleaſant garden, and a place called Julian's Bower, much talked of.

Leak ſignifies a watery marſhy place. *Wrangle* an *ab* A. S. *Wear lacus*, and *hangel arundo*, *lacus arundinibus obſita?* Return we to Boſton, *Fanum Sti. Botulphi*, the ſaint of ſea-faring men. St. Botulf (the biſhop) his body lay in St. Edmund's monaſtery at Bury. Wm. Malmſb. p. 137. This ſeems to have been the laſt bounds northward of the *Iceni* in moſt antient times; therefore its old name was *Icanhoe*, or *Icenorum munimentum*, as Mr. Baxter interprets it in his Gloſſary. I gueſs the firſt monaſtery founded here was on the ſouth of the preſent church; for I ſaw vaſt ſtone walls dug up there, and a plain leaden croſs taken up; in my poſſeſſion. Many were the religious houſes here in ſuperſtitious times, whoſe lands were given to the corporation by Hen. VIII. as likewiſe the eſtate of the lord Huſſey, beheaded then at Lincoln for rebellion: he lived in one of the houſes where is a great ſquare tower of brick, called now Huſſey tower. There are many ſuch in this country, as that now called Rochford and ſometimes Richmond tower, which is very high. Queen Mary was a great benefactreſs to this corporation, and gave them lands called Erection-lands, to pay a vicar, a lecturer, and two ſchool-maſters: they have now a revenue of a thouſand pounds per annum. In the parſonage-houſe is a ſcutcheon with a paſtoral ſtaff behind it thus: a feſs charged with a fiſh and two annulets between three plates, each charged with a croſs fitché. The church, I think, is the largeſt pariſh church (without croſs ailes) in the world: it is a hundred foot wide and three hundred foot long within the walls: the roof is handſomely cieled with Iriſh oak ſupported by four and twenty tall and ſlender pillars: many remains of fine braſſes in the church, none ſo perfect as this in the ſouth aile. Under the figures of the man and woman this inſcription,

BOSTON.

TAB. XIX.

Ecce ſub hoc lapide henricus ffiete ſiſtit humatus
vi mortis rapida generoſus ſemper vocitatus
hic quiſquis veneris ipſum precibus memoraris.
ſponſam defunctam ſimul aliciam ſibi junctam
anno mil C quater quadragenoque deno
marcia quarto dies, extat ei Requies.

The tower is the higheſt (100 yards) and nobleſt in Europe, flattering a weary traveller with its aſtoniſhing aſpect even at ten miles diſtance. It is

eaſily

eaſily ſeen forty mile round this level country, and farther by ſea: the lantern at top is very beautiful, and the thinneſs of the ſtone-work is admirable. There was a prodigious clock-bell, which could be heard ſix or ſeven miles round, with many old verſes round it: about the year 1710 they knocked it in pieces, without taking the inſcription. Twenty yards from the foundation of this tower runs the rapid Witham, through a bridge of wood. On the ſouth ſide of the church-yard was, ſome few years ago, a curious monument* (as they ſay) of one of the builders of the church, in ſtone, of arched work, but now intirely demoliſhed; and in the market place in my memory was an old and large croſs, with a vault underneath, ſteps all around it, and at top a ſtone pyramid of thirty foot high, but at this time quite deſtroyed. I found here an old braſs ſeal of William Chetwynd, with his coat of arms, A feſſe lozengé between three mullets, which I gave to the honourable gentleman of that name. Several frieries here, black, white and grey; of which little remains. Oliver Cromwell, then a colonel, lay in Boſton the night before he fought the battle of Winceby near Horncaſtle, Oct. 5. 1643. In North Holland they have a cuſtom of pulling geeſe twice a year; which has not eſcaped Pliny's notice, X. 22. There is nothing left of the adjacent Swineſhed abbey, founded by Rob. Greiſly, but a yew-tree and a knightly tomb fixed in the wall of the new houſe. Here king John ſickened in his journey to Sleeford caſtle and Newark caſtle, where he died.

TAB. III. 2d vol.

Eaſt of Boſton was a chapel called Hiptoft, and in the town a church dedicated to St. John, but demoliſhed. Here was a ſtaple for wool and ſeveral other commodities, and a vaſt foreign trade: the hall was pulled down in my time. The great hall of St. Mary's Guild is now the place of meeting for the corporation and ſeſſions, &c. Here was born the learned John Fox the martyrologiſt. Queen Elizabeth gave the corporation a court of admiralty all over the ſea-coaſt hereabouts.

Abundance of rare ſea-plants grow near this coaſt: many ſpecies of ſea-*wormwoods*, *ſcurvy-graſs*, *crithmum marinum*, *atriplex marinum*, *&c.* of which we may expect a good account from Dr. Blair of Boſton; as alſo of many rare fiſhes caught hereabouts, *Raja*, *needle-fiſh*, *ſtar-fiſh*, &c. and of the *ſtickle-back* oil is made in very large quantities, the invention of the *Ichtyophagi*, Pliny XV. 7. *Carum vulgare*, Caraway, grows plentifully in the paſtures all about Boſton. *Sambucus foliis variegatis baccis albis*, Elder-tree with gilded leaves and white berries, in Boſton Fen-ends: a gilded *ivy* in Mr. Pacey's garden. *Apium paluſtre Italicum*, Selery *vulgo dictum*, in all the ditches of Holland. *Paronychia folio rutaceo*, Rue-leaved whitlow-graſs, on the north ſide of walls and houſes. A *barberry-tree* without ſtones, in Alderchurch pariſh. *Aſparagus ſylveſtris*, wild aſparagus, in Gorham wood, Whaplode. Many rare plants in the eaſt fen, ſuch as *ſtratiotes azoides*, freſh water ſengreen. In the boggy grounds about Tatterſall, *Trifolium paluſtre*, *ros ſolis*, *virga aurea*, *myrtus brabantica*, *pinguicula*, *aſphodelus*, *adianthum aureum*. In the park, *androſæmum*, *tutſan*: in the ditches hard by, *valeriana ſylveſtris*: in the heaths, many ſorts of *erica*: *ſolanum lethale* about Cowhurn.

KIRTON.

Paſs we from Boſton by Kirkton, famous for apples, denominated from its fair church built by Alexander, that magnificent biſhop of Lincoln, after the manner of a cathedral with a tranſept. It has a handſome tower ſtanding upon four pillars in the middle of the croſs, with a noble ring of five large bells. I obſerve, this building is ſet upon the ruins of a former church,

* That monument in the church-yard was probably that of St. Botulphus, who was buried in this town, and famous for miracles before and after death.

church, part whereof is viſible at the weſt end: and in moſt of the churches in this country the ſame may be diſcovered, from the different manner of the architecture; the moſt ancient having ſmall windows arched ſemicircularly; what is additional, to be known by the pointed Gothic arches. This church is very neat both within and without: upon the font is this inſcription:

+ Orate pro anima alani burton qui fontem iſtum fieri fec. a. d. mcccccii.

Againſt the north wall is the monument of a perſon in armour, and round it this inſcription,

+ Orate pro anima Johannis de Meres.

The family of the Meres has flouriſhed much hereabouts.

Upon the edge of Lincolnſhire, in the middle of a vaſt fenny level, Crowland is ſituate, memorable for its early religion and the ruins of an opulent monaſtery, which ſtill makes a conſiderable proſpect. The abbey preſents a majeſtic view of ruins; founded a thouſand years ago, by Athelbald king of the Mercians, in a horrid ſilence of bogs and thorns; made eminent for the holy retirement of his chaplain Guthlac, who changed the gaieties of the court for the ſeverities of an anchorite. The king endowed it with a profuſe hand, and all the land for ſeveral miles round the church belonged to it. The foundation is laid on piles of wood drove into the ground with gravel and ſand, and they have found ſeveral of them in tearing up the ruins of the eaſtern part of the church; for what remains now is only part of the weſt end; and of that only one corner in tolerable repair, which is their pariſh-church at preſent. It is not difficult at this time to diſtinguiſh part of the very firſt building of this church, from that which was built by Ingulphus.* In the middle of the croſs ſtood once a lofty tower and a remarkably fine ring of bells, of which there is a proverb in this country ſtill remaining: one prodigiouſly great bell was ſacred to Guthlac: they are ſaid to have been the firſt peal of bells in the county, perhaps England.† From the foundation of this tower to the weſt end, is ſomewhat left, but only the walls, pillars, with paſſages or galleries at top, and ſtair-caſes at the corners. The roof, which was of Iriſh oak finely carved and gilt, fell down about twenty years ago: you ſee pieces of it in every houſe. The pavement is covered with ſhrubs for braſs inſcriptions, and people now at pleaſure dig up the monumental ſtones, and divide the holy ſhipwreck for their private uſes; ſo that, inſtead of one, moſt of the houſes in the town are become religious. The painted glaſs was broke by the ſoldiers in the rebellion, for they made a garriſon of the place. All the eaſtern part of the body of the church is intirely razed to the foundation; and the aſhes as well as tombs of an infinite number of illuſtrious perſonages, kings, abbots, lords, knights, &c. there hoping for repoſe, are diſperſed, to the irreparable damage of Engliſh hiſtory. The great Waltheof, earl of Northumberland and Huntingdon, was one of the ſaints here: he was beheaded by the Norman conqueror. The monaſtic buildings, cloyſters, hall, abbot's lodgings,‡ and the like, which

CROWLAND.

TAB. IV.

K no

* The old church, built after the Daniſh devaſtation in 870, was of Turketil's raiſing, who died 975. The new part of Crowland abbey was built in 1114.

† The names of Croyland bells are mentioned by Ingulf, p. 505. *b.* The firſt was made by Turketil, *Guthlac* the greateſt: the five others were made by his ſucceſſor, abbot Egelric; *Bartholomew*, *Bettelin*, *Turketyl*, *Tatwin*, *Pega* and *Bega*.

‡ The abbot of Croyland's chair is at Mr. Dove's ſeat at Upton by Peterborough, a deſcendant of biſhop Dove's; upon it, BENEDICITE FONTES DNO. I ſuppoſe the abbot's name was *Fountain.*

no doubt were very fine, are abſolutely demoliſhed; no trace thereof left, whereby their extent might be gueſſed at. In the north-weſt corner of the church ſtands a ſtrong tower with a very obtuſe ſpire, and a pleaſant ring of ſmall bells. Over the weſt gate are the images of divers kings, abbots, &c. among the reſt St. Guthlac with a whip and knife, as always painted: they were cut in a ſoft kind of ſtone, and drawn over in oil colour with gilding.

Not far off the abbey eaſtward, upon a hillock, is the remnant of a little ſtone cottage, called Anchor Church-houſe: here was a chapel over the place where St. Guthlac lived a hermit, and where he was buried.§ Over-againſt the weſt end of the abbey is the famous triangular bridge: it is too ſteep to be commonly rode over; horſes and carriages go under it: it is formed upon three ſegments of a circle meeting in one point; they ſay each baſe ſtands in a different county. The rivers Nyne and Welland here meet. On one ſide ſits an image of king Athelbald with a globe in his hand. St. Guthlake's croſs, between Spalding and Crowland, near Brother-houſe and Cloot-bar, ſtands upon the ſide of the bank, almoſt buried under earth: it is a boundary of the church lands: of great antiquity.‖

TAB. VII.

TAB. XI.

ITER OXONIENSE. II.

Sed prior hæc hominis cura eſt cognoſcere terram. VIRG.

To Mr. JOHN HARDY *of* Nottingham.

IT is commonly remarked, that impreſſions of any ſort made upon youthful minds laſt long; and, like a cut in the bark of tender ſprigs, grow deeper and more apparent with advancing years.

Creſcent illæ creſcetis amores. VIRG.

The many hours I have ſpent with you when I firſt began to caſt my eyes upon the ſcenes of the world, and conſider things about me, recur to my mind with pleaſure. I ſhould be ungrateful then, (to which my temper is moſt abhorrent) and I ſhould deny myſelf a particular ſatisfaction, did I not acknowledge the remembrance of a friendſhip now mature: therefore to you I offer the earlieſt fruits of it, this ſmall account of the firſt pleaſurable journey I can reckon to myſelf, where I had opportunity for ſatisfying my growing curioſity. It is no wonder that your learning, your taſte of antiquities, and all endearing qualities, made me fond of cultivating your acquaintance; and perhaps to you in great meaſure do I owe what may not be diſcommendable in amuſements of the following kind, ſince our

§ St. Guthlake's hermitage ruins pulled down about 1720.

‖ The triangular bridge of Croyland is mentioned in the time of king Edred, anno 948. St. Guthlake's croſs, Plate XI. was ſet up by abbot Thurketil a little before that time.—Ingulf, p. 497. *b.*

our converſe and our journeying ſometimes together, to viſit the remains of venerable antiquity, in my firſt years, gave me the love and incitement to ſuch purſuits. I am not concerned to make an excuſe for the meanneſs of this preſent: were it not juvenile, it would not be genuine. As when firſt with you, ſo ſince it has been my method, to put into writing what little remarks I made in travelling: at length I had collected ſo much, that with ſome drawings of places and things taken at the ſame time, it was judged not unworthy of publication: my conſent was grounded upon hopes that by this means I might give ſome account of every part of my time, and that my own pleaſures might not be altogether unuſeful; eſpecially thinking it was no hard taſk to equal ſomewhat of this ſort lately done, and well received of the public. It is to be wiſhed this branch of learning ſhould revive among us, which has lain dormant ſince the great Camden; ſo that either in diſcourſing on it, or journeying, we might find ſome entertainment worthy of men of letters.

Paſſing the fenny counterſcarps of Holland, we begin our journey at Stanford, which ſtands in a mild air and pleaſant country abounding with noblemen's ſeats. Many religious houſes have been at Stanford, and once a college founded there, of which they boaſt much; but of all theſe things we expect ſhortly an exact and full account from the reverend Mr. Peck. About 1708, a braſs ſeal was dug up, in the caſtle at Stanford, of Thomas biſhop of Elphin in Ireland; in poſſeſſion of Ralf Madyſon, eſq. Burghley, the earl of Exeter's, is worth a traveller's view: the rooms are finely painted by Seignior Varrio: abundance of curious pictures from Italy, collected by my lord's grandfather. At St. Martin's church are the monuments of that noble family. STANFORD

Through a pleaſant and woody country, we went to Foderinghay caſtle, ſituate on a branch of the river Nyne, overlooking the adjacent country and wide-extended meadows. The caſtle ſeems to have been very ſtrong: there was a high mount, or keep, environed with a deep ditch: the ſpace around it is guarded by a wall, double ditch, and the river: it is moſtly demoliſhed, and all the materials carried off. They pretend to ſhow the ruins of the hall where Mary queen of Scots was beheaded. Some ſay king James I. ordered this fortreſs to be deſtroyed out of indignation: it was the ſeat of Edmund of Langley, duke of York, buried in the collegiate church here, a very neat building, founded by Edward duke of York, and here likewiſe interred: their monuments in the chancel (which was intirely demoliſhed at the ſuppreſſion) were reſtored by queen Elizabeth: the windows of the church are filled with very handſome painted glaſs, repreſenting the images of cardinals, arch-biſhops, abbots, &c. ſuch as St. Denis with his head in his hand, St. Guthlac of Croyland, Richard Scrope arch-biſhop of Canterbury, &c. theſe were ſaved in the late civil war, by the then miniſter of the pariſh, with a little money given to the ſoldiers that came to execute the harmleſs ſaints. We met with theſe uncouth verſes upon the wall, ſhowing the poetry of thoſe times: FODERINGHAY.

In feſto Martyrii proceſſus Martiniani,
Eccleſiæ prima fuit hujus petra locata,
Anno Chriſti primum centum ac mille
Cum deca quinta H. V. tunc imminente 2[da.]

On the north ſide of the church are the remains of the college, and the meadow under it retains its name: the ſteeple has an octagonal tower at the top, ſomewhat like that of Boſton; at the baſes of which are the images of

of bears and ragged ſtaffs, cogniſances (I ſuppoſe) of the founders; as the falcon and fetterlock often painted in the glaſs. They have a very ancient MS. book here, of the affairs of the pariſh. There is a ſchool in the town, erected by Hen. VII. worth about 30l. per ann. over the door is wrote, *Diſce aut diſcede.* A ſtone bridge over the river was built by queen Elizabeth anno 1555. ſhown by an inſcription on the wall, a monument of the ſpite of the ſoldiers, who cut out with their ſwords, as they paſſed by, one line of it, *God ſave the queen.*

OUNDALE Oundale, or Avondale, is remarkable for a drumming well, much talked of by the ſuperſtitious vulgar: no doubt it is owing to the paſſage of the water, and air upon certain conditions, through the ſubterraneous chinks; for, as Virgil ſays, in his fine poem called *Ætna*,

Secta eſt omnis humus penituſque cavata latebris, &c.

and that it is done by intervals or pulſes as it were, is but conſentaneous to many of Nature's operations. Here are two long bridges of ſtone. Louick church, on the ſide of a hill, is very fine, founded by John de Drayton, anno 1125: the windows are full of coats of arms. There is a picture of the founder in armour, on his knees, preſenting his church to God: here is his monument, of the Veres too, and Staffords earls of Wiltſhire, and others who intermarried with his family; there is a modern one of the late Dutcheſs of Norfolk, who was married, after her divorcement, to the preſent owner of the family ſeat, called Drayton houſe, Sir John Germayn, who has for the moſt part new-built it.

BOUGHTON From hence we went to Boughton, the ſeat of the duke of Montagu, magnificent for building, painting and gardens: the ſtables are large and ſtately, well calculated for the deſigned grandeur of the houſe; for it is not yet finiſhed: the hall is a very noble room: on the cieling is a convocation of the gods admirably painted, as are many ſuites of rooms and apartments, ſtair-caſes, galleries, &c. beſide the great numbers of portraits and other curious pictures, part of the furniture: the gardens contain fourſcore and ten acres of ground, adorned with ſtatues, flower-pots, urns of marble and metal, many very large baſons, with variety of fountains playing, aviaries, reſervoirs, fiſh-ponds, canals, admirable greens, wilderneſſes, terraces, &c. the caſcade is very fine: a whole river, running through the length of the gardens, is diverſified very agreeably to complete its beauty.

GEDDINGTON. A mile off is Geddington, where in a *trivium* ſtands one of the ſtone croſſes* built by king Edward I. in memory of his queen Eleanor, who died at Hareby near Bolingbroke, in Lincolnſhire, 1291. it is formed upon a triangular model, of pretty Gothic architecture to ſuit its ſtation. Her bowels were buried by the high altar in the Lady's chapel of Lincoln minſter; and in her journey thence to Weſtminſter, where ever her herſe reſted, the king erected one of theſe magnificent croſſes, as a monument of his great love: upon them are the arms of England, Caſtile, Leon and Poictou. Theſe are the places, as far as I am at preſent informed, Lincoln, Grantham, Stamford,‡ Geddington, Northampton, Stony Stratford, Dunſtable,

* Of theſe croſſes thus Walſingham, Hiſt. Angl. anno 1291. Dum (rex) finibus Scotiæ, &c.

† Grantham and Stamford were two ſtages. Mr. Howgrave ſays there was a queen's croſs at Stanford; and the like is affirmed of Grantham, and that it ſtood in the open place in the London road: and I ſaw a ſtone, carved with foliage work, ſaid to be part of it; and I believe it, ſeeming of that ſort of work: if ſo, then Newark and Leiceſter muſt be left out, and they travelled with the queen's corpſe by way of Oundle to Geddington from Stanford, I ſuppoſe the preſent London

Dunſtable, St. Alban's, Waltham, Cheapſide over againſt Wood-ſtreet, Charing-croſs. Near this place is Boughton, having a petrifying ſpring, which forms itſelf a canal of ſtone as it runs, conſolidating the twigs, moſs, and all adventitious bodies. We ſaw near the road a ſpring-head, with a ſtatue of Moſes in the middle of the water, belonging to Boughton houſe.

Through Kettering we went to Northampton, the moſt elegant town in England: which, being wholly burnt down, is rebuilt with great regularity and beauty. There is a ſpacious ſquare market-place, a fine aſſize-houſe of Corinthian architecture. Allhallow's church is built after a pretty model, with a cupola and a noble portico before it of eight lofty Ionic columns: upon the baluſtrade a ſtatue of king Charles II. There is an inſcription of John Bailes, aged above 126: his ſight, hearing and memory, intire; buried 1706. One of the old churches, St. Sepulchre's, ſeems to have belonged to the Knights Hoſpitalers of St. John of Jeruſalem, of a circular form: there has been another tacked to it of later date, with a choir and ſteeple, as to that at Cambridge of the ſame name and figure: another ſuch I am told is at Guildford, which are all of this ſort that I know of in England. I ſuſpect theſe are the moſt ancient churches in England, and probably built in the later times of the Romans for Chriſtian ſervice, at leaſt in the early Saxon reigns. Weſtward are the ruins of the caſtle, by the river ſide, built by Simon Silvaneɛt I. earl of Northampton, who founded here likewiſe St. Andrew's abbey: his ſon Simon Silvaneɛt II. earl of Northampton and Huntingdon, founded St. Mary de Près abbey here about 1150. This probably is a Roman town ariſing from one of the forts built upon this river, as that great people proceeded northward in the conqueſt of the iſland; and being mentioned by Ravennas between Leiceſter and Stoney Stratford, it is very likely the Eltabona there, meaning *ael*, *ſupercilium*, and Avon, the river. Roman coins have been found on the other ſide the river: there are likewiſe the footſteps of the fortifications round the town, thrown up with baſtions in the time of the civil wars. Under thoſe on the ſouth ſide, deſcending into a ſtone quarry which has abundance of intricate turnings, I ſaw a piece of oak wood, as big as both one's hands, lie between the *ſtrata* of ſolid ſtone: though petrified, the ligneous fibres when ſplit would burn in a candle. I ſuppoſe it to have been lodged there in the deluge. A little way from the town, about Sprotton, are the pits where they dig up tobacco-pipe clay. Near Billing, about three miles from Northampton, not far from the earl of Twomond's ſeat, was lately found a mine of copper, and coal, and marble, as they told me. ELTABONA

From Northampton, over the river, by a large ſtone bridge where is an old religious houſe, half a mile off in the London road, is another of queen Eleanor's ſtone croſſes, called Queen's croſs, with her images and arms. It ſtands on a hill in the open country upon eight ſteps, in form much like that of Waltham, of which I have given a print. On the other ſide of the town, about three miles diſtance, is Holdenby houſe, which TAB. XII.

L

London road from Stanford being unpaſſable, or not having at that time royal ſeats, manors, or abbeys, by the way, ſufficient to entertain the cavalcade. Mr. Peck, in his Stanford Antiquities, aſſerts Grantham and Stanford two of the ſtages, and where croſſes were erected, no doubt, that at Grantham ſtood in the open London road before my neighbour Hacket's houſe, called Peter-church hill; and the people have ſome memory of it. Mr. Peck puts in Woburn between Dunſtable and St. Alban's; upon what authority I know not.—Geddington was a manor of the king's, V. Regiſt. Hon. Richmond. p. 280.—Camden in his Remains, p. 208, who doubtleſs had ſeen them, inſerts Grantham and Stanford, V. p. 116.

which lies in noble ruins: here king Charles I. was kept priſoner. A little way off is Naſeby,* where the bloody and fatal battle happened between his forces and thoſe of the parliament, upon a fine plain where at preſent ſtands a windmill: the marks of ſeveral great holes appear, where the ſlain were buried. This town, as near as may be, is the navel of England. Near is Guildsborough, ſo named from a Roman camp of a ſquare form, and deep ditch, called the Burrows. I was told of ſeveral more thereabouts, which I ſuppoſe thoſe made in the time of Oſtorius about the heads of the rivers here; which all together made a ſort of fortification between the north and ſouth parts of the kingdom, eſpecially between the Avon and Severn. A long barrow at Pesford, called Longman's hill. We ſaw Althorp, a curious ſeat of the earl of Sunderland's, elegantly furniſhed: there is a fine gallery adorned with good pictures, and a noble library.

GUILDSBOROUGH. Roman *Camp*.

ESTON.

My lord Lemſter's ſeat, now earl of Pomfret, near Towceſter, is a ſtately building, and ſtands pleaſantly, encompaſſed with good plantations of wood, viſto's and agreeable proſpects. In the grand view to the back front, beyond the garden, is a large and long canal: in the houſe are ſeveral curious pictures; an original, of Sir Paul Ricot; of a pillar of Perſepolis, one of thoſe ſixty foot high; Perſeus looſing Andromeda, by Gioſeppi Cari; a copy of Galatea, from Raphael: but what highly inhances the glory of this ſeat, is the vaſt number of Roman and Greek marbles, ſtatues, buſto's, bas reliefs, &c. part of the moſt noble collection of the great earl of Arundel. My lord has it in his thoughts to build a large room, or gallery, to receive this invaluable treaſure; at preſent they are for the moſt part expoſed to the weather in the garden. I ſhall curſorily name them all with the haſte of a traveller, though each ſingle piece merits a ſerious view, and a long deſcription.

At the end of the ſide terrace in the garden, and near the houſe, ſtands an intire column of marble in two pieces, fluted, taken from among the ruins of the temple of Apollo at the iſle of Delos, where many now lie: this is ſet upon a proper baſe and pedeſtal made purpoſely for it: the capital is unuſual, but very beautiful, and ſeems perfectly to anſwer that deſcription which Vitruvius gives us, IV. 1. of the origin of the Corinthian capital from the conceit of Callimachus, who was pleaſed with the appearance of a baſket covered with a tile, and luckily ſet upon the middle of a root of *acanthus*, or *brank urſin*, which ſhot up its curled leaves around it in a delicate and tender manner: upon it ſtands a ſtatue, the upper part naked. In the niches of that wall along the walk are ſeveral broken ſtatues of goddeſſes, naked or in fine drapery, where the mind is divided between the pleaſure of ſeeing what remains and the grief for what is loſt. Upon the ſtairs that deſcend into the garden are a great many whole and broken ſtatues, pieces of *baſſo relievo*, altars, urns, tombs, &c. ſuch as the deſtruction of Troy, repreſented in the Trojan horſe, the merriment of the Trojans, the ſlaughter of Priamus, Achilles driving his chariot with Hector tied to it: there is another bas-relief of a battle; a figure recumbent at dinner; two figures in proceſſion, but covered over with moſs; four figures, two with Phrygian bonnets; good pieces of cornice-work, with mouldings of ovolo's, bead-moulds, &c. a tomb, the huſband and wife with the ſon between; a piece of Bacchanalians; the end of a tomb, or vaſe; a maſk and revelling figures; an horſeman and footman engaging. Moſt

* At Naſeby, round the font an inſcription, ΝΙΨΟΝ

Moſtof theſe antiquities ſeem of the higheſt Greek times. Before the ſteps upon pedeſtals are two Egyptian *ſphynges* mitred, and two Muſes ſitting: other things thereabouts are a ſea-horſe in baſſo; a man carrying another; a capital of a pillar made of a horſe's head, with branches coming out of his mouth like them at Perſepolis, a dog's head on one angle, and lions on the other: upon it are buſts and heads: over that is a portal of a monumental ſtone, with a woman and two children, the tomb of ſome player, with fine baſſos of maſks, the buſto of the deceaſed; four Genii; two lions devouring horſes, finely cut: over it a prieſteſs by the ſide of a temple: eight round altars or pedeſtals adorned with bulls heads, feſtoons, &c. which ſtand upon the piers of the ſtairs: upon and about them are other antiquities, ſuch as the bottom part of Scylla; three monſters like dogs devouring three men; a receiver for an urn. Cupid aſleep lies upon this.

On the north ſide the front of the houſe, a tomb; another capital of a horſe's head, &c. over it a baſſo of Venus riding on a ſea-horſe, a Cupid driving; a lion over it; two Cupids, *alto relievo*: ſome buſts over the windows; a young Nero, Faunus, &c.

At the ſouth end of the houſe, on the ground, an old headleſs ſtatue: upon the baſement, a tomb of a boy wrought in channel-work, his buſto in baſſo upon it: over the windows a ſmall ſtatue; a woman with a child in her arms; a tomb; another capital from the temple of Apollo at Delos; a Greek maſk.

Next let us deſcend into the garden along the middle walk. In the parterres about the fountain ſtand four Greek ſtatues very intire, bigger than the life, of moſt admirable art: they are dreſſed in matron-like robes, or outer garments, in moſt comely folds, yet cut ſo exquiſitely, that the folds of the inner drapery appear, and the whole ſhape of the body, as if tranſparent: they cannot be ſufficiently commended. Between them and the houſe on the ſouth ſide, is that celebrated ſtatue of Cicero intire, with his *ſudarium* in his right, and a ſcroll in his left hand: the ſight of the eyes is cut hollow. I could not poſſibly excuſe my ſelf half a quarter of an hour's ſerious view of this maſter-piece, frequently going round it: where ſo much ſeeming ſimplicity of the carver, has called forth all the fire of that divine genius that could make ſtatues hear, as this artiſt has made them ſpeak, and left an eternal monument of contention between him and the great orator: it grieved me to think it ſhould ſtand a day longer in the open air. Anſwering to this on the left, is another ſtatue of more robuſt ſhape and workmanſhip: his left hand holds a ſcroll, his right is laid in a paſſionate manner upon his breaſt: if ſinewy muſcles denote one that worked on the anvil, it may poſſibly be Demoſthenes. The two next that correſpond beyond the fountain, are Scipio Africanus and Aſiaticus, in an heroic dreſs. Beyond, on each ſide the ſteps going down to the lower garden, are two *coloſſi*, Fabius Maximus the cunctator, and Archimides with a ſquare in his hand. At each end of this croſs-walk, or terrace, which terminates the middle or principal one, is built a handſome ſtone-work with niches and pediment ſupported with pilaſters, contrived on purpoſe to receive other pieces: in that on the left hand, or north ſide, is the tomb of the famous Germanicus, adorned with carving of bas-relief: upon it two admirable buſts of him and Agrippina his wife. Between theſe upon the tomb ſtands an altar-like pedeſtal with a ſmall and ancient ſtatue of Jupiter ſitting. In the pediment over the arch is a curious piece of marble, whereon is raiſed the upper part of a man with his arms and hands extended, and the impreſſion likewiſe of a foot: this I ſuppoſe the original

original ſtandard of the Greek meaſure. Upon the *apex* of the pediment is a fine ſtatue of Apollo with the right arm naked, the other covered with a mantle: below the hips it ends in a *terminus*; ſo that it is an *Hermapollon.* In two niches here, are two large and curious trunks, as fine as the loquacious Paſquin or Marforio at Rome. Upon the two outermoſt pilaſters are two other beautiful trunks. At the corner of this terrace is an altar. At the other end of this croſs walk, under the ſtone-work is a marble chair with an inſcription on the back of it, denoting that it belonged to the high-prieſt of Iſis, as ſaid; for it is obliterated: it is remarkably eaſy to ſit on: the ſides are emboſſed with winged *ſphynges.* On each ſide of it are two ſitting fragments. Upon the top of this ſtone-work is a very large and curious Greek ſtatue of Pallas, coloſs proportion, naked arms, a plumed helmet on her head, the Gorgonian *Ægis* on her breaſt: the very marble is not without its terror.

We ſhall now paſs through the houſe. The hall is a fine lofty room: in the niches are ſeveral ſtatues; a Greek lady with her arms folded under the drapery, which with that of the under garment are perfectly ſeen through the robe; Caius Marius in a ſenatorial habit; Cupid aſleep, leaning on his torch: M. Antony, a naked figure; all theſe as big as the life: over the chimney-piece, a little Hercules tearing the lion; ſeven buſtos, an excellent one of Pindar; one ſaid to be of Olympias, I fancied it Lucretia. By the great ſtairs, painted in *freſco* by Sir James Thornhill, two buſtos, one of the Grecian Venus. In niches upon the ſtairs, ſix ſtatues as big as the life; Diana in a hunting-habit, a tuck'd-up coat, buſkins of ſkins; a lady in Greek drapery; the Venus de Medicis; Paris with a mantle, the Phrygian bonnet, and odd ſtockings of the Dacian mode; (this is a ſtatue of great antiquity;) a nymph with a long flowing garment tied under the breaſt, a fine turn of the body; a man, the right ſhoulder naked. In the little dining-room, over the chimney, an antique marble vaſe. In the green-houſe I ſaw theſe following: a Flora, the upper part loſt; moſt inimitable drapery to ſhow the naked, like the celebrated one at Rome: a coloſs head of Apollo, from the collar bone to the crown of the head three foot; the body is ſaid to lie among many more under Arundel houſe in London: the trunk of Camilla, both arms: a young Bacchus.

TOWCESTER Roman. Towceſter is a pretty town, of Roman antiquity: through it in a ſtrait line runs the Watling-ſtreet. Edward the elder built the mount called Berry hill when he fortified the town againſt the Danes. Roman coins have been oft found at this place.* The inhabitants here, both old and young, are very buſy in a ſilken manufacture, and making of lace. This town has been ditched about on the weſt ſide; every where elſe guarded by the rivers.

BUCKINGHAM. From hence we went through ſpacious woods to Buckingham. There was a caſtle before the Conqueſt, but now ſcarce to be known. The church is well built, particularly the chancel: they ſhowed us a place called St. Rumbald's ſhrine, where his coffin was taken up. St. John Baptiſt's chapel, built, as ſaid, by archbiſhop Becket, is now a free ſchool. From this place we travelled upon a Roman road.

ALAUNA. TAB. V. VI. 2d Vol. Entering Oxfordſhire, we ſaw on our right the park called Caverſfield, which antiquaries ſay was the place where Allectus ſlew Carauſius. This is near Biceſter, which I viſited big with expectation of finding ſomewhat conſiderable from a conflux of towns' names that promiſed much. I obſerved

* The Rev. Mr. Bertie of Uffington gave me 1735, ſeveral Roman coins found in this city; a very fair ſilver Hadrian, IMP. CÆSAR TRAIAN HADRIANVS AVG. reverſe, a ſitting figure. PM TRP COS. III.

obſerved Lawnton hard by, which ſeemed to confirm Mr. Baxter's conjecture of Alauna hereabouts. Cheſterton, Aldcheſter, and Wandlebury, were ſpecious marks for enquiry; but I find they all depend upon Aldcheſter, where was the undoubted Alauna of Ravennas, mentioned thus in that valuable author. Next to London, Tameſe, Branavis, Alauna; of all which I ſhall give an account in this journey.

South of Biceſter about a mile, two Roman roads croſs one another at right angles, in the middle of a large and beautiful meadow; the Akeman-ſtreet running eaſt and weſt, and another directly north and ſouth: the firſt comes out of Buckinghamſhire, I imagine from Fenny Stratford through Winſlow; paſſes by here at Longford, over Biceſter river, under the north ſide of Gravenhall hill; ſo proceeds by Aldcheſter, Kirklington, to Woodſtock park, and ſo to Cirenceſter: the other croſſes it at Aldcheſter, running directly through the middle of the city; then through the ſouthern meadow belonging to Wandlebury, where it is viſible enough to a nice eye, the graſs being poor, and much abates of the verdure for its whole breadth: then entering a paſture, it is very plain, being elevated into a ridge of a hundred foot breadth, and two little ditches all along the ſides: it leaves Marton on the eaſt and Fencot, making fords over the brooks, paved with great broad ſtones its whole breadth; then proceeds the length of Ottmore, a ſpacious level, marſh or meadow, two or three miles together, where its ridge is plain, though broken by many ſloughs; then through Beckly by the park wall; then under Shotover hill, and ſo, I ſuppoſe, paſſes the Thames at Sandford below Oxford. Northward from Alauna it proceeds through the northern meadow belonging to Cheſterton and Biceſter, where the ſtones it is compoſed of may be ſeen in the little ditches they have dug upon each ſide; then it enters the lane, and goes on the weſt ſide of Biceſter town, at ſome little diſtance, and ſtrait forwards on the eaſt of Caverfield park by Stretton Audley, where many Roman coins have been found; and ſo to Radley by Buckingham, being now the great high road between the two towns, of which we may ſay, in the poet's words, AKEMAN-STREET.

Scilicet hæc ævi ſtravit longinqua vetuſtas,
Heu nimis ex vero nunc ea ſtrata jacent!

The city called now Aldcheſter is a parcel of ploughed field, on the ſouth ſide of the Akeman way, a mile at leaſt ſouth of Biceſter: it ſtands in the middle of the meadow, which is very level, more eſpecially ſtretching itſelf north and ſouth of the city. I know not whether the ground which is the ſite of the city be naturally higher, or raiſed by the ruins and rubbiſh thereof: but, if any, this deſerves to be called *urbs pratenſis.* I can ſcarce believe that this meadow was ſo ſubject to inundations as now, at the time of ſetting the city here; and I never obſerved the like poſition elſewhere, when there is higher ground near enough: it may be thought rather a city of pleaſure than ſtrength. A very little way off to the eaſt is Gravenhall hill, a copped hill curiouſly covered with wood and hedge-rows: beyond it is Berry hill, or vulgarly the Brill, guarded at top with one of their camps. A little brook comes from Cheſterton, a mile off, and runs on the ſouth ſide of the city; for between that and the Akeman way is it placed. When I came upon the ſpot, I ſoon found it by the prodigious blackneſs and richneſs of the earth, as they were ploughing; and this ſhows it to have been once in a very flouriſhing condition and populous; for the fund of nitrous particles and animal ſalts lodged in this earth are inexhauſtible. The ſite of this city is a common, belonging to

the inhabitants of Wandlebury, and every one has a certain little portion of it to plough up; whence we may well imagine the land is racked to the laſt extremity, and no great care taken in the management of it: yet it bears very good crops of wheat. As I traverſed the ſpot, at every ſtep I ſaw pieces of pots and veſſels, of all ſorts of coloured earth,* red, green, and ſome perfectly of blue clay, that came from Aynhoe: I picked up ſeveral parcels, thinking to have carried them away, till I perceived them ſtrown very thick over the whole field, together with bits of bricks of all ſorts: the huſbandmen told me they frequently break their ploughs againſt foundations of hewn ſtone and brick; and we ſaw upon the ſpot many paving ſtones with a ſmooth face, and laid in a very good bed of gravel, till they draw them all up by degrees, when the plough chances to go a little deeper than ordinary. Infinite numbers of coins have been found, and diſperſed over the adjacent villages without any regard; and after a ſhower of rain now, they ſay, ſometimes they find them: I got two or three of Tetricus jun. &c. A good while ago, they dug up a glaſs urn full of aſhes, laid in a cavity cut out of a ſtone: I went to ſee the ſtone, uſed as a pig-trough, at Wandlebury, in which office it has ſerved ever ſince Dr. Plot's time; for I find he mentions it, page 329: it is ſquariſh, the cavity is roundiſh, nine inches deep, and a foot diameter; but the urn was broke and loſt. I heard likewiſe, by enquiry, that they have found braſs images, *lares*, and all ſorts of antiquities, which I encouraged them to preſerve for the future. This city was fenced with a bank and ditch quite round: it is a ſquare of one thouſand foot each ſide, ſtanding upon the four cardinal points: the *vallum* and ditch are ſufficiently viſible, though both have met with equal change; the *vallum*, from the plough, which levels it to a certain quantity every year; and the inundation of the meadow raiſes the ditch: theſe are moſt eaſily diſcernible at the corners, for there they are ſtill pretty perfect, and ſo notoriouſly, that the country people tell you in thoſe places were four towers to defend the city. This little brook, that runs on the ſouthern ditch, encompaſſed the city quite round originally: the track of the way that paſſes the city in the middle from ſouth to north, is ſtill very high raiſed, and another ſtreet croſſed it the contrary way in the middle, and ſo went eaſtward, meeting the Akeman in its way to Langford: theſe were the two principal ſtreets, and doubtleſs there were others; and great foundations are known to be all around in the meadows, eſpecially northward and eaſtward upon both ſides the Akeman. On the weſt ſide of the city, a little diſtance from the ditch, is an artificial hill in the very middle of the meadow which they call the Caſtle hill, and is full of Roman bricks, ſtone, and foundations. I attentively conſidered this place: the circuit of it is very plain and definable; it was a ſquare of two hundred foot: I gueſs it originally to have been ſome conſiderable building in the middle of an *area*, or court; whether a *pretorium*, or a temple, might probably be aſcertained upon digging: the edge of the *area* is very diſtinct upon the meadow, by the difference in the colour of the graſs, the one gray, the other green; but the main body of the building reached not ſo far, but lies in a great heap of rubbiſh, much elevated, and of much leſs extent: before it, to the ſouth, has been another *area*, paved with a bed of gravel, at leaſt above a hundred foot broad: I doubt not but a curious perſon, that will be at the expence of digging this plot, would find it

* Jan. 1718, between Broadwel and Stow in the Wold, Glouceſterſhire, a countryman digging a ditch to divide a paſture, found an urn of a green colour: at top it had foliage work; in it thirty pound weight of copper Roman coin, which he ſold for ſix-pence per pound. About a dozen were ſent to Dr. Mead, of Conſtans, Conſtantine, and Magnentius.

it well worth his while. This is the ſum of what I obſerved at the place: whether the preſent name be Alceſter, as retaining any thing of the Latin, or Aldceſter, ſignifying the old city, I diſpute not; but think it has no manner of relation to Allectus that ſlew the brave Carauſius. The name of Akeman way I am fit to think a vulgar error, as commonly imagined from going to the Bath:* more probably it is *ag maen*, the ſtony *agger*, or ridge; this is confirmed by the people calling the other road too, that goes north and ſouth, by the ſame name, Akeman-ſtreet. There has been a religious houſe at Biceſter near the church, a priory of St. Eadburg, founded by Gilbert Baſſet. This town is famous for excellent malt liquor, of a delicate taſte and colour.

From hence we journeyed by Aynhoe, where is a vein of ſtiff clay, exceeding blue: at Souldern is a curious barrow, neatly turned like a bell, ſmall and high; I believe it Celtic. Then climbing for a long while together, we aſcended Bury hill, a village upon the higheſt copped mountain in the country: it is vulgarly called the Brill, as Mr. Camden takes notice: this has a vaſt proſpect over Bernwood, Ottmore, and the whole country, bounded only by the ſuperior Chiltern, ſeven miles off, which hence has a moſt notable aſpect, and ends inſenſibly at the eaſtern and weſtern horizon, diminiſhing regularly all the way: at the top of the Brill, by the church, I ſaw parcels of the old Roman camp, which has been moderniſed with additional baſtions in the civil wars. Before the Conqueſt, here was a palace of Edward the Confeſſor. Much Roman coin has been found hereabout. BURY-HILL Ro. *camp.*

Below here, two or three miles off, ſtands Tameſe, now Tame, upon the ſide of a meadow; a pleaſant town, conſiſting of one long and broad ſtreet, running north-eaſt and ſouth-weſt: behind lie the ſmiling arable fields: it is almoſt encompaſſed with rivulets. This was called a *burg* in the time of Edward the elder, anno 921, who beſieged the Danes here, and took the burg, or caſtle. I ſaw infinite quantities of the *cornu ammonis*, a foot and half or two foot diameter, laid in the roads among rubble ſtone to mend them: all the quarries hereabouts abound with them of all dimenſions. Here is a fine large church in form of a croſs: in it many braſſes and old monuments: ſome I tranſcribed. TAMESE. TAB. VII. 2d Vol.

Thome de Grey filii Roberti dni. de Grey Retherfeld militis obiit anno dni. milleſimo CCC. Another thus.

O certyn deth that now haſt overthrowe
Richard Quatremayns ſquier and Sibil his wyf that ly her now full lowe
That with rial prinſes of councel was true and wiſe famed
To Richard duke of Yorke and after with his ſone king Edward IIII named
That founded in the chyrche of Tame a chantrye ſix pore men and a fraternity
In the worſhip of St. Chriſtofere to be relieved in perpetuitye
They that of their almys for their ſowles a *pater noſter* and *ave* devoutly wul ſeye
Of holy fadurs is granted them pardun of days xl alway
Which Richard and Sibil out of this world paſſed in the yer of our lord M. CCCCLX, upon their ſowles jhu have mercy amen. Another thus.

Orate pro animabus Galfredi Dormer mercatoris Stapile ville Calis & Margere & Alicie uxoris ejus qui quidem Galfridus ob. 9 *Mar.* 1502. *quorum animabus*

* *Acha*, in Iriſh, is a dike, mound, or bank.

animabus propicietur deus amen. There are the images of twenty-five children upon this ſtone.

John lord Williams of Tame baronet, baron of Tame, ob. 14 Oct. 1559.

Here lyeth Sir John Clerk of Northweſton knight which tuke Lovys of Orleance duke of Longuevill and marquis of Rotelin pryſoner at the journy of Bomy by Tyrvain the xvi day of Auguſt in the v yer of the reign of the noble and victorious king Henry viii. which John deceſed the v day of April 1539.

There is an abbot (I ſuppoſe) in ſtone in the church wall of the ſouth tranſept within ſide: near the church are the ruins of a priory built by Alexander biſhop of Lincoln. At Notely, not far off, is another. A pot of Roman money was found at Sherburn in this neighbourhood laſt year.

Islip. Iſlip is memorable for the birth of Edward the Confeſſor. The font which ſtood in the king's chapel, as ſtill called, where he was baptiſed, is removed: but that font in Dr. Plot ſeems not of ſuch antiquity. There are ſome remains of an ancient palace.

Oxford. Oxford requires a more elaborate deſcription than a ſtranger can poſſibly give; and indeed ſo numerous are the colleges and halls, that one can ſcarce get a tolerable idea of them in the three days I ſtaid here. The proſpect of this place from Shotover hill is very inviting, nor is our expectation fruſtrated when in the place. The bridge over the Cherwel is a ſtately work, twice as broad as London bridge. Magdalen college, the legacy of our countryman, William of Wainflet, which he endowed with a princely hand, deſervedly is thought one of the nobleſt foundations in Europe: the old oak is ſtill left, nigh which he ordered it to be built. A vaſt tract of ground is incloſed with a caſtellated wall for gardens. On the other ſide the river is a park too, with long ſhady walks, but too near the water, wherein likewiſe more reſembling thoſe of Academus by Athens. The chapel is large and magnificent: the tower is a lofty ſtrong work, in it a fine ring of bells: the whimſical figures in the quadrangle, over the buttreſſes, amuſe the vulgar; they are the licentious inventions of the maſon. Over-againſt this is the phyſic garden, whoſe curioſities Mr. Bobart ſhowed us, and his own: ſince his death, its purpoſe is not ſo well executed. Here are remarkably fine greens in all the gardens at Oxford, eſpecially in yew: the two piers here, with flower-pots on them, are thought to exceed; but the two yew men (as one waggiſhly called them) that guard the door, are ridiculous; the architecture of theſe gates is, I ſuppoſe, of Inigo Jones: two *ſphynges* at the entrance are properly placed: theſe are without the city walls. Univerſity college has a new quadrangle built by legacy of Dr. Radcliffe; but I think uniformity, in this and other ſtructures in the univerſity, no ſufficient reaſon for uſing the old manner of building. Queen's college over-againſt it is of a good taſte, improved to its preſent ſplendor under the auſpices, and in great degree at the charge, of the late Dr. Lancaſter. The library, the hall, and chapel, are beautiful. The old gatehouſe has a pretty cieling over it of ſtone; they ſay it was the chamber of Harry the Vth's uncle and tutor. Behind it is New college; a large chapel, a good viſto to the garden, in which is a pleaſant mount: this was the foundation of William of Wickham, biſhop of Wincheſter: it ſtands in an angle of the old city walls. At All Souls a new court is building, but in the anachroniſm of the Gothic degenerate taſte: the new library is a ſpacious room, the legacy of colonel Coddrington: the chapel is very elegant; the altar, entirely of marble, was made at the charge of George Clark, eſq. one of the fellows. Chriſt church, the magnificent work of cardinal

cardinal Wolſey: the ſtone cieling over the entrance to the hall is very pretty; the new quadrangle, deſigned by the learned Dr. Aldrich, is beautiful. St. John's college has two handſome quadrangles, the portico's built by archbiſhop Laud: two fine ſtatues, in braſs, of king Charles I. and his queen, probably deſigned by Inigo Jones. But it is impoſſible for me to run through the whole of this ſplendid univerſity, which I leave as a fitter taſk for ſome of her own learned ſons. The ſchool is a large building: the Bodleian library, an immenſe ſtore-houſe of moſt valuable books and manuſcripts, the donation of archbiſhop Laud, the earl of Pembroke, O. Cromwell, Selden, Digby, Bodley, and other great names: over it is a ſpacious gallery, adorned with pictures of founders, benefactors, and others, and with the antique marbles which were the learned part of the inexhauſtible collection of the earl of Arundel: theſe have been illuſtrated with the accurate comments of Selden and Prideaux. Here are ſome of the moſt valuable Greek monuments now in the world. Over the porch, upon a handſome pedeſtal of black marble, ſtands the braſs effigies of the earl of Pembroke, their noble and generous chancellor, given by the preſent earl: this was moulded by Rubens. Here is likewiſe a very large collection of Greek, Roman, Britiſh, Saxon, Engliſh, and other coins, preſented by ſeveral hands. The divinity ſchools, finiſhed by Humphry the good duke of Glouceſter, has a very curious ſtone roof. The Aſhmolean repoſitory, beſide ſome good books, papers and MSS. of the founder, has a large collection of rarities in antiquity, nature and art, &c. ſuch as original pictures of famous men, marbles of old Egyptian carving in figures and hieroglyphics, a fine marble inſcription in Arabic, which was over the door of a ſchool at Tangier; an Egyptian mummy, being a man dreſſed like *orus Apollo*; the cradle of Henry VI. the hat of Bradſhaw plaited with ſteel within, under which he ſat in judgment upon king Charles I. a vaſt fund of precious and other ſtones, &c. which it is impoſſible to enumerate. Here is, beſide, a choice apparatus of inſtruments for chymiſtry and experimental philoſophy under the direction of Mr. Whiteſide. The printing-houſe is a good building with a bold portico, but next the ſchools diſgraced with a wretched ſtatue of my lord Clarendon. Between theſe two laſt and the ſchools ſtands the Sheldonian theatre, the firſt piece of architecture of Sir Chriſtopher Wren, a ſpacious and well-proportioned room: it is worth while to go upon the top of it, to ſee the carpentry of the roof, and the fine proſpect of the city and country thence. Before Baliol college they ſhowed us the ſtone in the ſtreet which marks the place of the barbarous martyrdom of the venerable archbiſhop Cranmer and biſhop Ridley, then upon the banks of the ditch without the walls of the city, which went along where the theatre now ſtands. Beyond the river, amongſt meadows encompaſſed with rivulets, ſtood Oſeney abbey, founded by Robert D'oyley 1129.* upon the bridge is a tower called Friar Bacon's Study, from that famous and learned monk, who in dark ages had penetrated ſo far into the ſecrets of nature. Oxford, no doubt, means no more than the paſſage over the river Ox, Ouſe, or Iſis, which are equivalents. Over another bridge of the Iſis we went to ſee Ruleigh abbey, where ſome ruins and parcels ſtill remain, turned to a common brew-houſe: a disjointed ſtone in a partition wall preſerves this monumental inſcription, Elae de Warwik comitiſſae viſcera ſunt hic. This Ela was daughter of Wil. Longſpee earl of Saliſbury, and wife of Thomas de Newburgh the laſt earl

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* The counteſs of Warwick was abbeſs here. *Tiber*. B. XIII. 5. Bibl. Cotton. is her elegium.

of Warwick of that name: ſhe died on Sunday the fifth of the ides of February, 26 Ed. I. 1297. ſhe gave lands to this abbey, and founded a chapel here, as appears by an inſcription dug up 1705. her body was buried before the high altar at Oſeney, her heart in this place. Of the caſtle there is a ſquare high tower remaining by the river ſide, and a lofty mount or keep walled at top, with a ſtair-caſe going downward: this ſeems to have been a very ſtrong place, built by Robert de Oili in the time of William the Conqueror. If there was a town here in Roman times, it ſeems to have been in this quarter. The White-friars was a royal palace; and near a green called Beaumonds, they ſhowed us the bottom of a tower upon the ground where the valiant Richard I. *Cœur de lion*, was born. Without the town on all ſides may be ſeen the remains of the fortifications raiſed in the time of the civil wars. It is in vain to pretend in this paper to enumerate the particular remarkables of every college, which are eighteen in number, and ſeven halls: theſe for beauty, grandeur, and endowment, no doubt, exceed any thing: their chapels, halls, libraries, quadrangles, piazzas; their gardens, walks, groves, and every thing, contribute to make the firſt univerſity in the world. As to the city, though the colleges make up two thirds of it, and are continually eating it away, in buying whole ſtreets for enlargement; yet it is large, regular, and crouds itſelf out proportionably: the ſtreets are ſpacious, handſome, clean, and ſtrait; the whole place pleaſant and healthful; the inhabitants genteel and courteous: the churches are many and elegant enough, eſpecially Allhallows, a neat fabric of modern architecture, with a very handſome ſpire. St. Peter's in the eaſt is venerable for its antiquity: the eaſt end by its fabric appears prior to the time of the Conqueſt.

Leaving this famous repoſitory of learning, we ſaw on our left hand, on the other ſide of the river, the laſt ruins of Godſtow nunnery, placed among the ſweet meadows: here fair Roſamond, the beloved miſtreſs of Henry II. had a tomb remarkably fine; but before the diſſolution, ſcarce could her aſhes reſt, whoſe beauty was thought guilty even after death.

WOOD-STOCK.

At Woodſtock we ſaw part of the old palace, and her famous labyrinth, which is since deſtroyed: her bathing-place, or well (as called) is left, a quadrangular receptacle of moſt pure water, immediately flowing from a little ſpring under the hill, and over-ſhadowed with trees: near it ſome few ruins of walls and arches. King Ethelred called a parliament here; it has been a royal ſeat from moſt ancient times: Henry I. incloſed the park. A-croſs this valley was a remarkably fine echo, that would repeat a whole hexameter, but impaired by the removal of theſe buildings. A ſtately bridge from hence now leads along the grand approach to the preſent caſtle: one arch is above a hundred foot diameter: a caſcade of water falls from a great lake down ſome stone ſteps into the canal that runs under it.

The new palace is a vaſt and magnificent pile of building; a royal gift to the high merit of the invincible duke of Marlborough; the lofty hall is painted by Sir James Thornhill; the ſalon by la Guerre: the rooms are finely enriched with marble chimney-pieces and furniture, but more by the incomparable paintings: many of Rubens's beſt and largeſt pieces; that celebrated one of himſelf, his wife, and child, among others; Vandyke's king Charles I. upon a dun horſe, of great value; and the famous loves of the Gods, by Titian, a preſent from the king of Sardinia. The gallery I admired beyond any thing I have ſeen, lined with marble pilaſters and whole pillars of one piece, ſupporting a moſt coſtly and beautiful entablature, excellent for matter and workmanſhip: the window frames of the ſame,

and

and a baſement of black marble quite round. Before it is ſtretched out a moſt agreeable proſpect of the fine woods beyond the great valley: it is indeed of an admirable model: this, and what is of the moſt elegant taſte in the whole houſe, is of the duchess's own deſigning. The chapel is not yet finiſhed, and which I doubt not will be equal to the reſt. The garden is a large plot of ground taken out of the park, and may ſtill be ſaid to be part of it; well contrived by ſinking the outer wall into a foſs, to give one a view quite round, and take off the odious appearance of confinement and limitation to the eye, and which quite ſpoils the pleaſure and intention of a garden: within, it is well adorned with walks, greens, eſpaliers, and viſto's to diverſe remarkable objects that offer themſelves in the circumjacent country. Over the pediment of this front of the houſe is a curious buſto in marble of the French king, bigger than life, taken from the gate of the citadel of Tournay. The orangery is a pretty room. At the entrance hither from the town, her grace has erected a noble triumphal arch to the memory of the duke, and has projected a vaſt obeliſk to be ſet in the principal avenue in the park, whereon is to be inſcribed an account of his great actions and ability in council, and in war. Near the gate is the houſe where our famous Chaucer was born: methinks there was ſomewhat poetical in the ground that firſt gave him birth, and produced theſe verſes, which I aſk pardon for inſerting, upon a ſubject which his genius only could be equal to:

Fame, like the optic artiſt, wont to ſwell
The object larger to the armed eye,
Sing on, and mighty Marlborough's actions tell:
Secure from flattery in words abound,
And let thy trumpet diapaſons ſound;
Speak but enough of him, 'tis all reality.

Through the park we croſſed again the Akeman-ſtreet, which runs all along with a perfect ridge made of ſtone, dug every where near the ſurface: it bears between north-eaſt and eaſt: it is a foot-path ſtill through the park with a ſtile, and a road beyond it by which it paſſes to Stunsfield, where are marks of an intrenched work, once a Roman ſtation: and in the place they found (the 25th Jan. 1712.) a moſt curious teſſelated pavement, for bulk and beauty the moſt conſiderable one we know of: it was a parallelogram of thirty-five foot long and twenty foot wide, a noble room, and no doubt deſigned for feaſting and jollity: in one of the circular works was Bacchus repreſented in ſtones properly coloured, with a tiger, a *thyrſus* in his hand enwrapped with vine leaves. This admirable curioſity deſerved a better owner; for the landlord and tenant quarreling about ſharing the profits of ſhowing it, the latter maliciouſly tore it in pieces. When the earth was firſt laid open upon its diſcovery, they found it covered a foot thick with burnt wheat, barley and peaſe: ſo that we may gueſs upon ſome enemy's approach it was covered with thoſe matters to prevent its being injured, or was turned into a barn and burnt.

STUNSFIELD, Ro. *town.*

We croſſed a foſs called Grimesditch, the *vallum* eaſtward: it goes by Ditchley wood and houſe, which takes its name from it. Dr. Plot does not ſufficiently diſtinguiſh this from a Roman road: it was doubtleſs ſome diviſion of the ancient Britons: the country is all a rock of rag-ſtone. Many good ſeats of the nobility hereabouts; Cornbury lord Clarendon's, Ditchley lord Litchfield's, duke of Shrewſbury's at Hathorp, new built of ſtone very beautiful. Juniper grows plentifully hereabouts. At

Chadlington

Chadlington is a ſquare Roman camp. At Enſton is a pretty curioſity in water-works, caſcades falling down artificial rocks overgrown with water-plants, chirping of birds imitated, many pipes of water, ſecretly to daſh the ſpectators, and fancies of that kind.

CHIPPING-NORTON. Chipping-Norton muſt have been a great trading town by the number of merchants, as they are there called, buried in the church under braſſes and inſcriptions: others of alabaſter: and the name of the place ſignifies it, as our Cheapſide, equivalent to market, to buying or cheapening. There are marks of a caſtle by the church, which probably was demoliſhed in the time of king Stephen. Lord Arundel, beheaded in the barons wars, lived in it: a place called the Vineyards near it. Roman coins are frequently found here. The church is a good building of a curious model, the ſouth porch hexagonal, and a little roof over it ſupported by a ſtone arch: under the choir is a charnel-houſe full of the ruined rafters of mortality. A priory was here near Chapel on the heath: the Talbot inn was religious: ſtories of ſubterraneous paſſages thence to the priory. A well lately found in the ploughed fields at Woodſtock hill, a mile ſouth of this place, and more ſuch like in the fields. Hereabouts they call camps *barrows*, meaning boroughs.

ROWLDRICH. Br. *temple.* Hence we rode to ſee Rowldrich ſtones, a very noble monument; the firſt antiquity of this ſort that I had ſeen, and from which I concluded theſe works to be temples of the ancient Britons. I crave leave to reſerve its deſcription for another work. In the clay upon theſe hills they dig out *cornua ammonis*, ſmall, but very prettily notched: they are nothing but clay hardened in the ſhell. Further on, in Tadmerton pariſh, we rode through a large round camp on the top of a hill doubly intrenched, able to contain a great army. Bloxham has a very fine church, the ſteeple of an odd make, but pretty enough. At Broughton near Banbury is the ſeat of the lord Say and Seal.

BRANAVIS. TAB. VIII. 2d Vol. Banbury was a Roman ſtation, called *Branavis.* That maſter builder the biſhop of Lincoln, Alexander, built the caſtle anno 1125, I doubt not but upon the Roman fortification: he enlarged it and built it after the mode of thoſe times, taking in a huge ſpace of ground with a wall, towers and ditch: within he made another work upon one ſide, where were the lodgings, chapel, &c. A ſmall part of the wall of this is only now left, of good hewn ſtone; but the ditch went along the middle of the adjacent ſtreet, and houſes are built by the ſide of it, out of its ruins, as people now alive remember: in the civil wars it received new additional works, for there are plain remains of four baſtions; a brook running without them. Many Roman coins and antiquities have been found here. There is an inn called the Altarſtone inn, from an altar which ſtood in a nich under the ſign: this had a ram and fire carved on it, as they ſay: part of the ſtone is ſtill left: I imagine this was originally a Roman altar: they tell us William the Conqueror lay at this inn. The town is a large ſtraggling place and dirty, though on a rock with ſufficient deſcent: one would think it was walled about in moſt ancient times. Here are three gates, though of later make. The tower of the church, they ſay, was much higher than at preſent: the church is of great compaſs: three rows of pillars, but of too ſlender a manner, which makes them all lean awry, and different ways: many additions have been made to it: a touch-ſtone monument of the family of Cope: other old monuments ruined. The bridge is long, conſiſting of many arches. *Branau ſupercilium aquæ* ſeems well to anſwer the etymology of the Roman name, as Mr. Baxter has it: the

The ſtone of this country is mixed with ſand. Black gloves is a great manufacture here. Kenric the Weſt-Saxon king, anno 540, routed the Britons at this place.

We went over the vale of Red-horſe and Edghill, which preſents us with a moſt extenſive proſpect, ſteep to the north: on the top of it, at Warmleighton, is a large and ſtrong intrenchment of a circular but irregular form, ſaid to be Daniſh by the inhabitants, but ſeemingly more ancient and Britiſh. Deſcending the hill for a mile, we rode through Radway, and over the field between it and Kyneton, where the famous battle of Edghill was fought: we were ſhown ſome of the graves of the ſlain. At Tellisford we croſſed the Foſs-way.

Warwick is ſituate on a rock, a fine new-built town, having been almoſt wholly burnt down in 1694. The church and lofty tower is new built, except the eaſt end, which is old and very good work: there are a many fine braſs monuments of the earls of Warwick and others, as the earl of Eſſex; many chapels and confeſſionaries, with other remains of ancient ſuperſtition: in the chapter-houſe on the north ſide is a tomb of the lord Brook. The caſtle ſtands upon the river Avon, over which is a ſtone bridge with a dozen arches: acroſs is a large ſtone-work dam, where the water falls over it as a caſcade, under the caſtle wall, which is built on a rock forty foot above the water. It overlooks the whole town and country, being delicately ſituate for pleaſure and ſtrength, fenced with a deep mound and ſtrong embattled double walls and lofty towers: there are good apartments and lodgings next the river, the reſidence of the lord Brook: on one ſide of the area is a very high mount: we were ſhown the ſword and other gigantic reliques of Guy the famous earl of Warwick. The priory on the north-eaſt ſide of the town overlooks a pleaſant woody vale: there are a great many curious original pictures, by Vandike and other good hands, of kings, queens, famous ſtateſmen, perſons of learning both at home and abroad. A mile out of town, on the ſide of a hill, is a pretty retired cell, called Guy-cliffe: in an old chapel there is a ſtatue of Guy eight foot high: the fence of the court is intire rock, in which are cut ſtables and out-houſes. We ſaw the rough cave where they ſay Guy died a hermit.

PRÆSIDIUM. Warwick.

TAB. IX. 2d Vol.

Coventry is a large old city: it was walled about: the gates are yet ſtanding. It is adorned with a fine and very large church and beautiful ſpire a hundred yards high. There is another good church in the ſame yard. The croſs is a beautiful Gothic work, ſixty ſix foot high: in niches are the ſtatues of the Engliſh kings. At the ſouth end of the town ſtands a tall ſpire by itſelf, part of the Grey Friers' conventual church. The town-houſe is worth ſeeing: the windows filled with painted glaſs of the images of the old earls, kings, &c. who have been benefactors to the town. Here the famous lady Godiva redeemed the privileges thereof almoſt at the expence of her modeſty, the memory whereof is preſerved by an annual cavalcade. Theſe verſes are wrote in the town-houſe.

COVENTRY

Auxiliis olim ſtetit alma Coventria regum
Dum fortuna fuit. Magnos colit hinc Edoardos
Henricoſque ſuos, urbs non ingrata patronos.
Jamque adeo afflictis creſcit ſpes altera rebus
Elizabetha tuis princeps mitiſſima ſceptris.
Lætior illuxit nullo pax rege Britannis.
Ergo age diva tuis ſis fœlix civibus uſque,
Exuperans patrias & avitas æmula laudes.

Princeps ille niger (niveis cui vertice pennis
Criſta minax, victi regis cæſique Bohæmi
Exuviis) heros Edoardus magnus in armis,
Hic ſedem poſuit. Sic dicta eſt principis aula.
Hoc authore fuit libertas civibus aucta,
Muneribuſque ornata ſuis, res publica crevit.
Hinc depicta, vides, paſſim ſua penna per urbem
Teſtatur magni monumentum & pignus amoris.

Labentes fatis (quid enim perdurat in ævum?)
Fortunas urbis tandem miſeratus agrorum
Extendit fines, Northumbrius ille Johannes.
Cumque fuit bello dux invictiſſimus, armis
In mediis coluit pacis, vir providus, artes;
Exemploque ſuum vocat ad pia facta Robertum.

Non tantum meruit Leofricus Ceſtrius olim
Nec conjux Godiva, pii dux fœmina facti.
Godiva ab turpi quæ lege coacta mariti
Fertur equo, diffuſa comas nudata per urbem.
Aſſeruitque ſuos, culpent utcunque minores!
Vicit amor patriæ libertatiſque cupido:
Quantum hodie patrem referens Leiceſtrius heros
Retro ſublapſam qui noſtram reſtituit rem,
Suſtinet in pejus ruituram urbiſque ſalutem.
I modo quo virtus te fert, ſic itur ad aſtra.
Et quibus inſiſtis fœlix, procede paternis
Auſpiciis, maneatque tuos hæc cura nepotes.

Holbech, May 1712.

ITER CIMBRICUM. III.

——quid virtus & quid ſapientia poſſit
Utile propoſuit nobis exemplar Ulyſſem.
Qui domitor Trojæ, multorum providus urbes
Et mores hominum inſpexit—— Hor.

To RICHARD MYDDLETON MASSEY *of* Wiſbech, *M. D.*

TO you of right I inſcribe this journey, to which your company and my inclination to ſee ſomewhat of the world allured me. I had conceived great notions of the old Britons betimes, and longed to hear at leaſt a language ſpoke ſoon after the deluge; and I then prided myſelf as much as Cæſar formerly in making this ſmall inroad into their country. I willingly take this occaſion of recognizing how I ought to eſteem it a happineſs, that you chanced to be ſeated in a place ſo near that of my nativity, and preſented to me a ſubject of imitation, in all the commendable qualifications that may conduce to the felicity and ornament of life. Your deep inſight into the *materia medica*, the theory and practice of phyſic, your great knowledge of antiquities, natural hiſtory, and all polite learning, and the excellence of your hand in deſigning, were as ſo many ſpurs to me in my young years, when we are moſt apt at imitation: and that the latter exerciſe of the pen is of importance to all the others, is too notorious, and univerſally allowed by all, to need any ſolemn proof. Who ſees not that the defects and confuſion in anatomy and botany, and every part of philoſophy, is owing to the want of drawing? when the innumerable labours of ſo many ages are either loſt to poſterity, or imperfectly tranſmitted, for that reaſon. How well does this range and diſtinguiſh ideas, and imprint them in one's own mind, as well as make them known to others? It is not to be diſputed but a perſon that underſtands it, ſees much farther into things than others: the beauties of art and nature are open to him. Indeed every body is pleaſed with perfection and beauty, though they know not why: as ſuppoſe that of a fine ſtatue, they are hugely delighted with it, though they underſtand not that it is owing to the proper diſpoſition and contraſt of the limbs, to the attitude, the grace of the poſture, the expreſſion of the action, the light and ſhade, and a thouſand other requiſites, as well as the particular delicacy and outline of the parts and members: and theſe things are only to be learnt and gathered from Nature's ſelf, from copying and obſerving it; for ſhe is the grand exemplar of all fine ſtrokes in drawing;

ing; as Ariſtotle formed his Art of Poetry from the great genius of Homer, and he from the force of Nature.

GRANTHAM Grantham was certainly a Roman town. Burton in his Commentaries on Antoninus's Itinerary relates, that a great ſtone trough, covered with a ſtone, was dug up there, full of Roman coins, p. 216.* The ſtreet that runs on the eaſt of the church is called Caſtle-ſtreet: between it and the river have been dug up foundations of a caſtle, as they ſay.† I have a piece of glaſs with enamel upon it, ground with an engine; which is curious, and I take it for Roman: it was found in the Grange garden. Here is a ſpacious church and fine ſpire, much noted: it is a hundred yards high, equalled by another in this county, Louth, beſides the tower of Boſton: under the ſouth wall of this church are two tomb-ſtones, ſaid to be of the founders; one in old French, the date only legible, 1362; the other, **hic jacent ricard de calceby & margareta ux ejus m ccclxii.** On a ſtone in a wall in Church-lane this inſcription (the *orate pro anima* ſeems to have been cut out by order of ſome zealot) **Johis Goldſmyth mercatoris de Grantham,** a coat of arms, quarterly; in the ſiniſter upper quarter a mullet. There were many religious houſes here, ſome reliques of them left: in one juſt by the market-place is a very pretty litttle chapel, or oratory, adorned with imagery. The Angel inn was once a commandery. Here is a good free-ſchool, erected by Richard Fox biſhop of Wincheſter, where Sir Iſaac Newton received the firſt principles of literature, under the famous William Walker then ſchool-maſter.‡ Belvoir, the ſeat of the dukes of Rutland, ſtands on a high hill with a very fine proſpect: you may ſee Nottingham caſtle and Lincoln minſter, and all around you, below, many towns and lordſhips the demeſnes of this noble family. Here is a perfect pattern of the true old Engliſh hoſpitality. In the fine gallery are many ancient and modern family pictures and others; the original one of king Charles I. as he ſat at his trial. This place was the poſſeſſion of Robert de Totney,§ a great man who came in with William the Conqueror: he built a priory near it. I imagine originally here was a Roman camp; for coins have been found about it.|| Upon the edge of Lincolnſhire we viſited the tombs of the duke of Rutland's family at Botteſworth, which are worth ſeeing.

NOTTINGHAM. Nottingham we arrived at after croſſing the Roman road called Foſs: it is a pleaſant and beautiful town. They have a great manufacture here for ſtockings, which they weave in looms from the invention of a neighbouring clergyman. Their ale is highly valued for ſoftneſs and pleaſant taſte:

* Holinſhed, in his Hiſt. Engl. p. 92. ſays a ſtone trough full of Roman coin was found at Grantham forty years before: he there gives an account of the golden helmet, &c. found at Harlaxton.

† The caſtle was in the cloſe by the river eaſt of the church: people alive remember foundations of it being dug up. I ſaw this year, 1726, a large braſs Antoninus coin, found near Slade mill, in poſſeſſion of Mrs. Vincent. Some think the caſtle was at Captain Hacket's houſe, and that it was John of Gaunt's caſtle, who had a manor here: however, great foundations are at the place, and arches have been taken up by the Captain; whether belonging to that manor houſe, caſtle, or the adjoining St. Peter's church, now demoliſhed, I know not.

‡ It is a miſtake I was led into by the vulgar opinion of the people of Grantham: Mr. Stokes was maſter of the ſchool in Sir Iſaac's time.

§ 1726, I ſaw the tomb-ſtone of this Robert new dug up, in a ſtable where was the priory chapel:

ROBERT DE TODEILE FVDEVR

wrote in large letters with lead caſt in them.

|| I have a braſs Claudius, found in Grantham, reverſe, CERES AVGVSTA, ſtruck on occaſion of that univerſal dearth mentioned by St. Luke. Joſephus takes notice of it, Ant. Jud. III. 18.

taſte: the cellars in the town are hewn out of the rock two or three ſtory deep, to fourſcore ſteps ſometimes. The caſtle is a goodly building on a high perpendicular rock; ſeems to have been modelled after ſome of Inigo Jones's draughts: many good pictures there: it commands a vaſt proſpect. The ſouth ſide of the rock is altogether inacceſſible: a winding ſtair-caſe along it to the bottom, which they call Mortimer's hole: there are vaſt ſubterraneous grottos cut underneath. St. Mary's church is a fine old lightſome building, with a good ring of eight bells. We ſaw Mr. Hurſt's gardens, late Pierpoint's, which are very pretty; in the middle a copy of the Dalmatian ſlave in metal. One may eaſily gueſs Nottingham to have been an ancient town of the Britons: as ſoon as they had proper tools they fell to work upon the rocks, which every where offer themſelves ſo commodiouſly to make houſes in; and I doubt not that here was a conſiderable collection of colonies of this ſort: that which I have deſcribed in Plate 39. will give us an idea of them; it is in the duke of Newcaſtle's park. What is viſible at preſent is not of ſo old a date as their time; yet I ſee no doubt but that it is formed upon theirs: this is a ledge of perpendicular rock hewn out into a church, houſes, chambers, dove-houſes, &c. The church is like thoſe in the rocks at Bethlehem and other places in the Holy Land: the altar is natural rock, and there has been painting upon the wall; a ſteeple, I ſuppoſe, where a bell hung, and regular pillars. The river here winding about makes a fortification to it; for it comes to both ends of the cliff, leaving a plain before the middle. The way to it was by gates cut out of the rock, and with oblique entrance for more ſafety. Without is a plain with three niches, which I fancy their place of judicature, or the like: there is regularity in it, and ſeems to reſemble that ſquare called the Temple in the Pictiſh caſtle, Plate 38. in Scotland. The wild *cherry-tree* grows upon this place, and many curious plants, *liver-worts*, *lychnis ſylveſter*. 9. *cluſ. ruta muraria*, *roſa pimpinellæ folio odorata*, *capillus veneris*, *umbilicus veneris*. Between this and the caſtle is an hermitage of like workmanſhip. The butchers ſhambles is an old edifice built for a granary. Clifton near here is a good ſeat, with pretty gardens and a noble proſpect: in the church are many old braſſes of the family of this name. Three miles from Nottingham is Woolaton hall, the ſeat of my lord Middleton; which is a good piece of old building: there is a pretty ſummer-houſe panelled and cieled with looking-glaſs, which produces a pleaſant effect: underneath is a water-houſe with groteſque work of ſhells, &c. A little beyond, in the road, upon the brow of the hill, is a high rugged piece of rock, called Hemlock-ſtone, ſeen at a good diſtance: probably it is the remains of a quarry dug from around it. Beyond this we entered Derbyſhire. There are ſome few ruins of Dale abbey ſeated in a valley, and the eaſt end of the choir over-grown with ivy: the mullions of the windows are knocked out (I ſuppoſe for ſake of the iron:) it is overlooked by a near and high hill covered with oaks. In the aſcent, out of the rock is cut a cell, or little oratory, called the Hermitage: on one ſide the door and windows, at the eaſt end, a ſquare altar and a ſtep up to it of the ſame quarry, little niches cut in the wall, and a bench to ſit on all round.

TAB. XXXIX.

TAB. XXXVIII.

TAB. XIV.

Derby has five churches; the tower of one is very fine. The new-erected ſilk manufacture is a remarkable curioſity: the houſe is of a vaſt bulk, five or ſix ſtories high: the whole furniture is one machine turned by a ſingle water-wheel, which communicates its power through the whole, and actuates no leſs than 97-746 ſeveral wheels or motions, and ſtill employs three

DERBY.

three or four hundred hands to over-look and act in concert with it. Mr. Loom the owner brought the deſign of it from Italy.|| The waters that run here, whether from the lead mines or coal, are apt to cauſe the *bronchocele* in the fair ſex.

BURTON. Beyond Derby, along the Ricning way is Burton upon the Trent, where is a bridge of thirty-ſeven arches. Here was an old abbey: they are pulling down the ruins to build a new church.

DERVENTIO. TAB. LXXXVI. A mile below Derby, upon the river Derwent, ſtood the old Roman city Derventio, now called Little Cheſter. I traced the track of the wall quite round, and in ſome places ſaw under ground the foundation of it in the paſtures, and ſome vaults along the ſide of it: they dig it up daily to mend the ways with. Mr. Lord's cellar is built on one ſide of the wall three yards thick: it is of a ſquare form, ſtanding between the Roman way called the Ricning ſtreet and the river. Within the walls are foundations of houſes in all the paſtures; and in the fields round the caſtle (as they call it) you may ſee the tracks of the ſtreets laid with gravel: in a dry ſummer the graſs over them is very bare. Divers wells are found, ſome ſtill remaining, ſquare, curbed with good ſtone. Braſs, ſilver, and gold Roman coins have been found in great abundance; earthen pipes, aqueducts, and all kinds of antiquities. Towards the river they have dug up human bones, braſs rings, and the like. There was a bridge over the river, for it was too deep and rapid for a ford: they can feel the foundations of it with a ſtaff. In Mr. Hodgkin's cellar a ſtag's head with horns was dug up; probably a temple thereabouts: a ſquare well in his garden three foot and a half one way, and four another.

RICNING-WAY. A little further northward upon the Ricning ſtreet,§ which ſeems to take its name from the Saxon *rige*, *dorſum*, is Horreſton caſtle, whoſe ruins on a hoary rock are nearly obliterated; and out of it they cut great quantities of rubſtones to whet ſcythes withal. We are now got into the very Peak of Derbyſhire, the Britiſh Alps, where the odd proſpects afford ſome entertainment to a traveller, and relieve the fatigue of ſo tedious a road. Now you paſs over barren moors, in perpetual danger of ſlipping into coal-pits and lead-mines; or ride for miles together, on the edge of a ſteep hill, on ſolid ſlippery rock or looſe ſtones, with a valley underneath, where you can ſcarce diſcover the bottom with your eye; which brought into my mind that beautiful verſe in Virgil,

Saxa per & ſcopulos & depreſſas convalles.

Inſtead of trees and hedges, they fence in their poor meadow or arable with walls of looſe ſtones picked up from beneath their feet. The extended ſides of the mountains are generally powdered over as it were with rocks, ſtreams of water dribbling down every where; and now bolder cataracts diverſify the romantic ſcene.

At the ſmelting-mills they melt down the lead ore, and run it into a mould, whence it becomes pigs as they call it: the bellows continually are kept in motion by running water. We were complemented to be let down two hundred yards deep into the mines, if we pleaſed. We came to a monſtrous

|| It contains 26,586 principal wheels, any one of which may be ſtopped ſeparately, and independent of the reſt: one regulator governs the whole work. It works 73,728 yards of ſilk every time the water-wheel goes round, which is thrice in a minute; 318,504,960 yards of ſilk in a day and night. A girl of eleven years old does the work of thirty-five perſons. One chimney conveys warm air into every room.

§ Walter Laci gave to the canons of Lanthony the whole valley where the abbey was ſituate, viz. from Kenenteſſet and Aſkareſwey, by the *Rudgewey*, to Anteſin, and from Haterell, from the land of Seſil Fitzgilbert, by the *Ruggewey*, to the bounds of Talgarth.

ſtrous parcel of gigantic rocks, ſeemingly piled one a-top of another as in the wars of the gods, called the Torr: there were a few inhabitants at bottom, in little cottages, who durſt truſt themſelves under ſo ruinous a ſhelter: it was fitly repreſented by thoſe verſes of the poet,

Stabat acuta ſilex, præciſis undique ſaxis,
Speluncæ dorſo inſurgens, altiſſima viſu.
Dirarum nidis domus opportuna volucrum! VIRG. viii. Æn.

I took the pains to clamber on hands and knees almoſt to the top, and entered another hermit's cell, who had a mind, if poſſible, to get quite out of the world: it is hewn in the rock, with a moſt dreary proſpect before it: on one end is a crucifix and a little niche, where I ſuppoſe the miſtaken zeal of the ſtarved anchorite placed his ſaint, or ſuch trinket. Over-againſt it, about half a mile off, is another ſuch cliff; but by the care of a gentleman that lives underneath (Mr. Aſhe) it is reduced into a more agreeable form: there is an eaſy aſcent up to it by ſteps hewn out of the rock, and abundance of alcoves, grots, ſummer-houſes, cellars, pinacles, dials, baluſtrades, urns, &c. all of the ſame materials: earth is carried to the top, and fine graſſy walks with greens planted along them, upon this hanging terrace, whence you have a free view over many a craggy mountain. I was highly pleaſed with ſo elegant a compoſure, where Art and induſtry had ſo well played its part againſt rugged Nature.

CHATSWORTH.

We went through Wirkſworth, and over the rapid Derwent, whilſt on a ſudden (like the advantageous change of a ſcene) we were ſurpriſed at the ſight of Chatſworth, the famous ſeat of the duke of Devonſhire, deſervedly reckoned one of the wonders of the Peak, as remarkable for its ſituation in ſo wild a place as its curious fabric and ornaments. The river here for a while puts on a ſmooth aſpect, and glides gently by, as unwilling to leave ſo glorious a place: between it and the houſe is a fine venerable walk of trees, retaining the name of that great philoſopher Hobbes, who ſtudied frequently under its ſhade. A noble piece of iron-work gates and baluſters expoſes the front of the houſe and court, terminated at the corners next the road with two large ſtone pedeſtals of Attic work, curiouſly adorned with trophies of war, and utenſils of all the ſciences, cut in *baſſo relievo*. This face of the building is Ionic, the whole being a ſquare of a ſingle order, but every ſide of a different model: a court in the middle, with a piazza of Doric columns of one ſtone each overlaid with prodigious architraves. The ſtone is of an excellent ſort, veined like marble, hewn out of the neighbouring quarries, and tumbled down the adjacent hill: it is introduced into the work in very large ſizes, finely jointed. In the anti-room to the hall are flat ſtones, of fourteen foot ſquare, laid upon the heads of four pillars, and ſo throughout: in the hall ſtairs the landing or reſting ſteps of the ſame dimenſion: the doors, chimneys, window-caſes, ſtairs, &c. of marble; the ſaſhes very large, gilt; the ſquares two foot broad: the cielings and walls of all the apartments charged with rare painting of Varrio and other famous hands: the bath-room all of marble curiouſly wrought. The chapel is a moſt raviſhing place: the altar-end and floor marble, the ſeats and gallery cedar, the reſt of the wall and cieling painted. The gardens abound with green-houſes, ſummer-houſes, walks, wilderneſſes, orangeries, with all the furniture of ſtatues, urns, greens, &c. with canals, baſons and water-works of various forms and contrivance, ſea-horſes, drakes, dolphins, and other fountains that throw up the water: an artificial willow-tree of copper ſpouts and drops water from every leaf: a wonderful caſcade, where, from a neat houſe of ſtone like a temple, out of the mouths of beaſts, pipes, urns, &c. a whole river deſcends the ſlope of a hill, a quar-

ter

ter of a mile in length, over ſteps, with a terrible noiſe and broken appearance, till it is loſt under ground. Beyond the garden, upon the hills, is a park, and that overlooked by a very high and rocky mountain: here are ſome ſtatues and other antiquities.

BUXTON. Hence we went by Bakewel, and left Haddon-houſe belonging to the duke of Rutland on our left hand, in a pleaſant and fruitful valley. We travelled ten miles over a perfect deſert to Buxton, encompaſſed with waſte and boggy mountains and naked cliffs: the tops of the hills hereabouts are quagmires, or ſprings, furniſhing numerous rivers running hence all manner of ways. Nature ſeems to have thrown theſe precipicious heights into the middle of the iſland on purpoſe for her limbeck, to diſtil the liquid ſources of ſprings by ſome unknown power. The valleys are the firmeſt ground, made of the gritty waſhings of the mountains: we were every moment diverted with the appearance of curious plants, but no tree to be ſeen. At Buxton are the admirable warm ſprings, which invite numbers of ſtrangers yearly, eſpecially from the northern countries. The duke of Devonſhire has built a large and convenient houſe for their reception: the bath-room is arched over head, and the whole made handſome, convenient, and delightful. This collection of tepid waters, exceeding clear, will receive twenty people at a time to walk and ſwim in: the temper thereof, equal to new milk, or that of one's own blood, procures a moderate perſpiration: its effect is remarkable for giving that gentle relaxation of the ſolids, which takes off the warineſs and fatigue of a journey, and refreſhes immediately: it is uſeful phyſically in many caſes, and may be indulged more than the hot baths of Somerſetſhire, which frequently do harm for that reaſon, through an imprudent uſe. Such a one as this was imitated by the ſumptuous bagnios of the Roman emperors. Sir Tho. Delves, who received a cure here, gave the pump and a pretty ſtone alcove over the drinking-ſpring in the yard: the water may be raiſed to what height you pleaſe. Philoſophers have long ſought for a ſolution of the cauſe of theſe hot ſprings: the chymiſts know many mixtures will produce a flame and effervеſcence, particularly ſteel filings and ſulphur, when water is poured thereon; but that theſe could continue the ſame courſe and quantity of water, and this regular heat, through all ages and ſeaſons, is worthy of admiration. Indulgent Nature indeed has made ſome amends to the inhabitants of this barren region by this ineſtimable gift. We found in one of the rooms theſe verſes, wrote upon the wall by a phyſician that formerly frequented the place:

Corpore debilior Grani ſe proluit undis,
Quærit aquas Aponi, quem febris atra necat.
Ut penitus renem purget cur Pſaulia tanti,
Vel quæ Lucinæ gaudia, Calderiæ?
Sola mihi Buxtona placet, Buxtona Britannis
Undæ Grani, Aponus, Pſaulia, Calderiæ.

About half a mile off is that ſtupendous cavern called Pool's Hole, under a great mountain: the entrance at the foot thereof is very low and narrow, ſo that you muſt ſtoop to get in: but immediately it dilates into a wide and lofty concavity, which reaches above a quarter of a mile end-wiſe and farther, as they tell us: ſome old women with lighted candles are guides in this Cimmerian obſcurity: water drops from the roof every where, and incruſts all the ſtones with long cryſtals and fluors: whence a thouſand imaginary figures are ſhown you, by the name of lions, fonts, lanterns, organs, flitch of bacon, &c. At length you come to the Queen of Scots

pillar,

pillar, as a *terminus* of moſt people's curioſity. A ſtream of water runs along the middle, among the fallen rocks, with a hideous noiſe, re-echoed from all ſides of the horrid concave: on the left hand is a ſort of chamber, where they ſay Pool, a famous robber, lived. We may very well apply theſe verſes to the place:

At ſpecus & Caci detecta apparuit ingens
Regia, & umbroſæ penitus patuere cavernæ:
Non ſecus ac ſi qua penitus vi terræ dehiſcens
Infernas reſeret ſedes & regna recludat
Pallida, diis invifa, ſuperque immane barathrum
Cernatur—— VIRG. Æn. viii.

Within appears old Pool's tremendous cave,
With glimmering lights redoubled horror ſhown;
Yawning, as earth by ſtrong convulſions torn
Opens the caverns of the Stygian king
Dire, hateful to the gods, and the black pit
Diſcloſes wide——

We entered the pleaſanter country of Cheſhire at Lyme, the ſeat of Mr. Leigh: here are curious gardens, lakes, caſcades, fountains, ſummer-houſes. This is a fine level, woody, and rich county, abounding with lakes of water called meres: the towns ſtand but thin, and it being moſtly incloſure, there are paved cauſeways for horſes along the clayey roads: many ancient ſeats and parks, but moſt ruinous and decayed. We were entertained by the worthy Sir Francis Leyceſter at his ſeat, Nether Tabley, by Knutsford, upon the Roman way from Mancunium to Deva: this houſe ſtands in the midſt of a mere: here is a good library completed by the curious poſſeſſor, with a vaſt addition to his anceſtors' ſtore, of all the Engliſh hiſtory eſpecially. In cleanſing this mote ſome time ſince they found an old Britiſh axe, or ſome ſuch thing, made of large flint, neatly ground into an edge, with a hole in the middle to faſten into a handle: it would ſerve for a battle-axe. Rotherſton church ſtands upon a hill, and commands a lovely proſpect acroſs a mere, a mile and half in length and a mile over, where amongſt great variety of fiſh are ſmelts found, properly inhabitants of the ſea. There is a floating iſland, formed from turf, ſuſtained by implication of the roots of *alnus nigra baccifera* growing on it, which the wind wafts over from one ſide to the other. On the ſouth ſide of the ſteeple is this inſcription:

Orate pro anima domini willmi hardwicke vicarii iſtius eccleſiae
& pro animabus omnium parochianorum qui hoc ſculpt.

Out of the church-yard you ſee to the Yorkſhire hills beyond Mancheſter. By the church-porch were lately dug up three large ſtone coffins. In the church are abundance of coats of arms. Among other curious plants grow hereabouts *calamus aromaticus* and *ros ſolis.* The Roman road from Mancheſter to Cheſter paſſes the Merſey river at Stretford, through Altringham, to the north of Rotherſton mere; then by Chapel in the ſtreet, by Winingham, to Northwich; then by Sandy way, the Chamber or Edeſbury, it paſſes the river at Stanford, ſo called from the ſtony ford, to Cheſter.

We were at Northwich, which I take to be Condate, as all diſtances CONDATE.
perſuade me. It is ſtill, among others hereabouts, famous for brine-ſprings, whence they make great quantities of fineſt ſalt, by boiling the

 water

water in large iron pans of ſmall depth: as faſt as the ſalt cryſtalliſes, they rake it out and dry it in conic wicker baſkets: the duty paid by it amounts to a great ſum of money. About thirty years ago on the ſouth ſide of the town they diſcovered immenſe mines of rock ſalt, which they continually dig up, and ſend in great lumps to the maritime parts, where it is diſſolved and made into eating-ſalt. We were let down by a bucket a hundred and fifty foot deep to the bottom of the ſalt quarry, a moſt pleaſant ſubterraneous proſpect: it looks like a large cathedral, ſupported by rows of pillars and roof of cryſtal, all of the ſame rock, tranſparent and glittering from the numerous candles of the workmen, labouring with their ſteel pick-axes in digging it away: this rock-work of ſalt extends to ſeveral acres of ground. There is a very good church in the town: the end of the choir is ſemicircular: the roof of the church is very fine, whereon are carved ſeveral of the wicker baſkets before mentioned; whence they report it was built out of the profits of the ſalt works. At Lawton Yates they bore for the ſalt ſpring to ſixty yards deep; lower down, at Haſſal, it is forty ſeven; at Wheeloc, eighteen; about Middlewich it is leſs; at Northwich it ariſes to open day; which ſeems to intimate that the ſalt ſpring runs between layers of the earth in an horizontal line: upon boring, it riſes with great impetuoſity, ſo that the workmen have ſcarce time to get out of the wells. This is all along the ſide of a brook that comes from a remarkable hill called Mawcop, upon the edge of Staffordſhire, ſo that the ground riſes above the true level in the mentioned proportion.

MANCUNIUM. Mancheſter, in Lancaſhire, is the *Mancunium* of the Romans, the largeſt, moſt rich, populous, and buſy village in England. There are about two thouſand four hundred families. The ſite of the Roman *caſtrum*, between Sir John Bland's and Mancheſter, is now called Knock Caſtle. They have a fabulous report of Turquin a giant living there, killed by Sir Lancelot de Lake, a knight of king Arthur's: in it was found a Saxon ring, mentioned in Hickes's *Theſaurus*, now in poſſeſſion of Sir Hans Sloan. A Roman altar dug up here, deſcribed by Dr. Liſter, Philoſ. Tranſ. N. 155. p. 457. and a large gold Roman ring. The Caſtle field, as ſometime called, is about as big as Lincoln's-Inn ſquare, the foundation of the wall and ditch remaining. Some call it Man-caſtle: its name comes from the Britiſh *maen*, *lapis*, meaning its rocky ſoil. The old church, though very large, having three rows of neat pillars, was not capable of containing the people at divine ſervice; whence they raiſed, by voluntary ſubſcriptions, a new edifice after the London models, finiſhed laſt year: the choir is alcove-faſhion, and the pilaſters painted of *lapis-lazuli* colour. There is a fine new ſtreet built to the north. Their trade, which is incredibly large, conſiſts much in fuſtians, girth-web, tickings, tapes, &c. which is diſperſed all over the kingdom, and to foreign parts: they have looms that work twenty-four laces at a time, which was ſtolen from the Dutch. The college has a good library for public uſe, endowed with 116 l. per ann. to buy more books, and a ſalary for the librarian. There is a free-ſchool maintained by a mill upon the river, which raiſes 300 l. per annum. On the ſame river, for the ſpace of three miles upwards, there are no leſs than ſixty water-mills. The town ſtands chiefly on a rock; and acroſs the river is another large town, called Salthorp. Dr. Yarburgh, ſon to him late of Newark, ſhowed me a great collection of old Greek, Perſian, Tartarian, and Punic coins brought from Aſia. About a mile off, at the ſeat of Sir John Bland, is a Roman altar, lately dug up thereabouts: in the moſſes, as they call them in this country, they often find reliques of

of antiquity, ſuch as arrow-heads, celts, pick-axes, kettles, &c. of braſs; many are in the repoſitory of the library: likewiſe ſubterraneous fir-trees, as in moſt other countries in the like ſort of ground. French wheat grows commonly hereabouts, much uſed among the poor people, of very different ſpecies from ours: they have likewiſe wheat with long beards like barley, and barley with four rows of grain on an ear, and great plenty of potatoes.

We paſſed through Delamere foreſt, upon the Roman road, in our way to Cheſter. They ſay here was formerly an old city, now called the Chamber on the Foreſt; I ſuppoſe, ſome fort or camp to ſecure the road. From hence you have a fine proſpect to the Welſh mountains, ſuch a noble ſcene of nature as I never beheld before. Beeſton caſtle is on our left, built upon a rocky precipice. Cheſter is a fine old city, and colony of the Romans, the reſidence ſome time of the *legio viceſima victrix*: a hypocauſt was lately found, lined with bricks made by that legion. I need not repeat what other authors ſay of the antiquities at this place. The rows or piazzas are ſingular, through the whole town giving ſhelter to foot people. I fancied it a remain of the Roman porticos. Four churches beſide the cathedral, which is a pile venerable indeed for age and almoſt ruin: there are ſhadows of many pictures on the walls, *madonnas*, ſaints, biſhops, &c. but defaced. At the weſt end are ſome images of the earls Palatine of Cheſter in niches. The adjoining abbey is quite ruined. The walls round the city are kept in very good repair at the charge of the corporation, and ſerve for a pleaſant airy walk. The Exchange is a neat building, ſupported by columns, thirteen foot high, of one ſtone each: over it is the city-hall, a well-contrived court of judicature. The caſtle was formerly the palace, and where the earls aſſembled their parliaments, and enacted laws independent of the kings of England, and determined all judicial trials themſelves. Abundance of Roman and Britiſh antiquities are found hereabouts. At Stretton, Roman coins, and a camp-kettle of copper dug up at Codington: near it divers other antiquities. The old Watling-ſtreet way from Dover came originally hither through Stretton and Aldford; though I ſuppoſe in after-times of the Romans they turned it off more ſouthward into Wales, for ſake of the many towns ſeated on the Severn. DEVA.

Next we entered Wales, and came to Wrexham in Flintſhire. Here is a good church, and the fineſt tower-ſteeple I ever ſaw, except Boſton: it is adorned with abundance of images. There is a new town-houſe built like that at Cheſter. The common people ſpeak the Welſh. The gentry are well-bred, hoſpitable, generous and open-hearted: the females are generally handſome. I took a great deal of pleaſure in hearing the natives talk in their own language, and remarked a great many words among them ſtill retained in our country of Lincolnſhire Holland: it is probable enough that our fens and moraſſes might be a long ſecurity to us againſt the Saxons, as it had been to them againſt the Romans. I ſhall give inſtances of a few words. When we put oatmeal into water-gruel or milk, we call it *lithing* the pot: the ſame is ſignified by the Welſh word *llith*. Davis thinks the Engliſh *ſlide* comes from the Britiſh *llithro*, *labi*: we call it *ſlither*. A *bull-beggar*, or *boggleboe*, is manifeſtly the Britiſh *bwbach*, with all its ſynonymes. A top we call a *whirligig*, purely Britiſh. We ſay a *whiſking* fellow, dexterous, ready: Britiſh *gwiſgi*, To *whyne*; Britiſh *gwynio*. Very many ſuch like occur in Dr. Skinner's *Etymologicum*, which he would fain perſuade us the Welſh learnt from the Saxons, but without reaſon. We paſſed by the valley upon the river Dee, where was the famous Britiſh monaſtery in early times, whereof Pelagius was abbot, whoſe Britiſh name was WALES. BONIUM.

was Morgan; but no remains diſcernible. What ſome talk concerning it, probably the veſtiges of the Roman city; for many foundations, coins, and antiquities have been dug up; and not long ſince two gates of the city were left. We entered Shropſhire, paſſing by Ellſmere and Wem to Newport, where is a noble foundation for a ſchool well endowed by William Adams eſq; to the value of 7000l. over the door is this diſtich, *in fundatorem*:

Scripſiſti heredem patriam tibi quæ dedit ortum,
Scriberis ergo tuæ, jure, pater patriæ.

he gave 550l. towards building the town-houſe.

Preſently entering Staffordſhire, we came into the Watling-ſtreet, laid very broad and deep with gravel not yet worn out, where it goes over commons and moors. It is raiſed a good height above the ſoil, and ſo ſtrait, that upon an eminence you may ſee it ten or twenty miles before you, and as much behind, over many hill-tops anſwering one the other as a viſto of trees. Here and there, between one Roman town and another, you meet with the remains of an old fort or guard-place. We lodged at an inn called Iveſey bank, on the borders between Staffordſhire and Shropſhire. About a mile off, in a large wood, ſtands Boſcobel houſe, where the Pendrils lived, who preſerved king Charles II. after Worceſter fight, and famous for the Royal Oak. The grand-daughter of that William Pendril ſtill lives in the houſe. The floor of the garret (which is a popiſh chapel) being matted, prevents any ſuſpicion of a little cavity with a trap-door over the ſtair-caſe, where the king was hid: his bed was artfully placed behind ſome wainſcot that ſhut up very cloſe. A bow-ſhot from the houſe, juſt by a horſe-track paſſing through the wood, ſtood the Royal Oak into which the king, and his companion colonel Carlos, climbed by means of the hen-rooſt ladder, when they judged it no longer ſafe to ſtay in the houſe; the family reaching them victuals with the nut-hook. It happened (as they related it to us) that whilſt theſe two were in the tree, a party of the enemy's horſe, ſent to ſearch the houſe, came whiſtling and talking along this road: when they were juſt under the tree, an owl flew out of a neighbouring tree, and hovered along the ground as if her wings were broke, which the ſoldiers merrily purſued without any circumſpection. The tree is now incloſed within a brick wall, the inſide whereof is covered with laurel; of which we may ſay, as Ovid did of that before the Auguſtan palace, *mediamque tuebere quercum*. The oak is, in the middle, almoſt cut away by travellers whoſe curioſity leads them to ſee it: cloſe by the ſide grows a young thriving plant from one of its acorns. The king, after the reſtoration, reviewing the place, carried ſome of the acorns, and ſet them in St. James's park, or garden, and uſed to water them himſelf: he gave this Pendril an eſtate of about 200l. per annum, which ſtill remains among them. Over the door of the incloſure I took this inſcription cut in marble.

ROYAL OAK.

Feliciſſimam arborem quam in aſylum
potentiſſimi regis Caroli II. Deus O. M.
per quem reges regnant hic creſcere
voluit, tam in perpetuam rei tantæ memoriam, quam ſpecimen firmæ in reges
fidei, muro cinctam poſteris commendant
Baſilius & Jana Fitzherbert.
Quercus amica Jovi.

Entering

Entering Staffordſhire, we went along the Watling-ſtreet by Stretton and Water-Eaton: where a brook croſſes the road was the *Pennocrucium* of the Romans, as mentioned in the Itinerary of Antoninus. A little way off is Penkridge, which no doubt retains ſomewhat of the ancient name. PENNOCRUCIUM.

Litchfield is a city neat enough. The cathedral is a very handſome pile, with numerous ſtatues in niches at the front, which appears very majeſtic half a mile off, there being two high ſpires, and another higher in the middle of the croſs. The rebels intirely ruined all the ornament of the inſide, with the braſs inſcriptions, tombs, &c. and were going to pull down the whole fabric for ſale. It is built in the middle of a bog for ſecurity, and held out ſome fierce attacks for king Charles I. This was made a metropolitical ſee by the potent king Offa. St. Ceadda lived an eremitical life here by the ſpring near Stow church. This town aroſe from the ruin of the Roman *Etocetum*, a mile off, where the Rickning and Watling ſtreets croſs, now called Cheſterfield wall, from ſome reliques of its fortifications: it ſtands high: the Rickning ſtreet is very viſible ſouthward, paſſing within a mile of Fotherby, and ſo to a park in Sutton Colfield, Warwickſhire; thence to Bromicham. Caſtle hill, two miles hence above Stone hall, is a camp, the port eaſtward. A mile and half from Wall is Weſt-wall, a camp; and Knaves-caſtle, near the Watling-ſtreet, probably a guard upon the road: it is a circle of twenty yards diameter, with a ſquare in the middle, three or four yards broad, with a breaſt-work about it: the whole is incloſed with three ditches: it ſtands in a large common. This Rickning is all along called by Dr. Plot *Icknilway*, but injuriouſly, and tends only to the confuſion of things; I ſuppoſe, to favour his *Iceni* in this country; which notion is but chimerical. We paſſed through Tamworth, pleaſantly ſituated in a plain watered by the river Tame, which divides it into two counties: it was the reſidence of the Mercian kings, and has been ſecured by a *vallum* and ditch quite round. Here died the noble lady Elfleda, daughter of king Alfred, queen of the Mercian kingdom, anno 919. This town, by William the Conqueror, was given to the Marmyons, who built the caſtle here, hereditary champions to the kings of England; from whom that office deſcended to the Dymokes of Lincolnſhire. We went through Boſworth over the field where Henry VII. won the kingdom by a bold and well-timed battle. LITCHFIELD. ETOCETUM

Boſton, Dec. 1713.

ITER SABRINIUM. IV.

O mitte mirari beatæ
Fumum, & opes, ſtrepitumque Romæ. HOR.

To TANCRED ROBINSON, *M. D.* &c.

TO you, Sir, that have viſited the boaſted remains of Italy, and other tranſmarine parts, it would ſeem preſumptuous to offer the trifle of the following letter, were I not ſufficiently apprized of your great humanity and candour, which prompts you to encourage even the bloſſoms of commendable ſtudies. You, that have made an intimate ſearch, and happily obtained a thorough inſight into Nature, conſider that ſhe proceeds regularly by ſucceſſive gradations from little things to greater. The acquiſition of any part of ſcience is owing to a converſation with its elements and firſt principles, whoſe very ſimplicity renders them not diſagreeable.

Theſe pages were memoradums I took in a ſummer's journey with our friend Mr. Roger Gale. This being my firſt expedition ſince I came to live at London, I deſign as early as poſſible to commemorate the felicity I enjoyed thereby of your acquaintance, and the opportunity of obſerving the noble character you ſuſtain, of poſſeſſing all the wiſdom that ancient or modern learning can give us without vanity, and that the phyſician, the ſcholar, and the gentleman, meet in you.

BIBROCI. I obſerve, in Berkſhire, a river called Ock, running in the north ſide of the county by Abingdon into the Thames, which in the Celtic language ſignifies ſharp or ſwift, or perhaps water in general: this is in Oke hundred. In the ſouth ſide of the county is the town of Okeingham. Theſe ſeem plainly remnants of the old name of the inhabitants of this country, *Bibroci*, not yet obſerved. Near Reading is Laurence-Waltham, which has been Roman: there is a field called Caſtle-field, and vaſt numbers of coins found. By it is Sunning, once an epiſcopal ſee. From London to Maidenhead it is a gravelly ſoil; then a marly chalk begins.

READING. Reading is a large and populous town upon the fall of the Kennet into the Thames; in the angle of which it ſtands upon a riſing ground, overlooking the meadows, which have a fine appearance all along the rivers. There are three churches, built of flint and ſquare ſtone in the *quincunx* faſhion, with tall towers of the ſame. Arch-biſhop Laud was born here. The abbey ſtood in a charming ſituation: large ruins of it ſtill viſible, built of flint; the walls about eight foot thick at preſent, though the ſtone that faced them be pillaged away: the remainder is ſo hard cemented, that it is not worth while to ſeparate them: many remnants of arched vaults a good height above ground, whereon ſtood, as I ſuppoſe, the hall, lodgings, &c. there is one large room about ſixteen yards broad, and twenty-eight long, ſemi-circular towards the eaſt end, with five narrow windows,

three

three doors towards the weſt, and three windows over them: it was arched over, and ſeems to have ſupported a chapel, in which we fancy king Henry I. was buried with his queen: he founded this abbey upon an old one, that had been formerly erected by a Saxon lady. There are the remains of baſtions, part of the fortifications, when garriſoned by the parliament army in the civil wars: the abbey gate-houſe is yet pretty intire. Here was a famous old caſtle, but long ſince demoliſhed, perhaps originally Roman. Near the trench the Danes made between the river Kennet and the Thames, is Catſgrove hill, a mile off Reading: in digging there they find firſt a red gravel, clay, chalk, flints, and then a bed of huge petrified oyſters five yards thick, twenty foot below the ſurface: theſe ſhells are full of ſea ſand.* Dr. Plot, in *Oxfordſhire*, p. 119. who ſuppoſes theſe appearances only the ſports of Nature, ſolves this matter after a way that will induce one to think his cauſe reduced to extremity. On the right hand, juſt beyond Theal, is Inglefield, where king Ethelwolf routed the Danes. TAB. XXVI. TAB. XXIII.

A little weſt of Newberry is a village called Speen; which has given antiquarians a reaſonable hint of looking for the town, in Antoninus called *ad Spinas*, hereabouts; and doubtleſs it was where now ſtands the north part of the town of Newberry, ſtill called Spinham. At this place the great Icening-ſtreet road, coming from the Thames at Goring, and another Roman road running hence through Speen to Hungerford, and ſo to Marlborough, croſſes the Kennet river. Newberry has derived itſelf and name from the ruins of the old one; and the grounds thereabouts are called Spinham lands. Dunington caſtle was once in the poſſeſſion of Geffrey Chaucer. A remarkable large oak, venerable through many ages, becauſe it bore his name, was felled in the civil wars. The Kennet, ſtill called by the country people Cunnet, near Hungerford, parts the ſoil, that on the north ſide being a red clay gravel, that on the ſouth a chalk. I have often wiſhed that a map of ſoils was accurately made, promiſing to myſelf that ſuch a curioſity would furniſh us with ſome new notions of geography, and of the theory of the earth, which has only hitherto been made from hypotheſes. This brings into my mind a remarkable paſſage in Sir Robert Atkins's *Gloceſterſhire*: "Lay a line (ſays he) from the mouth of the "Severn to Newcaſtle, and ſo quite round the terreſtrial globe, and coal "is to be found every where near that line, and ſcarce any where elſe."§ AD SPINAM TAB. LX. TAB. X. 2d Vol.

From Newberry the Roman road (I believe coming from Silcheſter) paſſes eaſt and weſt to Marlborough, the Roman *Cunetio*,|| named from the river. This town conſiſts chiefly of one broad and ſtrait ſtreet, and for the moſt part upon the original ground-plot; nor does it ſeem unlikely that the narrow piazza continued all along the ſides of the houſes is in imitation of them: the ſquare about the church in the eaſtern part one may imagine the ſite of a temple fronting this ſtreet: to the ſouth are ſome reliques of a priory: the gate-houſe is left: on the north has been another religious houſe, whereof the chapel remains, now turned into a dwelling-houſe. CUNETIO. TAB. LXII. LXIII. TAB. XI. 2d vol.

Where

* An account of theſe ſhells in Phil. Tranſ. p. 427. V. II. Mr. collector Terry tells me they find here vaſt quantities of antediluvian fir-trees, and peat verv deep in the earth; amongſt it, a large hollow gold ring, an inch and a half diameter; and a broad thick coin of baſe gold, full of ſtrange unknown characters on both ſides, ſold to a goldſmith there; probably an invaluable curioſity.

§ At Friliham, a Roman villa by *ad Spinam*, a Roman altar dug up, dedicated to Jupiter, 1730, in the earl of Abingdon's grounds.

|| At Froxfield, ſouth of Ramesbury, upon the *via Trinobantica*, a Roman villa diſcovered anno 1724. under a wood two Moſaic pavements. Lord Winchelſea has the drawings of them. Many antiquities found here.

Howhill near here.

Where now is the ſeat of my lord Hartford was the ſite of the Roman *caſtrum*, for they find foundations and Roman coins; I ſaw one of Titus in large braſs: but towards the river, and without my lord's garden-walls, is one angle of it left very manifeſtly, the rampart and ditch intire: the road going over the bridge cuts it off from the limits of the preſent caſtle: the ditch is ſtill twenty foot broad in ſome part: it paſſed originally on the ſouth of the ſummer-houſe, and ſo along the garden-wall, where it makes the fence, to the turn of the corner: the mark of it is ſtill apparent broader than the ditch, which has been repaired ſince, but of narrower dimenſion: then I ſuppoſe it went through the garden by the ſouthern foot of the mount, and round the houſe through the court-yard, where I have marked the track thereof with pricked lines in Plate 62. There is a ſpring in the ditch, ſo that the foſs of the *caſtrum* was always full of water. I ſuppoſe it to have been five hundred Roman feet ſquare within, and the Roman road through the preſent ſtreet of Marlborough went by the ſide of it. Afterward, in Saxon or Norman times, they built a larger caſtle, upon the ſame ground, after their model, and took in more compaſs for the mount; which obliged the road to go round it with a turn, till it falls in again on the weſt ſide of the mount at the bounds of Preſhute pariſh. Roman coins have been found in ſhaping the mount; which was the keep of the later caſtle, and now converted into a pretty ſpiral walk, on the top
TAB. I. of which is an octagonal ſummer-houſe repreſented Tab. I. This neighbouring village, Preſhute, has its name from the meadows the church ſtands in, which are very low: in the windows upon a piece of glaſs is written, DNS RICHARDUS HIC VICARIUS, who I believe lived formerly in a little houſe at Marlborough, over-againſt the caſtle, now an ale-houſe, where his name is cut in wood in the ſame old letters over the door.

LEUCOMAGUS. Great Bedwin I take to be the *Leucomagus* of Ravennas; for that and the preſent name ſignify the ſame thing, viz. the white town, the ſoil being chalk: he there places it juſt before Marlborough, *cunetzione*. We
TAB. LXIV. ſaw near it the continuation of Wanſdike. This town is an old corporation: in it the famous Dr. Tho. Willis, the ornament of our faculty, was born. In the church lies the monument of a knight croſs-legged; on his ſhield, barry of ſix argent and gules, an orle of martlets ſable; over all three eſcallops of the firſt on a bend of the third. Upon a ſtone in braſs in the choir,

Bellocampus eram graja genetrice ſemerus
Tres habui natos, eſt quibus una ſoror.

Here lyeth the body of John Seymour, ſon and heyre of Sir John Seymour and of Margery oon of the doughters of Henry Wentworth knyght, which deceſed the xv day of July the yer of our lord M. D. X. on whoſe ſoul Ihu have mercy, and of your charity ſay a *pater noſtr* and a *ave*.

Hic jacet dns Thomas Dageſon quondam vicarius iſtius eccleſie qui obiit 7. die Decemb. A° dni. M.D.I. *cujus anime propitietur deus amen.* on a braſs in the middle aile.

Roger de Stocre chev. ici gycht deu de ſa alme eyt merci. in the ſouth tranſept.

The town arms are, a man ſtanding in a caſtle, with a ſword in his hand. Caſtle copſe, ſouth-eaſt from the town about half a mile, as much from Wanſdike, containing about fourteen acres, ſeems the old Roman caſtle. Howiſdike I ſuppoſe a camp upon an eminence and in an angle made by the Wanſdike. They ſhowed us a braſs town gallon, from the Winchester ſtandard, given by my lord Nottingham. In the eaſt window of this

this church ſome time ſince was the picture of a prieſt with two crutches, a cup in his hand, and a cann ſtanding by him, with this inſcription, which Mr. le Neve Norroy gave me: he tranſcribed it out of an old MS. now in the library of Holkham in Norfolk, formerly Sir Ed. Coke's book; and for its antiquity I think it not unworthy of mentioning.

G SU PERIS APELE UIKERE DE SET EGLISE
SU MA POTENTE SU APUE TOT EN TELE GYSE
MON HANAP AY EN POYNE E BEUEREI SANS FEINTISE
MON POT A MON DERER MISS E LA NOUELE GYISE
DE MON POT E MON HANAP SEREY JUSTICE
KE NUL NI BEYUE SANS NE Y AY M ATENTE MISE.

G ſu Peris apele vikere de ſet egliſe
Su ma potente ſu apue tot en tele gyſe
Mon hanap ay en poyne e beverei ſans feintiſe
Mon pot a mon derer miſs e la novele gyiſe
De mon pot e mon hanap ſerey juſtice
Ke nul ni beyve ſans ne y ay m atente miſe.

In modern French,

Je ſuis Peris appellé vicaire de cette egliſe
Sur ma potence ſuis appuié tout en tell guiſe
Mon hanap enpoigne & boirai ſans feintiſe
Mon pot a mon derriere mis a la nouvelle guiſe
De mon pot & mon hanap ſerai juſtice
Que nul ne boive ſans que n'y ai m'autant mis.

In Engliſh,

I am Peris call'd, vicar of this church,
Upon my crutches leaning juſt in this wiſe;
My pouch in my fiſt, and I'll drink without guile;
My pot at my back ſet after the new mode:
To my pot and my pouch I will have juſtice done,
For none ſhall drink without putting in as much again.

We were entertained at Wilton, the noble ſeat of the great earl of Pembroke; and deſervedly may I ſtyle it the School of Athens. The glories of this place I ſhall endeavour to rehearſe in a ſeparate diſcourſe.

Crekelade, probably a Roman town upon the Thames; for from this a very plain Roman road runs to Cirenceſter. Much has been the diſpute formerly about a fancied univerſity in this place, and the little town in its neighbourhood *Latin*, which it would be ſenſeleſs only to repeat. The word *Crekelade* is derived from the cray-fiſhes in the river: *Lade* is no more than a water-courſe, but more eſpecially ſuch a one as is made by art;* and we here find the river pent up for a long way together by factitious banks, in order the better to ſupply their mills: ſo *Latin* is no more than *ladeings*, or the meadows where theſe channels run. Ledencourt, near Newent, Gloceſterſhire, I ſuppoſe, acknowledges the like original; and many

 more.

* *Lod* and *Lud*, &c. is a general name for rivers. The river *Loddon* runs into the Thames between Reading and Henley. *Loddon*, the name of a town upon a rivulet running into the Yare near Yarmouth, Norfolk. *Lutton*, in Holland, Lincolnſhire, where all the drains of the country meet. *Ludlow*, and *Ludford* near it, from the river. *Lidſton*, in Devonſhire, and *Lidford*, anciently a large town upon the river *Lid*, a branch of the Tamar. *Lidbury*, upon the river *Liden*, Herefordſhire. River *Lid*, in Cumberland. *Lidesdale*, *Loder*, in Weſtmoreland. *Luda* river and town (Louth) Lincolnſhire. *Ludham*, upon a river in Norfolk. *Lug*, in Herefordſhire, a river of note. *Loghor*, a river in Glamorganſhire. Hence *Luguballia*. *Lugotitia*, *Ludgate*, &c.

more. The town of Lechelade falls under the ſame predicament: *leche* ſignifies a watery place ſubject to inundations; as Leach, a town near Boſton before mentioned, anciently written *Leche*: as Camden ſays of Northleach, p. 240. and Litchfield hence fetches its etymology from the marſhy bog that environs the church, rather than the ſuperſtitious notion there current. Not far hence are two towns called Sarney and Sarncote, from the Roman cauſeway; *ſarn* in Welſh importing a paved way. There is another upon the ſame road between Cirenceſter and Gloceſter.

CORINIUM. Dobunorum Cirenceſter was anciently the *Corinium* of the Romans, a great and populous city, built upon the interſection of this road we have been traveling, and the great Foſs road going to the Bath: it was incloſed with walls and a ditch of a vaſt compaſs, which I traced quite round. Under the north-eaſt ſide of the wall runs the river Churn, whence the names of the town: the foundation of the wall is all along viſible; the ditch is ſo where that is quite eraſed.

——————*ſic omnia fatis*
In pejus ruere ac retro ſublapſa referri. VIRG. G. I.

A great part of the ground comprehended within this circuit is now paſture, corn-fields, or converted into gardens, beſide the ſite of the preſent town. Here they dig up antiquities every day, eſpecially in the gardens; and in the plain fields, the track of foundations of houſes and ſtreets are evident enough. Here are found many Moſaic pavements, rings, intaglia's, and coins innumerable, eſpecially in one great garden called *lewis* grounds, which ſignifies in Britiſh a palace, *llys.* I ſuppoſe it was the *prætorium*, or head magiſtrate's quarters. Large quantities of carved ſtones are carried off yearly in carts, to mend the highways, beſides what are uſeful in building. A fine Moſaic pavement dug up here Sept. 1723. with many coins. I bought a little head which has been broke off from a *baſſo relievo*, and ſeems by the *tiara*, of a very odd ſhape, like fortification work, to have been the genius of a city, or ſome of the *deæ matres*, which are in old inſcriptions, ſuch like in Gruter, p. 92. The gardener told me he had lately found a fine little braſs image, I ſuppoſe one of the *lares*; but, upon a diligent ſcrutiny, his children had played it away. Mr. Richard Biſhop, owner of the garden, on a hillock near his houſe, dug up a vault ſixteen foot long and twelve broad, ſupported with ſquare pillars of Roman brick three foot and a half high; on it a ſtrong floor of terras: there are now ſeveral more vaults near it, on which grow cherry-trees like the hanging gardens of Babylon. I ſuppoſe theſe the foundations of a temple; for in the ſame place they found ſeveral ſtones of the ſhafts of pillars ſix foot long, and baſes of ſtone near as big in compaſs as his ſummer-houſe adjoining (as he expreſſed himſelf): theſe, with cornices very handſomely moulded and carved with modilions, and the like ornaments, were converted into ſwine-troughs: ſome of the ſtones of the baſes were faſtened together with cramps of iron, ſo that they were forced to employ horſes to draw them aſunder; and they now lie before the door of his houſe as a pavement: capitals of theſe pillars were likewiſe found, and a crooked cramp of iron ten or twelve foot long, which probably was for the architraves of a circular portico. A Moſaic pavement near it, and intire, is now the floor of his privy vault. Mr. Aubury in his MS. coll. ſays an hypocauſt was here diſcovered; and Mr. Tho. Pigot, fellow of Wadham, wrote a deſcription thereof. Sometimes they dig up little ſtones, as big as a ſhilling, with ſtamps on them: I conjecture they are counterfeit dies to caſt money in.

We

We ſaw a monumental inſcription upon a ſtone at Mr. Iſaac Tibbot's, in Caſtle-ſtreet, in very large letters four inches long:

D ~ M
IVLIAE CASTAE
CONIVGI ~ VIX
ANN ~ XXXIII.

It was found at a place half a mile weſt of the town, upon the north ſide of the Foſs road, called *Quern* from the quarries of ſtone thereabouts. Five ſuch ſtones lay flatwiſe upon two walls in a row, end to end; and underneath were the corpſes of that family, as we may ſuppoſe. He keeps Julia Caſta's ſkull in his ſummer-houſe; but people have ſtole all her teeth out for *amulets* againſt the ague. Another of the ſtones ſerves for a table in his garden: it is handſomely ſquared, five foot long and three and a half broad, without an inſcription. Another of them is laid for a bridge over a channel near the croſs in Caſtle-ſtreet. There were but two of them which had inſcriptions: the other inſcription periſhed, being unluckily expoſed to the wet in a froſty ſeaſon: probably, of her huſband. Several urns have been found thereabouts, being a common burying place: I ſuppoſe them buried here after chriſtianity. In the church, which is a very handſome building of the ſtyle of St. Mary's at Cambridge, are a great many ancient braſs inſcriptions and figures: the windows are full of good painted glaſs: there is a fine lofty tower. Little of the abbey is now left, beſide two old gate-houſes neither large nor good: the circuit of it is bounded for a good way by the city walls. Eaſt of the town about a a quarter of a mile, is a mount or barrow called Starbury, where ſeveral gold Roman coins have been dug up, of about the time of Julian, which we ſaw: ſome people ploughing in the field between it and the town, ſouth of the hill, took up a ſtone coffin with a body in it covered with another ſtone. Weſt of the town, behind my lord Bathurſt's garden, is another mount, called Griſmunds or Gurmonds, of which ſeveral fables are told: probably raiſed by the Danes when they laid ſiege to this place.

Hence our journey lay by Stretton over the continuation of the Roman road from Crekelade, which appears with a very high ridge and very ſtrait for eight miles, to Birdlip hill, prodigiouſly ſteep and rocky to the northweſt, till we came to Gloceſter, a colony of the Romans. The old proverb, "As ſure as God's at Gloceſter," ſurely meant the vaſt number of churches and religious foundations here; for you can ſcarce walk paſt ten doors but ſomewhat of that ſort occurs. The weſtern part of the cathedral is old and mean; but from the tower, which is very handſome, you have a moſt glorious proſpect eaſtward through the choir finely vaulted at top, and the Lady's chapel, to the eaſt window, which is very magnificent: here, on the north ſide, lies that unfortunate king, Edward II. and out of the abundance of pious offerings to his remains, the religious built this choir: before the high altar in the middle thereof lies the equally unfortunate prince Robert, eldeſt ſon of William the Conqueror, after a miſerable life: but he reſts quietly in his grave; which cannot be ſaid of his younger brother, Henry I. before ſpoken of at Reading abbey: he has a wooden tomb over him, painted with his coats of arms, and upon it his effigies, in Iriſh oak, croſs-legged like a Jeruſalem knight. The cloyſters in this cathedral are beautiful, beyond any thing I ever ſaw, in the ſtyle of King's-college chapel in Cambridge. Nothing could ever have made me ſo much in love with Gothic architecture (as called); and I judge,

GLEVUM.

TAB XXXII.

TAB. XII. 2d Vol.

judge, for a gallery, library, or the like, it is the beſt manner of building; becauſe the idea of it is taken from a walk of trees, whoſe branching heads are curiouſly imitated by the roof. There are large remains of ſeveral abbeys of black and white friers, &c. I ſaw this diſtich cut in wood over an old door of a houſe:

> Cum ruinoſa domus quondam quam tunc renovavit
> Monachus Urbanus Osborn John rite vocavit.

This city abounds much with croſſes and ſtatues of the kings of England, and has a handſome proſpect of ſteeples, ſome without a church. Here are ſeveral market-houſes ſupported with pillars; among the reſt a very old one of ſtone, Gothic architecture, uncommon and ancient, now turned into a ciſtern for water. A mile or two diſtant from the city is a very pleaſant hill, called Robin Hood's: I ſuppoſe it may have been the rendezvous of youth formerly to exerciſe themſelves in archery upon feſtivals, as now a walk for the citizens. By this city, the *Glevum* of the Romans, the Ricning-ſtreet way runs from the mouth of the Severn into Yorkſhire. I have nothing new as to its Roman antiquities; and ſince that is out of diſpute, I haſten to Worceſter.

BRANONIUM. It was anciently called *Branonium*, which the Welſh corrupted into *Wrangon*, prefixing *Caer*, as was their method; and thence our *Worceſter*: it ſignifies the city *ad frontem aquæ*. The commandery here, formerly belonging to St. John's of Jeruſalem, is now poſſeſſed by the hoſpitable My. Wylde: it is a fine old houſe of timber in the form of a court: the hall makes one ſide thereof, roofed with Iriſh oak: the windows adorned with imagery and coats armorial of ſtained glaſs: built for the reception of pilgrims: it ſtands juſt without the ſouth gate of the city in the London road, where the heat of the famous battle happened between king Charles II. and Oliver Cromwell. Digging in the garden they frequently find the bones of the ſlain. Above, in the park, is to be ſeen a great work, of four baſtions, called the Royal Mount, whence a *vallum* and ditch runs both ways to encompaſs this ſide of the city. Here I ſuppoſe the ſtorm began, when the Royaliſts were driven back into the city with great ſlaughter; and the king eſcaped being made a priſoner in the narrow ſtreet at this gate (as they ſay) by a loaded cart of hay purpoſely overthrown; by that means he had time to retire at the oppoſite gate to an old houſe called White Ladys, being formerly a nunnery in poſſeſſion of the family of Cookſeys, where he left his gloves and garters, which a deſcendant of that family, of the ſame name, now keeps. The chapel of this nunnery is ſtanding, and has ſome painted ſaints upon the wall of one end. A mile and half above the ſouth gate, on the top of the hill, is the celebrated Perry wood, where Oliver Cromwell's army lay.

TAB. XVIII. The collegiate church is ſtately enough: in it is buried the reſtleſs king John; not where now his monument ſtands in the choir before the high altar, but under a little ſtone before the altar of the eaſtermoſt wall of the church; on each ſide him, upon the ground, lie the effigies of the two holy biſhops and his chief ſaints Wolſtan and Oſwald, from whoſe vicinity he hoped to be ſafe from harm: the image of the king likewiſe I ſuppoſe formerly lay here upon the ground, now elevated upon a tomb in the choir as aforeſaid. There is a large and handſome ſtone chapel over the monument of prince Arthur, ſon of Henry VII. on the ſouth ſide of the high altar. The cloyſters are very perfect, and the chapter-houſe is large, ſupported, as to its arched roof, with one umbilical pillar: it is now

become

become a library well furniſhed, and has a good many old manuſcripts. There is a large old gate-houſe ſtanding, and near it the caſtle, with a very high artificial mount or keep nigh the river. We met here with an odd inſtance of a prodigious memory, in a perſon the powers of whoſe ſoul are run out (as we may ſpeak) intirely into that one; for otherwiſe his capacity is very weak: if we name any paſſage in the whole Bible, he will immediately tell you what book, chapter, and verſe, it is in; a truly living concordance. Here are a great many churches, and in good repair: one ſteeple is octangular, another is remarkable for its lofty ſpire. A large bridge of ſix arches over the beautiful Severn, enriched on both ſides with pleaſant meadows. This is a large city, very populous and buſy, and affords ſeveral fine proſpects, particularly from Perry wood. No doubt but this was a Roman city; yet we could find no remains, but a place in it called Sidbury, which ſeems to retain from its name ſome memorial of that ſort.

A Roman road goes hence along the river to Upton, where antiquities are dug up, (I take it for *Ypoceſſa* of Ravennas) and ſo to Tewkſbury, where it meets with the Ricning-ſtreet way. A little below Worceſter a river called Teme falls into the Severn; and many other ſynonymous rivers there are in England, beſide the great Thames, which ſhows it a common name to rivers in the old Celtic language, and the ſame with the Greek Ποταμος, the firſt ſyllable cut off. A little above, a river called Saltwarp falls into the Severn from Droitwich, a Roman town, which occurs too in Ravennas under the name of *Salinis*; and they ſtill make ſalt at the place. From hence I made an excurſion to Great Malvern, a conſiderable priory at the bottom of a prodigious hill of that name: the church is very large and beautiful, with admirable painted glaſs in all the windows, and ſeveral old monuments: upon a ſtone now in the body of the church, but taken from without the ſouth ſide in a garden, which was anciently the ſouth wing, this.

YPOCESSA.

SALINIS.

MALVERN.

PHILOSOPHVS DIGNVS BONVS ASTROLOGVS LOTHERING,
VIR PIVS AC HVMILIS MONACHVS PRIOR HVIVS OVILIS
HAC IACET IN CISTA GEOMETRICVS AC ABACISTA
DOCTOR WALCHERVS FLET PLEBS DOLET VNDIQ. CLERVS
HVIC LVX PRIMA MORI DEDIT OCTOBRIS SENIORI
VIVAT UT IN CELIS EXORET QVISQ. FIDELIS M. C. XXXV.§

there is a carved ſtone image, by the ſouth wall of the choir, of very rude and ancient workmanſhip: it is a knight covered with mail and his ſurcoat; in his right hand a halbert like a pick-axe, in his left a round target. Here are many coats of arms and cognizances upon a glazed ſort of brick; ſuch I have ſeen at other places. A handſome gate-houſe is left, and from the houſes in the town you command a very noble proſpect over Worceſter, as far as Edghill, as they tell us: it is thought the Malvern has metals in its bowels. We diverted ourſelves, as we rode through Dean foreſt, with a houſe after the primitive ſtyle, built round an oak tree, whoſe branches are ſtill green with leaves. Vide Vitruv. L. II. C. I. Two thouſand years ago, one would have ſuſpected it to be a Druid's.

The city of Hereford probably ſprung up from the ruin of the Roman *Ariconium*, now Kencheſter, three miles off, higher up the river Wye, but not very near it; which may be a reaſon for its decay. Ariconium ſtands upon a little brook called the Ine, which thence encompaſſing the walls of Hereford falls into the Wye. Two great Roman ways here croſs each other: one called the Port-way comes from *Bullæum*, now Buelt, in Radnorſhire; paſſing eaſtward by Kencheſter, through Stretton, over the river

ARICONIUM

TAB. LXXXV.

§ Wm. of Malmſbury, p. 65. tells a ſtory he had from this Walkerins.

river Lug, to Stretton Grantham upon the Frome, it goes to Worceſter: the other road comes from the ſouth, and Abergavenny, *Gobannium*, by Old town formerly *Bleſcium*; ſo by Dowre a-croſs the Golden vale and Archenfield to the river Wye, which it paſſes at Eaton, where is a Roman camp for ſecurity, and a bridge for convenience of the paſſage: thence it goes to Kencheſter, ſo northwards by Stretford: this Archenfield ſeems to retain the name of Ariconium. Nothing remaining of its ſplendour, but a piece of a temple probably, with a niche which is five foot high and three broad within, built of Roman brick, ſtone, and indiſſoluble mortar: the figure of it is in the fore-mentioned plate. There are many large foundations near it. A very fine Moſaic floor a few years ago was found intire, ſoon torn to pieces by the ignorant vulgar. I took up ſome remaining ſtones of different colours, and ſeveral bits of fine potters ware of red earth. Mr. Aubury in his manuſcript notes ſays, anno 1670, old Roman buildings of brick were diſcovered under-ground, on which oaks grew: the bricks are of two ſorts; ſome equilaterally ſquare, ſeven or eight inches, and one inch thick; ſome two foot ſquare, and three inches thick. A bath was here found by Sir John Hoſkyns about ſeven foot ſquare: the pipes of lead intire; thoſe of brick were a foot long, three inches ſquare, ſet artificially one into another: over theſe I ſuppoſe was a pavement. This is an excellent invention for heating a room, and might well be introduced among us in winter time. In another place is a hollow, where burnt wheat has been taken up: ſome time ſince colonel Dantſey ſent a little box full of it to the Antiquarian Society. All around the city you may eaſily trace the walls, ſome ſtones being left every where, though overgrown by hedges and timber trees. The ground of the city is higher than the level of the circumjacent country. There appears no ſign of a foſs or ditch around it. The ſite of the place is a gentle eminence of a ſquariſh form; the earth black and rich, overgrown with brambles, oak trees, full of ſtones, foundations, and cavities where they have been digging. Many coins and the like have been found. Mr. Ja. Hill, J. C. has many coins found here, ſome of which he gave to the ſaid ſociety. Colonel Dantſey has paved a cellar with ſquare bricks dug up here: my lord Coningſby has judiciouſly adorned the floor of his evidence-room with them. This city is overlooked and ſheltered towards the north with a prodigious mountain of ſteep aſcent crowned at the top with a vaſt camp, which ingirdles its whole *apex* with works altogether inacceſſible: it is called Credon hill, ſeemingly Britiſh: if you will take the pains to climb it, you are preſented with a moſt glorious and extenſive proſpect, as far as St. Michael's mount in Monmouthſhire; bipartite at top, Parnaſſus-like, and of eſpecial fame and reſort among the zealots of the Roman creed, who think this holy hill was ſent hither by St. Patrick out of Ireland, and has wonderful efficacy in ſeveral caſes. On the other hand you ſee the vaſt black mountain ſeparating Brecknockſhire from this county: the city Ariconium underneath appears like a little copſe. On the other ſide of the Wye you ſee Dinder hill, whereon is a Roman camp: and upon the Lug are Sutton walls, another vaſt Roman camp upon a hill overtopping a beautiful vale, the royal manſion of the moſt potent king Offa, but moſt notorious for the execrable murder of young king Ethelbert, allured thither under pretext of courting his daughter, and buried in the adjacent church of Marden, ſituate in a marſh by the river ſide: hence his body was afterwards conveyed to Hereford and enſhrined; but the particular place we cannot find. I ſuppoſe this martyr's merits were obliterated by the ſucceeding ſaint, Cantilupe,

CREDON-HILL. Br. *camp.*

SUTTON WALLS. Ro. *camp.*

Cantilupe, the great miracle-monger on this ſide the kingdom, as his tutor and nameſake Thomas Becket was in Kent.

In the north wing of the cathedral of Hereford is the ſhrine where Cantilupe was buried, and which wing he himſelf built: his picture is painted on the wall: all around are the marks of hooks where the banners, lamps, reliques, and the like preſents, were hung up in his honour; and, no doubt, vaſt were the riches and ſplendor which filled this place; and it is well guarded and barricadoed to prevent thieves from making free with his ſuperfluities: the ſhrine is of ſtone, carved round with knights in armour; for what reaſon I know not, unleſs they were his life-guard. I ſaw a book, printed at St. Omar's, of no little bulk, which contained an account of his miracles. The church is very old and ſtately, the roof, ailes, and chapel, have been added to the more ancient part by ſucceeding biſhops, as alſo the towers, cloyſters, &c. The moſt beautiful chapter-houſe of a decagonal form, and having an umbilical pillar, was deſtroyed in the civil wars. I ſaw its poor remains, whence I endeavoured to reſtore the whole in drawing as well as I could, from the ſymmetry and manner of the fabric, which I gueſs to be about Henry the Sixth's time: there are about four windows now ſtanding, and the ſpringing of the ſtone arches between, of fine rib-work, which compoſed the roof; of that ſort of architecture wherewith King's-college chapel at Cambridge is built: two windows were pulled down, a very little while ago, by biſhop Biſſe, which he uſed in new fitting up the epiſcopal palace: under the windows in every compartment was painted a king, biſhop, ſaint, virgin, or the like; ſome I found diſtinct enough, though ſo long expoſed to the weather. Here are the greateſt number of monuments of the biſhops I ever ſaw, many valuable braſſes and tombs, one of Sir Richard Penbrug, knight of the garter, which I drew out for Mr. Anſtis: in our Lady's chapel, now the library, a fine braſs of Iſabella the wife of Richard Delamare, ob. 1421. Between the cathedral and epiſcopal palace is a moſt venerable pile, exceeding it in date, as I conjecture from its manner of compoſure; built intirely of ſtone, roofed with ſtone: it conſiſts of two chapels, one above the other: the ground-plot is a perfect ſquare, beſide the portico and choir: four pillars in the middle, with arches every way, form the whole: the portico ſeems to have a grandeur in imitation of Roman works, made of many arches retiring inwards: two pillars on each ſide conſiſt of ſingle ſtones: the lowermoſt chapel, which is ſome ſteps under ground, is dedicated to St. Catharine, the upper to St. Magdalen, and has ſeveral pillars againſt the wall, made of ſingle ſtones, and an odd eight-ſquare cupola upon the four middle pillars: there have been much paintings upon the walls: the arched roof is turned very artfully, and ſeems to have a taſte of that kind of architecture uſed in the declenſion of the Roman empire. HEREFORD.

The city of Hereford ſtands upon a fine gravel, encompaſſed with ſprings and rivulets, as well as ſtrong walls, towers, and lunettes; all which, with the embattlements, are pretty perfect, and enabled them to withſtand a moſt vigorous ſiege of the Scots army under general Leſley. The caſtle was a noble work, built by one of the Edwards before the Conqueſt, ſtrongly walled about, and ditched: there is a very lofty artificial keep, walled once at top; having a well in it faced with good ſtone: by the ſide of the ditch aroſe a ſpring, which ſuperſtition conſecrated to St. Ethelbert: there is a handſome old ſtone arch erected over it. Without the walls are the ruins of Black Friers monaſtery, and a pretty ſtone croſs intire; round which originally were the cloyſters built, as now the cloyſters of the cathedral

incloſe

incloſe another ſuch. Theſe croſſes were in the nature of a pulpit, whence a monk preached to the people *ſub dio*, as is now practiſed once a year in the cloyſters of ſome colleges in the univerſities; and I ſuppoſe Paul's croſs in London was ſomewhat of this ſort. There was likewiſe an opulent priory, dedicated to our country ſaint, Guthlac of Crowland, now intirely ruined: the ſituation of it in a marſhy place beſt ſuited him. White Friers on the other ſide the town is intirely ruined: a gate-houſe and ſeveral other parts were ſeen by many now living. All theſe religious conventions (as tradition goes) had ſubterraneous paſſages into the city under the ditch, that the holy fraternities might retire from the fury of war, upon occaſion.

In our way from Hereford to Leominſter we aſcended with ſome difficulty the mighty Dynmaur hill, the meaning of which appellation is the great hill: it makes us ſome amends for the tedioufneſs of climbing, by the extenſive and pleaſant proſpect it affords us from its woody creſt commanding a vaſt horizon.

LEOMINSTER. Leominſter is a town of briſk trade in manufactures of their admirable wool, in hat-making, leather, and many others; it lies in a valley luxuriant above meaſure. Three rivers of very ſwift current go through the town, beſides others very near: nor will the induſtrious inhabitants ſuffer the water-nymphs that preſide over the ſtreams to be idle: for with mills, and machinery of various contrivance, they make them ſubſervient to many uſes in the way of their trades. Here was a conſiderable priory on the north-ſide of the church, two ailes of which are very ancient, and I ſuppoſe belonged to the priory: two other ailes of more lightſome work have been added. The mayor, who invited us to attend him thither, had a long black *caduceus* to walk withall, tipped with ſilver. There are ſome poor remains of the priory, chiefly a little chapel, which I imagine belonged to the prior's family: underneath it runs a pretty rivulet, which uſed to grind his corn, now converted to a fulling-mill: near are very large ponds for fiſh, to furniſh the monks on faſting days. There was a fine gate-houſe, pulled down not long ſince, near the Ambry cloſe, denominated from the place (Almery) in which they gave their ſcraps away to poor people at the gate, as I have obſerved at ſeveral other religious houſes: this is reckoned a great argument of their charity, whilſt idle folks loſt their time in waiting for it. Round the croſs built of timber I ſaw this inſcription, *Vive deo gratus, toti mundo tumulatus, crimine mundatus, ſemper tranſire paratus*, and ſome more ſtuff of that ſort. In this town the ſoil is luxuriant above meaſure: trees of all ſorts flouriſh prodigiouſly: we were ſurpriſed at the extravagant bulk of plants, leaves of dock as big as an ordinary tea-table, comfry leaves as long as my arm. Mr. Gale and I diſputed a good while about borage quite grown out of cognizance.

TAB. XXII.

We were entertained by my lord Coningſby at his ſeat of Hampton-court, three miles off: at dinner time, one of the ancient bards in an adjacent room played to us upon the harp, and at proper intervals threw in many notes of his voice, with a ſwelling thrill, after a ſurpriſing manner, much in the tone of a flute. This is a fine ſeat, built by our countryman Harry of Bolingbroke, afterwards Henry the Fourth: it is, caſtle like, ſituate in a valley, upon a rapid river under coverture of Dynmaur: the gardens very pleaſant, (the fineſt greens I ever ſaw) terminated by vaſt woods covering all the ſloping ſide of the hill; whoſe wavy tops, when agitated by the wind, entertain the eye with a moſt agreeable ſpectacle, and verdant theatric concavity, as high, and as far, as you can well ſee. Here is a great command of

of water, on all ſides of the houſe, for fountains, baſons, canals: within are excellent pictures of the earl's anceſtors, and others, by the beſt hands; Holben, Dobſon, Van Dyke, Sir P. Lely, &c. there is an original of the founder, Henry the Fourth, of queen Elizabeth, of the ducheſs of Portſmouth, &c. The windows of the chapel are well painted, ſome images of the Coningſbys: here are two new ſtone ſtair-caſes after a geometrical method, with a view, I ſuppoſe, of ſecurity from fire: the record-room is at top of a tower arched with ſtone, paved with Roman brick; an iron door. From the top of the houſe goes a ſtair-caſe, which they ſay has a ſubterraneous conveyance into Dynmaur wood; which was the method of ancient times to eſcape the laſt extremity of a ſiege. After dinner my lord did us the honour to ride out with us into the park, which for beauty, diverſity, and uſe, is very fine: it is eight miles in circumference, and has all the variety of ſcenes you can imagine; about 1200 head of deer in it: there are extenſive proſpects, on one ſide reaching into Wiltſhire; on another, over the Welſh mountains; lawns, groves, canals, hills and plains. There is a pool three quarters of a mile long, very broad, included between two great woods: the dam that forms it acroſs a valley, coſt 800l. and was made in a fortnight by 200 hands. There is a new river cut quite through the park, the channel of which for a long way together is hewn out of the rock: this ſtream enriches with derivative channels vaſt tracts of land that before was barren. Here are new gardens and canals laid out, and new plantations of timber in proper places to complete its pleaſures; warrens, decoys, ſheep-walks, paſtures for cattle, and the like, intirely ſupply the houſe with all neceſſaries and conveniences, without recourſe to a market. His lordſhip ſhowed us in his ſtudy four or five vaſt books in manuſcript, being tranſcripts out of the record-offices, relating to his manors, royalties, eſtates and muniments, which coſt him 500l. in writing and fees: many of his galleries and paſſages are adorned with the genealogy of his family, their pictures, arms, grants, hiſtory, &c. The Roman road from Ariconium to Uriconium lies weſt of Lemſter by Stretford; then paſſes over the Arrow, the Oney, the Lug; ſo through Biriton, two miles north of Lemſter, where they dig up the pavement of it, as it runs through the grounds, made of ſquariſh rag-ſtone.

Our next expedition was to Ludlow, a place of fame and antiquity, the LUDLOW. reſidence of the lords preſidents of Wales under the prince. In the way hither we found the *euonymus pannonicus* in the hedges. This town is walled quite round, and pretty ſtrong, having five gates, ſituate upon a hill-top, running from ſouth-eaſt with an aſcent towards north-weſt, on which, precipious to the north and weſt, ſtands the caſtle. On the ſouth ſide runs the Teme, fettered with numerous dams acroſs, in nature of cataracts; by which means abundance of mills are turned: the ſuperfluous water pours over them, caſcade-like, with a mighty noiſe, Here is a very good church and handſome tower, with a pleaſant ring of ſix bells in the croſs thereof: the windows are full of painted glaſs pretty intire: there are ſome old monuments of the lords preſidents, &c. and an inſcription upon the north wall of the choir relating to prince Arthur, who died here: his bowels were buried in this place: one told me they took up his heart not long ſince in a leaden box. In the eaſtern angle of the choir is a cloſet, anciently called the *God-houſe*, where the prieſts locked up their roods, wafers, and ſuch things: it has a window ſtrongly barred outward. This church is conſecrated to St Laurence: and in the market-place is an hexagonal ciſtern, or conduit, like a croſs; on the top of which is a long ſtone croſs, bearing a niche with an image of that ſaint in it. Weſt of the church was a

college, now converted to a dwelling-houſe, whoſe owner ſhowed us a pretty collection of pictures, one by Holben. There was a rich priory out of the town on the north ſide; ſmall ruins now to be ſeen, except a little adjoining church once belonging to it: about the ſame place an arched gate-way went croſs the ſtreet, but now demoliſhed. The greateſt rarity of Ludlow is the noble and ſtrong caſtle and palace, placed on the north-weſt angle of the town upon a rock, commanding a delightful proſpect northward; but on the weſt, where runs the river, it is overlooked by a high hill. It is ſtrongly environed by embattled walls of great height and thickneſs, with towers at convenient diſtances: that half which is within the walls of the town is ſecured moreover with a deep ditch; the other founded on the ſolid rock. It is divided into two ſeparate parts; the caſtle, properly ſo ſpeaking, wherein the palace and lodgings; and the green, or out-work, what I ſuppoſe they call the Barbican: the firſt is in the ſtrongeſt or north-weſt corner, and has likewiſe walls and ditch hewn out of the rock towards the green: this was the reſidence of the lords preſidents: it was a noble ſtructure, but now, alas! only groans out with its laſt breath the glories of its ancient ſtate. A chapel here has abundance of coats of arms upon the panels; ſo has the hall, together with lances, ſpears, firelocks and old armour; but the preſent inhabitants live upon the ſale of the timber, ſtone, iron, and other materials and furniture, which dwindles away inſenſibly. Here died prince Arthur. The green takes in a large compaſs of ground, wherein was formerly the court of judicature and records, the ſtables, garden, bowling-green and other offices; all which now lie in ruins, or are let out at rack-rents to thoſe that pilfer what they can: over ſeveral of the ſtable-doors are queen Elizabeth's arms, the earls of Pembroke's, and others.

TAB. IV. V.

Hence we went along the river Teme to Tenbury. In a niche in the chancel is a ſtone, a yard long, of a child of lord Arundel's of Sutton-houſe, as they ſay, dreſſed like a knight, croſs-legged: another knight croſs-legged under the ſouth wall of the church; on his ſhield a chevron between three ſtars pierced. In the meadow, upon the river, a *tumulus* covered with old oaks, called Caſtle-mead bower, or burrow.

BEWDLEY.

Bewdley is a pleaſant town by ſweet meadows upon the Severn, which is the moſt delightful river I have ſeen. Here, upon a hill over-looking the town, is Tickenhall, built by Henry VII. for his ſon prince Arthur; part of the old palace is ſtanding, of timber-work: here was a park too, part of Wire foreſt. This is a thriving town. A mile off is Ribsford, the ſeat of the lord Herbert of Cherbury, pleaſantly encompaſſed with woods. Here is a good picture of William I. earl of Pembroke: the ends of the hills toward the river are generally rocks. Blackſton hill has an hermitage cut out of it, with a chapel and ſeveral apartments, which I have repreſented in proſpect and ground-plot: near it is a pretty rock upon the edge of the water, covered with Nature's beautiful canopy of oaks and many curious plants: near the water, upon the rock, *liver-wort* grows plentifully. They dig up coal hereabouts, about twelve yards under ground. Kederminſter is but two miles off: in the church a croſs-legged monument of Sir Tho. Acton. In Wulverhampton church are ſeveral old monuments; a braſs ſtatue of Sir Richard Leveſon, who fought the Spaniards under Sir Francis Drake: there is a very old ſtone pulpit, and a very old ſtone croſs in the church-yard. Was I to chuſe a country reſidence for health and pleaſure, it would be undoubtedly on the weſt ſide of the iſland, not far from this river, and where it is moſt diſtant from the ſea; for natural reaſons, which I need not mention to you.

TAB. XIII. XIV.

Bewdley, 17 Sept. 1721.

ITER ROMANUM. V.

Salve magna parens frugum Britanica tellus,
Magna virum! tibi res antiquæ laudis & artis
Ingredior. Sanctos auſus recludere fontes,
Antiquum repeto Romana per oppida curſum. VIRG.
Nam quid Britannum cœlum differre putamus. LUCRET. VI.

To my Lord WINCHELSEA.

THE journey I here preſent your lordſhip is intirely Roman; for I went from London full northward to the banks of the Humber, upon the famous Hermen-ſtreet road, paſſing through Lincoln: then coaſting about a little, at Lincoln again I took the Foſs way to its interſection of the Watling-ſtreet in Warwickſhire: upon that I returned back to London, and purſued it to the ſea-coaſts of Kent: likewiſe ſome part of the Icening-ſtreet, as it croſſes the others, where it lay not too far out of my main route, was the ſubject of my enquiry: ſo that in this account is ſomewhat of all theſe four great roads of Britain, which our old monkiſh writers make a conſiderable harangue about, but are ſcarce able fully to diſtinguiſh them, and of the reaſon of their names ſay but little to our ſatisfaction: but the ways themſelves, as drawn quite a-croſs the iſland in different directions, are ſufficiently manifeſt to a traveller of common ſagacity. Though my diſcoveries herein are mean enough, yet I reckon this an happy *æra* of my life, becauſe, the very day before I undertook it, I had the good fortune to be known to your lordſhip, and at the end of it enjoyed the pleaſurable repoſe of your delightful ſeat at Eaſtwel, but what is more, your own converſation: ſince then your many favours, like all other felicities in life, give me uneaſineſs in the midſt of joy, as ſenſible of my own little merit. I have no hope indeed of retaliating; and I know that great minds like yours imitate Providence, expecting no return from its beneficiaries: but it is conſentaneous to human nature to endeavour at it, and offer tokens of gratitude, however unequal. The delight you take in reſcuing the monuments of our anceſtors, your indefatigable zeal in collecting them, your exquiſite knowledge in the Greek, Roman, and Britiſh antiquities, and eſpecially your great love for thoſe of your own country, which you continually commit to writing in your private commentaries, add a reputation to theſe ſtudies, and make the Muſes hope for a ſunſhine, when men of your lordſhip's noble birth entertain them with that familiarity and condeſcenſion which was one great glory of the Auguſtan age.

For

Roman roads.

For arts military and civil, that became a moſt wiſe government, the Romans beyond compare exceeded all nations; but in their roads they have exceeded themſelves: nothing but the higheſt pitch of good ſenſe and public ſpirit could prompt them to ſo immenſe a labour: it is altogether aſtoniſhing to conſider how they begirt the whole globe,* as it were, with new meridians and great circles all manner of ways; as one ſays,

Magnorum fuerat ſolers hæc cura Quiritum
Conſtratas paſſim concelebrare vias.

As well as uſe, they ſtudied eternity in all their works, juſt oppoſite to our preſent narrow ſouls, who ſay, It will ſerve our time well enough. For this reaſon they made few bridges, as liable to decay; but fords were laid with great ſkill and labour, many of which remain firm to this day without any reparation. No doubt but the Romans gave names to theſe roads from the commanders under whoſe government and direction they were laid out, as was their cuſtom elſewhere: but becauſe they generally held their poſts here but for a ſhort time, and perhaps ſcarce any finiſhed one road intirely; therefore, whilſt each endeavoured to ſtamp his own name upon them, ſo it fell out that they were all forgotten. The preſent appellatives ſeem to be derived either from the Britiſh or Saxon: William the Conqueror calls them *Chemini majores* in confirming the laws of St. Edward about theſe four ways. All miſdemeanours committed upon them were decided by the king himſelf. Though there was no need of paving or raiſing a bank in ſome places, yet it was done for a perpetual direction; and every where I ſuppoſe ſtones were ſet at a mile's diſtance, many of which are ſtill left. Of theſe four celebrated ways, the Foſs and Icening-ſtreet traverſe the kingdom from ſouth-weſt to north-eaſt, parallel to one another: the Watling-ſtreet croſſed them quite the contrary way, with an equal obliquity: the Hermen-ſtreet paſſed directly north and ſouth: and beſides theſe are very many more. I purpoſe not to give a full hiſtory of them here, any farther than I travel upon them, reſerving that till I am better able.

Hermen-street. TAB.LVI.

Somewhat on the Hermen-ſtreet is ſaid already in my firſt letter about Lincolnſhire, where it divides itſelf into two, which we may call the old and the new branch. Here I deſign to ſearch it up to its fountain-head. As to its name, we have no reaſon to ſeek any farther than the Saxon language, where *Here* ſignifies an army; *Hereman*, a ſoldier or warriour:† the Hermen-ſtreet then is the military ſtreet, in the ſame propriety the Romans uſed it. It begins at Newhaven, at the mouth of the river Ouſe in Suſſex, and paſſes on the weſt ſide the river through Radmil, probably taking its name thence; ſo through Lewis by Isfield: then it ſeems to paſs over the river at Sharnbridge, as we may gueſs by its name, and ſo proceeds to Eaſt Grinſted, but I ſuppoſe loſt in paſſing through the great woods: then through Surrey it goes by Stane-ſtreet, Croydon, Stretham, and, by its pointing, we may ſuppoſe was deſigned originally to paſs the Thames at the ferry called Stangate by Lambeth, where it coincides with the Watling-ſtreet. Of this I can ſay nothing yet, having not travelled it. There I apprehend the road went before London became very conſiderable; but when the majeſty of the place ſuddenly aroſe to great height, this road, and all others directed this way, deflected a little from their primitive intention, to

* *In longas orbem qui ſecuere vias.* Ovid. Amor. II. 16.

† Among the old Egyptians, Herodotus tells us, (*Euterpe*) one ſort of ſoldiers was called *Hermotybiæ*; latui *arma*.

to ſalute the *Auguſta* of Britain, deſtined to be the *altera Roma*; and this has rendered them all obſcure near the city. It is generally thought the Hermen-ſtreet goes hence through Biſhopſgate, and along the northern road; but I apprehend that to be of much later ſtanding than the original one, which goes more on the weſt. By the quotation I mentioned in my firſt letter, when upon this road, out of Mr. Gale's Itinerary, of Lowlſworth near Biſhopſgate, it ſeems as if it was done in Lollius Urbicus his time. The original one perhaps paſſes through unfrequented ways near Enfield and Hermen-ſtreet, ſeeming to retain the old name: on the eaſtern ſide of Enfield chace, by Buſh hill, is a circular Britiſh camp upon an eminence declining ſouth-weſt; but our ancient road appears upon a common on this ſide of Hertford by Ball's park, and ſo paſſes the river below Hertford; then goes through Ware park, and falls into the preſent road on this ſide Wadesmill,† and ſo to Royſton. Here muſt have been ſeveral ſtations upon it, but I ſee no hope of ever retrieving their names: that Hertford is one is reaſonable to think, it having been ever in the royal demeſne, and paſſing a river at a proper diſtance from London: but in the aſſignment of *Durocobrovis* here, I take leave to diſſent from Camden and other learned men; it by no means anſwers the diſtances in the Itinerary, or the import of the name; the Red Ford, or the Ford of Harts, are fancies without foundation: either *trajectus militaris* is the meaning, or it is the paſſage of the river Ard, now the Beane: Ardley at the ſpring-head of it: *ardh* in Britiſh is *altus*. Br. *camp.*

At Royſton the Icening-ſtreet croſſes the Hermen-ſtreet, coming from Dunſtable going into Suffolk: this about Baldock appears but like a field-way, and ſcarce the breadth of a coach, the farmers on both ſides induſtriouſly ploughing it up: between Baldock and Icleford it goes through an intrenchment, taking in the top of a hill of good compaſs, but of no great elevation: it conſiſts of a *vallum* only, and ſuch a thing as I take to be properly the remains of a Britiſh *oppidum*: it is called Wilbury hill, and is ſaid to have been woody not intirely beyond memory: this ſtreet, quite to the Thames in Oxfordſhire, goes at the bottom of a continued ridge of hills called the Chiltern, being chalk, the natural as well as civil boundaries between the counties of Hertford and Bedford, very ſteep northward. Ickleford retains the name of the ſtreet, which at this place paſſes a rivulet with a ſtoney ford wanting reparation. Near Periton church has been a caſtle of Saxon or Norman times, with a keep. Theſe high chalk hills, having a fine proſpect northward, are covered with a beautiful turf like the Wiltſhire downs, and have ſuch like barrows here and there, and indeed are but a continuation of them quite a-croſs the kingdom. Near Hexton is a ſquare Roman camp upon a *lingula*, or promontory, juſt big enough for the purpoſe: it is very ſteep quite round, except at a narrow ſlip where the entrance is; double ditched, and very ſtrong, Icening-street. Wilbury. Br. Ro. *camp.*

X

† The Roman ſtation between London and Hertford (I ſuppoſe they had one every ten miles, if conveniently it could be) was probably at Cheſhunt, anciently *Ceſtrehunt*; and it is likely there was a fortification there. Wadesmill retains the name of *Vadum*.

It is very eaſy to diſcern where the old Roman road becomes the preſent road northward, by the alteration of its direction, near a little rill between Wadesmill and Ware. Wadesmill was a Roman ford, *vadum*, *wath*; whence its name: and from hence the Roman road is the common one, or poſt road, to Cheſterton, or *Durobrivæ*, upon the river Nen.

K. Edward ſenior, in 909, the 9th year of his reign, built a caſtle there, ſays H. Hunt; where it is printed *Herefordiam* inſtead of *Hertfordiam*. *Caſtrum non immenſum, ſed pulcherrimum, inter Beneficiam* (the Bean) & *Mimera* & *Luge flumina*, &c.

Ceſtrehunt, Cheſhunt, is *via ad caſtrum*. *Huynt*, *hynt*, is in Welſh a gang, or road, a by-road, ſhort road.

ſtrong, but land-locked with hills every way, except to the north-eaſt, and that way has a good proſpect: under it is a fine ſpring: it ſeems made by the Romans when they were maſters of all the country on this ſide, and extending their arms northward. On High downs is a pleaſant houſe by a wood, where is a place called Chapel cloſe: in this wood are barrows and dikes, perhaps of Britiſh original. Liliho is a fine plot of ground upon a hill ſteep to the north-weſt, where a horſe-race is kept: from under it goes the Icening-ſtreet by Stretley to Dunſtable. North of Baldoc we viſited the camp by Aſhwel, taken notice of in Camden, called Harbury banks: it is of a theatrical form, conſiſting wholly of an *agger:* though Roman coins have been found in it, I am inclinable to think it is earlier than their times. Between Calcot and Henxworth, two miles off, ſeveral Roman antiquities have been dug up this year; many in the cuſtody of my friend Simon Degg, eſq; he gave me this account of it: ſome workmen, digging gravel for the repair of the great northern road, ſtruck upon ſome earthen veſſels, or large urns, full of burnt bones and aſhes, but rotten: near them a human ſkeleton, with the head towards the ſouth-eaſt, the feet north-weſt: ſeveral bodies were found in this manner not above a foot under the ſurface of the earth, and with urns great or ſmall near them, and *pateras* of fine red earth, ſome with the impreſſion of the maker on the bottom: there were likewiſe glaſs lachrymatories, *ampullas*, a *fibula* of braſs, ſix ſmall glaſs rings, two long glaſs beads of a green colour, and other fragments.

HARBURY BANKS. Br.

SALINÆ.

Northward ſtill upon a high ſandy hill, by the bank of the river Ivel, is a Roman camp called Cheſterton: under it lies the town called Sandy, or Salndy, the *Salinæ* of the Romans in Ptolemy, where great quantities of Roman and Britiſh antiquities have been found, and immenſe numbers of coins, once a braſs *Otho*, vaſes, urns, lachrymatories, lamps. Mr. Degg has a cornelian intaglia, and a Britiſh gold coin dug up here, *Taſcio* upon it. Thomas Bromſal eſq. has a fine ſilver *Cunobelin* found here, of elegant work; others of Titus, Agrippina, Trajan, Hadrian, Auguſtus, Antoninus Pius, Fauſtina, Conſtantius Chlorus, Conſtantinus Magnus, Carauſius, Alectus, Tetricus, and many more.* His great grandfather, high-ſheriff of this county, preſerved the invaluable Cottonian library from plunder in the time of the commonwealth, whilſt it was at Stratton in this county, about anno 1650. The ſoil here is ſand, perfectly like that on the ſea ſhore. I imagine a Roman road paſſed by this place weſtward from Grantcheſter by Cambridge.

CAMBORITUM.

TAB. LIX.

Return we to Royſton again. Going upon the Icening-ſtreet the other way, juſt upon the edge of Cambridgeſhire, we come to Cheſterford upon the river going to Cambridge, near Icleton and Strethal. In July, 1719, I diſcovered the *veſtigia* of a Roman city here: the foundation of the walls is very apparent quite round, though level with the ground, including a ſpace of about fifty acres: great part of it ſerves for a cauſeway to the public Cambridge road from London: the Crown inn is built upon it:§ the reſt is made uſe of by the countrymen for their carriages to and fro in the fields: the earth is ſtill high on both ſides of it: in one part they have been long digging this wall up for materials in building and mending the roads: there I meaſured its breadth twelve foot, and remarked its compoſition

* Vaſt quantities of coins found at Gamlingay, as I am told by Mr. Peck.

§ June 11, 1729, Mr. Welby of Denton tells me, Gardiner, who keeps the Crown inn at *Camboritum*, lately found many Roman coins there, and ſells them for four pence a piece.

compoſition of rag ſtone, flints and Roman brick: in a little cottage hard by, the parlour is paved with bricks; they are fourteen inches and an half long, and nine broad. In the north-weſt end of the city,§ the people promiſed to ſhow me a wonderful thing in the corn, which they obſerved every year with ſome ſort of ſuperſtition. I found it to be the foundation of a Roman temple very apparent, it being almoſt harveſt time: here the poverty of the corn growing where the walls ſtood, defines it to ſuch a nicety, that I was able to meaſure it with exactneſs enough: the dimenſions of the cell, or *naos*, were fifteen foot in breadth, forty in length; the *pronaos*, where the ſteps were, appeared at both ends, and the wall of the portico around, whereon ſtood the pillars. I remarked that the city was juſt a thouſand Roman feet in breadth, and that the breadth to the length was as three to five, of the ſame proportion as they make their bricks: it is poſited obliquely to the cardinal points, its length from north-weſt to ſouth-eaſt; whereby wholeſomeneſs is ſo well provided for, according to the direction of Vitruvius. The river Cam runs under the wall, whence its name; for I have no ſcruple to think this was the *Camboritum* of Antoninus, meaning the ford over this river, or the crooked ford: in Lincolnſhire we called a crooked ſtick, the butchers uſe, a *cambril*.* They have found many Roman coins in the city or Borough field, as they call it: I ſaw divers of them. In this pariſh, they ſay, has been a royal manor: not far off, by Audlenhouſe, upon an eminence is a great Roman camp called Ringhill; a hunting tower of brick now ſtands upon it. Beyond this the Icening-ſteet goes toward Icleworth in Suffolk, parting the counties of Cambridge and Eſſex all the way; and almoſt parallel to it runs a great ditch, viz. from Royſton to Balſham, called Brentditch, where it turns and goes to the river below Cambridge, there called Flightditch. I imagine theſe to be ancient boundaries of the Britons, and before the Roman road was made, which naturally enough would have ſerved for a diſtinction by the Saxons, as at other places, had their limits lain hereabouts. Two miles both ways of Royſton is chalky ſoil:† about Puckeridge it is gravelly. On Bartlow hills there is a camp too, caſtle camps, and Roman antiquities found: I am told of three remarkable barrows thereabouts, where bones have been dug out. At Hadſtok they talk of the ſkin of a Daniſh king nailed upon the church-doors.

Roman camp.

TAB. XLV

Now we ſhall take along with us the Itinerary of Antoninus in his fifth journey; for after he has gone from London toward Colcheſter, and part of Suffolk, he turns into this Icening-ſtreet at *Icianis*, which ſeems to be Iceſworth beyond St. Edmundsbury; from whence to this *Camboritum* is thirty-five miles: from thence to Huntingdon is juſt twenty-five, as they are noted; but it is to be ſuppoſed that the Itinerary went along the Icening-ſtreet to Royſton, then took the Hermen-ſtreet; for ſo the miles exactly quadrate.

Royſton, as being ſeated upon the interſection of theſe two roads, no doubt was a Roman town‡ before Roiſia‖ built her religious houſe here, and perpetuated her own name upon the Roman, which is now loſt; and this

ROYSTON. Ro. *town*.

§ Dr. Brady, in his Hiſtory of England, p. 48. mentions this city. Hollingſhed, p. 92. *b.* of his Hiſtory of England, ſays a gate of it was ſtanding in his time.

* *Et* camuris *hirtæ ſub cornibus aures.* VIRG. G. III.

† The chalk ends about two miles north of Baldoc and Royſton.

‡ The market-place at Royſton is a large ſquare area, ſeemingly of Roman deſign.

‖ Probably Roiſia, wife to Pagan de Beauchamp, Baron 3d of Bedford, who built the caſtle of Bedford about the time of the Conqueſt.

this very year they found Roman coins near there: but there ſeems to be the ſtump of her croſs ſtill remaining at the corner of the inn juſt where the two roads meet. The Hermen-ſtreet now coincides all the way with the common northern road. At Arminton, denominated from it, paſſes another branch of the river going to Cambridge in Armingford hundred; ſo by Caxton, which was probably a baiting-place: there are ſome old works without the town. A red clay begins now. Anno 1721, near this road my lord Oxford, digging canals at Wimpole, found many bodies, and pieces of iron ruſty, the remains of ſome battle. Wimpole is now improved and honoured with his reſidence, and the noble Harleian library.

DUROCINONTE. At Godmancheſter, or Gormancheſter, on this ſide Huntingdon river, the name of *cheſter* aſcertains the Roman *caſtrum* to have been; nor is there any diſpute of it, however critics vary about its name, whether *Duroſiponte* or *Durocinonte*; whether there was a bridge, a ferry, or a ford, in moſt ancient times: no doubt but the Romans inhabited both ſides of the river, and probably rather at Huntingdon, being a much better ſituation; therefore, as to antiquities here found, I hold myſelf more excuſable if at preſent I have nothing to ſay. Mr. Camden tells us Roman coins have been frequently ploughed up at Gormancheſter, and Henry of Huntingdon ſays it has been a noble city: but I took notice of a wooden bridge over a rivulet between the two towns, which ought not to be forgot, as a grateful and public charity, having this inſcription.

ROBTUS COOK EMERGENS AQUIS HOC VIATORIBUS
SACRUM DD. 1636.

In Huntingdon is the houſe where Oliver Cromwell was born: though it is new-built, yet they preſerved that room in its firſt ſtate.*

STUKELEY. From hence the Hermen-ſtreet goes in a ſtrait line through Great and Little Stukeley, ſo called from the ſoil, and moſt anciently written *Styvecle*, ſignifying a ſtiff clay.† I ſhould be ungrateful to my anceſtors, not to mention that hence they had their name and large poſſeſſions in both towns, and many others hereabouts. I have the genealogy of them from Herebert be Styvecle, mentioned in Madox *Hiſt. Scaccar. cap.* xiv. *fol.* 382. *mag. rot.* 12. H. II. *rot.* 6. Cant. & Hunt. which ſhows that they had lands here before. His deſcendants of this place have been high ſheriffs of the counties of Huntingdon and Cambridge more than thirty times, and knights of the ſhire in parliament more than forty times: but I remember Lucan ſays,

————perit omnis in illo
Nobilitas, cujus laus eſt in origine ſola.

In

* May 15, 1732, I rode between Huntingdon and Cambridge, and diſcovered evidently that it was a Roman road all the way, pointing ſtrait from Godmancheſter to Cambridge caſtle. When I told this to Mr. Roger Gale, then at Cotenham, he ſaid, he had obſerved that Roman road which lies on Gogmagog hills to point likewiſe upon Cambridge caſtle; ſo that the ford at Cambridge river is originally Roman: and undoubtedly there was a Roman town at Cambridge, for the conveniency of paſſengers and armies between the *Iceni* and the northern parts beyond Huntingdon. I apprehend Cheſterton and Grantcheſter were Roman forts and repoſitories of corn from this country, to be ſent to Peterborough, and ſo by the Cardike into the north: and from the bridge at Cambridge, Bridge ſtreet and St. Andrew's ſtreet are continuations, in a very ſtrait line and direction, of the Roman road.

July, 1742, Mr. collector Collins ſhowed me ſeveral Roman coins, curious and fair, both ſilver and large braſs, found lately at Gormancheſter; Hadrian, Antoninus, Severus.

† The Saxon word *ſtiff* ſeems to be the ſame with the Greek στιβαρος, from στιβειν, to ſtiffen, *durare, roborare*; στυφεω to ſtiffen, *cogere, conſtringere*: but which is the primitive, I ſhall not determine. There are many large *tumuli*, by the road-ſide, at Little and Great Stukeley: ſo one at the town-end of Stilton northwards, and another on the top of the next hill northward by the road.

In Great Stukeley church is a font of a very ancient make, and in the north aile a monumental braſs of Sir Nicholas Styvecle: the legend round the verge of the ſtone was kept for ſome time in the town cheſt, when it was taken off being looſe, but now loſt: the effigies being in the ſame condition, we carried it to be hung up in the hall now belonging to James Torkington eſq; whoſe anceſtors married the heireſs of the family, and now enjoys the eſtate.

The Hermen-ſtreet hence becomes notorious by the name of Stangate; whence we may conjecture that it was originally paved with ſtone: a mile beyond Little Stukeley it turns ſomewhat to the right, and then proceeds full north and ſouth: near Stilton ſome parts appear ſtill paved with ſtone: it paſſes through great woods between the two Saltrys, where was a religious foundation of Simon Silvanect II. earl of Huntingdon and Northampton; among whoſe ruins lie buried Robert Brus, lord of Anandale in Scotland, and of Cleveland in England, with Iſabel his wife, from whom the Scottiſh branch of our royal family is deſcended. Near the road-ſide Roman urns have been dug up. I thought it piety to turn half a mile out of the road, to viſit Conington, the ſeat of the noble Sir Robert Cotton, where he and the great Camden have often ſat in council upon the antiquities of Britain, and where he had a choice collection of Roman inſcriptions, picked up from all parts of the kingdom. I was concerned to ſee a ſtately old houſe of hewn ſtone large and handſome lie in diſmal ruin, the deſerted *lares* and the *genius* of the place fled: by it a moſt beautiful church and tower; in the windows is fine painted glaſs, but of what ſort I know not: a poor cottage or two ſeem to be the whole town, once the poſſeſſion of the kings of Scotland.* From thoſe woods aforementioned, ſtanding on high ground, you ſee all over the level of the fens, particularly that huge reſervoir of water called Whitleſey-mere, full of fiſh, and a very pleaſant place in ſummer time, where the gentry have little veſſels to ſail in for diverſion: upon this hill Sir Robert Cotton, digging the foundation of a houſe, found the ſkeleton of a fiſh twelve foot long. A little to the right lies Ramſey, famous for a rich abbey, where every monk lived like a gentleman: there is little of it left now, but a part of the old gate-houſe. In the yard I ſaw the neglected ſtatue of the famous Alwyn the founder, called alderman of all England, couſin to king Edgar: I take this to be one of the moſt ancient pieces of Engliſh ſculpture which we know of: the *inſignia* he has in his hand, the keys and ragged ſtaff, relate to his office. Anno 1721 many pecks of Roman coins were found there. Probably from the name we may conjecture it was a Roman town. Near it is Audrey cauſeway: at the ſouth end of it, in the pariſh of Willingham, a camp of a circular form, large, called Belſar's hills, thought that of William the Conqueror, or his general Belaſis, when buſied in the reduction of the iſle of Ely, or Odo Baliſtarius. A Roman pavement found at Ramſey.

CONINGTON. RAMSEY. TAB. XVII.

Stilton, or Stickleton, analogous to *Stivecle*, is famous for cheeſe, which they ſell at 12d. per pound, and would be thought equal to Parmeſan, were it not too near us. Beyond here the road is perfect, with a ridge upon the open fields, for a long way together: it goes pretty near north and ſouth about Stangate; but now it takes a turn to the left a little, to avoid the vaſt fens full before our view. I cannot but take notice of the great ſtones, ſet at every mile from Grantham hither by Mr. Boulter, which he deſigned to have carried on to London. Any thing that aſſiſts or amuſes travellers is

* Sir Robert Cotton bought the whole room from Foderinghay caſtle, wherein Mary queen of Scots was beheaded, and ſet it up here.

moſt highly commendable: hence the good underſtanding of the ancients prompted them to ſet their funeral monuments by the road ſide, not crouded round their temples: they knew the abſurdity of filling the mind with ideas of melancholy, at ſuch times as they approached the ſacred altars: there nought but what is beautiful and great ought to appear, as moſt beſuiting the place where we ſeek the Deity. With them Mercury was the god of ways, and the *cuſtos manium.* I have often wondered that the cheap and eaſy method of ſetting up poſts with directions at every croſs road is ſo little practiſed; which methinks deſerves to be enforced by a law: it would teach the carpenters that make them, and the country people, to read, with much more emolument to the public than ſome other methods now in vogue: of other uſes I need ſay nothing. All the country between Huntingdon river and Peterborough river is clay, ſand, and gravel; but beyond that to the Humber is ſtone. At Gunwath ferry over Peterborough river is a new bridge, where boats too pay a toll; ſuch is the modern way of encouraging trade and navigation. The people of Peterborough are averſe to having their river made navigable, out of an abſurd notion that it will ſpoil their trade.

DUROBRIVIS. TAB. XIII. 2d Vol.

The imperial Itinerary makes 35 miles between the laſt ſtation, *Durocinonte*, and *Durobrivis*;§ but a decimal too much is put into the number, for 25 is full enough: it is indeed 25 meaſured miles from Huntingdon river to the Nen at Caſter: there is no diſpute but Cheſterton by Caſter is the place. Dornford retains ſomewhat of the old name, where the road traverſed the river by a bridge (of braſs, the common people ſay.) At Cheſterton on this ſide is a large tract of ground, called the Caſtle field, with a ditch and rampart around it:* the Roman road runs directly through it, and ſtill retains its high ridge. I obſerve every where near the fenny country great precaution and ſtrength employed; which ſeems owing to the incurſions of the Britons from that part, who, no doubt, retired into theſe faſtneſſes as their laſt refuge, when the Roman arms ſhined all around them: and that reaſon muſt induce the Romans very early to think of draining the country, and rendering it provincial, which was the only means of preventing that inconvenience. The Hermen-ſtreet beyond the river runs for ſome ſpace along the ſide of it upon the meadow, then turns up with an angle, and proceeds full north. Caſter† is above half a mile from it, upon the hill. I eſpied a bit of the foundation of the wall of the Roman *caſtrum* in the ſtreet to the north-weſt corner of the church, under the wall of the houſe where the miniſter lives: it is eaſily known by the vaſt ſtrength of the mortar, built of the white ſlab-ſtone of the country: this *caſtrum* then went round the church-yard, and took in the whole top of the hill, facing the mid-day ſun. Underneath it lay the city; for below the church-yard the ground is full of foundations and Moſaics: I ſaw a bit of a pavement in the cellar of the ale-houſe (the Boot.)

——varias ubi picta per artes
Gaudet humus, ſuberantque novis aſarota figuris. STAT. SILV.

They

§ Durobrivis was at that Roman work by the river ſide in Cheſterton pariſh. Allerton, hard by, was anciently wrote *Aldwalton*, *Aldwarkton*.

* The Caſtle field was walled about: perhaps this was originally one of the forts upon the *Antona*, built by A. Plautius before the Roman road was made.

† Caſtre is called a royal manor, Ingulf, p. 497.

It ſeems likely to me that Kimbolton was the town where Boadicia lived; *Kiſeni pant*, the Icenian valley; as ſhe was making homewards, ſhe was met by the Romans at Ravenſden, or the Roman valley, where the battle was fought; and that they buried her at Reynold, where the circular antiquity is, by the road ſide between Bedford and St. Neot's. It lies near the meadow, and seems to be a Britiſh place for celebration of ſports.

They know of many ſuch: particularly at Mr. Wright's, and in the landlord's garden, is an intire one untouched. Roman coins are found in great abundance: I have before me a long and particular catalogue of many I have ſeen of all times, from the conſular to the later emperors, in braſs and ſilver, but think it a nauſeous formality to print them: a few I will repeat of the ſilver.

M. poblic ℞	— *nus imp.*
Ant. III. *vir*	*leg.* VI.
Sabin	*l. titur.* the rape of the Sabins.
Auguſtus divi fil.	*imp* x *act.*
Cæſar Auguſtus pater patriæ.	*Auguſti f. cos. deſign. princ. juvent.* [exergue] *Cl. Cæſaris*
Auguſtus Cæſar	a comet. *idus jun.*
Cæſar	*l. juli l. f.* a chariot drawn by cupids.
Hadrian Coſ. III.	*Ægyptos,* a recumbent figure with the *ſiſtrum.*
Theodoſius	*virtus romanorum tr. p. s.*
Silanus	*l. f. roma.*

Theſe among more are in the poſſeſſion of Monſieur Baillardeau.§ In the ploughed fields between the town and the river, toward Ford-green, they are often found, with earthen pipes, bricks, and all ſorts of antiquities: in that field is a tract running quite through, whereon corn grows very poorly, which is nothing but a ſtreet or road laid with a deep bed of gravel: the vulgar have a fooliſh ſtory about it, as at other places, and ſay that lady Kyneburg curſed it; by whom they mean the abbeſs that built a religious houſe here, which ſtood eaſtward of the church: ſome part of it is ſtill left. This meadow is called Norman-gate field, or more properly Dorman-gate, ſome corrupted memorial of the ancient name of the town, which extended itſelf hither; and foundations are found all about here, and innumerable coins, which they call Dorman pence: part of this is Berryſted, where antiquities are dug up every day. Higher up toward Peterborough is Mill-field: Moſaic pavements are there dug up, and other things; and ſeems to have been a little citadel belonging to the town. Part of the church is of an ancient fabric, but new modelled: there is a curious inſcription upon a ſtone over the choir door thus: (the letters are raiſed.)

XV°. KL^s MAI. DEDICATIO HVI^s ECLE^s A. D. M.° CXIIII.

it is wrong tranſcribed in Camden. The ſteeple ſtands in the middle of the church: the tower is a fine piece of ancient architecture with ſemicircular arches; I judge the ſpire of later date. The ſquare well by the porch no doubt is Roman; it is curbed with hewn ſtone: though it ſtands on a hill, yet the water is very high: at the eaſt end of the church is a very old croſs. Mr. Morton is very copious upon this ſtation, in his curious hiſtory of Northamptonſhire; the inquiſitive reader will conſult him: I only recite ſuch things as I ſaw, and fear being tedious upon ſuch places as admit of no doubt among antiquaries. A little higher up the river, near

Wansford

§ Mr. Parker, ſupervisor of exciſe, gave me a ſilver *Domitian* found at Caſtor; reverſe DIANA, as uſual. I ſaw a good braſs *Galba* found there.

I have a ſilver *Hadrian* found at the true *Durobrivis,* Cheſterton; reverſe COS. III.

Anno 1731 the people of Bernac dug up ſome urns, with coins in them, near the Roman road paſſing through that pariſh. Mr. Archdeacon Payn ſhowed me a braſs *Magnentius:* there were many urns, coins, a braſs *fibula,* tweezers, &c. dug up. I ſuppoſe it was a family burying-place of the Roman villa at Walcot.

Mr. Terry, collector, gave me a good braſs *Veſpaſian,* reverſe AVGVSTI, found at Uffington.

Wansford bridge,§ a gold Britiſh coin was found, in the poſſeſſion of Mr Maurice Johnſon, J. C. Anno 1720, at Thorp, the ſeat of Sir Francis St. John, by Peterborough, a Moſaic pavement was found: this was undoubtedly a villa of ſome great Roman. In the garden here are ſome fine antique ſtatues of marble, but ſuffering more from the weather, in this moiſt ſituation, than from age: in the middle is a Livia of coloſs proportion, the wife of Auguſtus: in the four quarters are Diana, Amphion, an orator, a gladiator: upon the terrace, an admirable Hercules killing Hydra: in the court are two equeſtrian figures in copper, Henry IV. of France, and Don John of Auſtria: within the houſe over moſt of the doors are placed buſts, Baſſianus, Caracalla, &c. theſe antiquities were of the Arundel collection.

Hence I travelled upon the Roman road all the way to Stanford. As it riſes from the water-ſide of Peterborough river, and paſſes over the corn-fields, it appears in a lofty ridge called Norman-gate, i. e. Dorman-gate; only here and there they have dug great holes in it for its materials: it goes forwards to Lolham bridges, by the name of Long-ditch, which we treated of before, being its oldeſt and directeſt road, full north and ſouth. In the reign of Nero all the ſouthern part of the iſland was conquered, and the *Brigantes* were faſt friends; ſo that in his time we may conclude the Hermen-ſtreet was made as far as Sleford by Catus Decianus the procurator, as we ſuggeſted in the firſt letter. But now our journey is by the left-hand new branch, and which goes out of the other with an angle in the pariſh of Upton, called the Forty-foot way: almoſt at Southorp, it is incloſed in a paſture; but beyond that you find it again, going by Walcot incloſures, then through Bernack fields, winding a little to the left hand till it enters Burleigh park: its true line from Walcot corner would paſs through Tolethorp wood, but the river below Stanford was too broad; ſo it paſſes through Burleigh park, where its gravel is transferred to make walks in the gardens: at Wothorp park-wall it appears again with a very high ridge and agreeable ſight, deſcending the valley to Stanford river, which it paſſes a little above the town between it and Tynwell; then riſes again upon the oppoſite hill, entering Lincolnſhire, with its broad and elated creſt, till it goes to Brigcaſterton: it is compoſed all the way of ſtone, gravel, and hard materials, got near at hand: the common road leaves it intirely from Peterborough river to Brigcaſterton, croſſing it at Wothrop park-wall.†

Briggcaſterton. Ro. *town*. TAB. XIV. 2d vol.

Brigcaſterton happened moſt convenient for a ſtation, being ten miles from the laſt, or Durobrivis; but the Itinerary mentions not its name; for the diſtances between them, and likewiſe to Lincoln, impugn Mr. Camden and ſuch as place Cauſennis here: however, it was fenced about with a deep mote on two ſides, the river ſupplying its uſe on the other two; for it ſtands in an angle, and the Romans made a little curve in the road here on purpoſe to take it in, as it offered itſelf ſo conveniently, then rectified the obliquity on the other ſide of the town: it conſiſts of one ſtreet running through its length upon the road: this great ditch and banks are called the Dikes. I ſaw many coins that are found here; and one paſture is called Caſtle-cloſe at the corner: they ſay the foundation of a wall was dug up there.*

Hence

§ *Wansford* is *Avonsford.*

† Many Roman coins found at Wilsthorp, upon the old Hermen-ſtreet: it was a Roman ſtation, being the ſame diſtance from *Durobrivis* on the old ſtreet, as Brigcaſterton on the new.

* I have ſeveral braſs coins, found in the fields by Ryhall, in the neighbourhood of Brigcaſterton;

Hence the road goes by Stretton, then leaves a little on the left hand Colſterworth, highly memorable for being the birth-place of that vaſt genius Sir Iſaac Newton, the darling of Nature, who with a ſagacity truly wonderful has penetrated into the ſecret methods of all her great operations; of whom Lincolnſhire may juſtly boaſt: and we may ſay of him, with Lucretius, I. COLSTERWORTH. TAB. XX.

Ergo vivida vis animi pervicit, & extra
Proceſſit longe flammantia mœnia mundi,
Atque omne immenſum peragravit mente animoque.‡

On the north wall of the chancel is this monument. *Heic jacent Gulielmi Walkeri particulæ obiit* 1 *aug. anno domini* 1684. *ætat.* 61.

Thirty leſſer miles from Durobrivis you come to Paunton,§ which muſt needs be *Cauſennis*: it is indeed twenty ſeven meaſured miles, the Hermen-ſtreet accompanying. This village is at preſent under the hill where the road goes near the ſpring of the Witham, to which I ſuppoſe its name alludes, as the preſent to *pant avon*: both ſignify the valley of the river in Britiſh: perhaps the moſt ancient name of the river was *Cavata*; whence that part of the country that is watered by it aſſumed the name of Keſtevon,† importing the river Cavata, *Cavaut avon*; as Lindſey from *Lindum*: the preſent name Witham, or *Guithavon*, ſignifying the ſeparating river, as it principally divides theſe two. Many Roman coins are found here, and all the neighbourhood round, and Moſaic pavements, Roman bricks, urns and the like, of a curious compoſition. Mr. Burton ſpeaks of a muſive pavement. CAUSENNIS.

The Hermen-ſtreet, now called High-dike road, goes along the heath, which preſerves it from being worn away; and it is a ſight highly entertaining.

caſterton; particularly a large *Nero*, of Corinthian braſs; reverſe, VICTORIA AVGVSTI: another; reverſe, a victory S. C. a *Trajan*, of Corinthian braſs; reverſe, CERES. S. C. *Maximian*, reverſe, GENIO POP. ROM. *Conſtantinus Aug.* reverſe, PRINCIPI JUVENTUT. exergue PLN. percuſſa Londini Conſtans Felix temp. repar. Nerva. *Trajan*; reverſe, COS. IIII. P. P. *Claud. Gothicus.*

Mr. Beaupre Bell gave me a fair *Sev. Pertinax*, middle braſs, found in Tickencote lane.

I ſaw a ſilver *denarius* of Pompey, found in Caſtreton field, 1733, the firſt in ſecond plate of Patin's famil. Rom. Pompeia.

I have a middle-ſized braſs coin of Nero, found at Brigcaſterton, S P Q R ſtamped on the neck. I ſaw a large *Severus Pertinax*, braſs, found there, Mr. Foden's. Dec. 7, 1731. Lord Ganeſborough ſhowed me a fair large braſs *Divo Antonino*, reverſe, the Antonine column, dug up in Exton church-yard.

Pickworth church, to the right, was burnt down, together with the then populous town, by the rebels in Henry the Seventh's time; and all now lies in ruins. At the ſame time Hornfield and Hardwick demoliſhed. Pickworth ſteeple, a very fine ſpire, and ſeen all round the country, was taken down about A. D. 1728, to build a ſorry bridge at Wakerley. I ſaw the lower part of the ſteeple anno 1731, when it was pulled down to build a bridge by Caſterton. There was a pretty church and an ancient one at Ingthorp, now turned into a dwelling-houſe.

‡ Sir Iſaac was born at Wolſthorp, a hamlet of Colſterworth. Some part of the high dike remains perfect enough in the fields over-againſt Colſterworth.

§ A ſilver *Trajan*, found by the high dike in ditching near the Woodnolk in Little Paunton pariſh, was ſent by Madam Eyre, of Eaſtwell, to Lady Oxford.

Many Roman coins found at Strawſton, in poſſeſſion of my neighbour Andrew Hacket, eſq. and vaults dug up there: it is near Paunton.

William de Veſci gave the church of Ancaſter to the nuns at Walton; to the knights Templars he gave the churches of Cathorp and Normanton; to the canons of Sempringham, and nuns of Ormſby, the hermitage at Spaldingholme.

† The name of *Keſteven* undoubtedly came from *Cauſennis*; but Brigcaſterton is really out of that diviſion: Paunton is in the midway of it. Many arched vaults under ground about Paunton Magna: in one of them ſome coiners lodged for ſome weeks.

ANCASTER. Ro. *town.* TAB. XV. 2d Vol.

taining. The next town it comes to is Ancaſter :* what was its Roman name I know not; but it has been a very ſtrong city, intrenched and walled about; as may be ſeen very plainly for the moſt part, and perceived by thoſe that are the leaſt verſed in theſe ſearches. The bowling-green behind the Red-lion inn is made in the ditch: when they were levelling it, they came to the old foundation. At this end of the town, where a dove-cote ſtands, is Caſtle cloſe, full of foundations appearing every where above ground: the ditch and rampire encompaſs it. Here are prodigious quantities of Roman coins found; many people in the town have traded in the ſale of them theſe thirty years: they are found too in great plenty upon all the hills round the town, eſpecially ſouthward, and toward Caſtle-pits; ſo that one may well perſuade one's ſelf, that glorious people ſowed them in the earth like corn, as a certain harveſt of their fame, and indubitable evidence of their preſence at this place. After a ſhower of rain the ſchool-boys and ſhepherds look for them on the declivities, and never return empty. I ſaw an *Antoninus Pius,* of baſe ſilver, found that morning I was there: likewiſe I ſaw many of Fauſtina, Verus, Commodus, Gallienus, Salonina, Julia Mæſa, Conſtantius Chlorus, Helena, Maximiana Theodora, Conſtantine the Great, Magnentius, Conſtans, Tetricus, Victorinus, &c.‡ The town conſiſts of one ſtreet running north and ſouth along the road: there is a ſpring at both ends of the town, and which, no doubt, was the reaſon of their pitching it at this place; for no more water is met with from hence to Lincoln. There is a road on the weſt ſide of the town, which was for the convenience of thoſe that travelled when the gates were ſhut. On a ſtone laid upon the church wall I read this inſcription, in large letters of lead melted into the cavities.

PRIEZ: PUR
LE: ALME
SIRE: JOHN
COLMAN
CHIVALER

In the church-yard are two prieſts cut in ſtone. This has been a populous place; for here are great quarries about it, and the rock lies very little under the ſurface. Mr. Camden ſpeaks of vaults found here; and W. Harriſon, in his deſcription of Britain, II. 17. mentions Moſaic pavements.|| The road ſeems to bend ſomewhat in this part, which I conjecture was with an intent to take in the ſprings.

A

* Mrs. Woodward gave me a ſilver *Antoninus* upon his conſecration, found at Ancaſter: ſhe ſays, one morning ſhe was there, a labourer brought home a dozen Roman coins juſt then found.

‡ Roman coins are found at Thiſtleton, near Poſt Witham, and at Market Overton: two large *tumuli* in a valley, near a diviſion-dike, on that beautiful plain called Saltby heath.

I ſaw a fine braſs *Alexander*, Roman; reverſe, PROVIDENTIA, a Genius with a *cornucopia* and ear of corn.

A mile off Stretton, between Stamford and Grantham, between Stretton and Market Overton, is a place called the Holmes, where they find vaſt quantities of Roman coins. Mr. Parker, ſupervisor, gave me ſeveral, of the low empire: after a ſhower of rain, on the ploughed ground, they find them plentifully. No doubt but this was a Roman town. I viewed it with Mr. Baron Clark, of Scotland, May 30, 1733: it is a villa, or ſhepherd's town, upon a delightful plain: there is an old well, which is new ſcoured, and the foundation of a wall that incloſed a kind of a court: it is near Thiſtleton.

Mr. William Annis gave me a braſs *Magnentius,* found at Honington; reverſe FELICITAS REIPUELICÆ.

|| A Roman Moſaic pavement found in the fields above Denton, February 1727-8, of which I ſent an account to the Royal Society.

A mile and half off to the weſt, in the pariſh of Hunnington, upon a hill ſurveying a lovely proſpect, both toward the ſea-coaſt, and into Nottinghamſhire, is a ſummer camp of the Romans, or a *caſtrum exploratorum*, of a ſquare form and doubly trenched, but of no great bulk: the entrance ſeems to have been on the eaſt ſide. Not long ago, in this place, have been dug up, in ploughing, bits of ſpears, bridles and ſwords, and two urns full of coins: I ſaw a large braſs one of Agrippa, and Julia daughter to Auguſtus, with many more, in poſſeſſion of the Rev. Mr. Garnon of North Witham: his daughter gave me a ſcore of them at Newark, Dec. 1728. Mr. Banks, 1735, digging for his new houſe at Ancaſter, found much Roman antiquity. HUNINGTON. Ro. *camp*.

All the way from this road, upon Ancaſter heath, we have a view of the ſea, and the towering height of Boſton ſteeple. A little further we come to a place, of no mean note among the country people, called Byard's Leap, where the Newark road croſſes the Roman: here is a croſs of ſtone, and by it four little holes made in the ground: they tell ſilly ſtories of a witch and a horſe making a prodigious leap, and that his feet reſted in theſe holes, which I rather think the boundaries of four pariſhes: perhaps I may be too fanciful in ſuppoſing this name a corruption of *vialis lapis*. I mentioned before, that here I apprehended the Roman road from the fen country paſſed down the hill toward *Crocolana*. Upon our road there are many ſtones placed; but moſt ſeem modern, and like ſtumps of croſſes, yet probably are mile-ſtones: it would be of little uſe to meaſure the intervals; for one would find that the whole diſtance between two towns was equally divided by ſuch a number of paces as came neareſt the total. Over-againſt Temple-Bruer is a croſs upon a ſtone, cut through in the ſhape of that borne by the knights Templars, and I ſuppoſe a boundary of their demeſnes: ſome part of their old church is left, of a circular form as uſual. *Bruer* in this place ſignifies a heath. The Hermen-ſtreet hereabout is very bold and perfect, made of ſtone gathered all along from the ſuperficial quarries, the holes remaining. I obſerved, whenever it intercepts a valley of any conſiderable breadth, whoſe water muſt neceſſarily drain paſt it, there is an intermiſſion left in the road; for otherwiſe their work would be vain: and the ends of the road are ſlaunted off neatly for that purpoſe, laying perhaps a ſmall quantity of ſolid materials to vindicate the track, and not hinder the voidance of the rain: it goes perfectly ſtrait from Ancaſter to Lincoln full north, butting upon the weſt ſide of Lincoln town. A *tumulus* ſome time upon the centre of it: it is notorious from hence that the intent of theſe roads was chiefly to mark out the way to ſuch places in the march of their armies; for there can be no need of a cauſeway for travellers, the heath being ſo perfectly good; and that our Engliſh word *highway* is hence derived, and applied to public ways. When we come to the towns upon the cliff ſide, they have ploughed up this barren ground on both ſides the road, and baſely lowered it for miles together, by dragging the plough a-croſs it at every furrow; ſo that every year levels it ſome inches, and, was it not a public road, it would ſoon be quite obliterated. Here are ſix villages on the left hand, at a mile diſtance each, and a little off the road, which make an agreeable proſpect. Juſt deſcending Lincoln hill, I ſaw the true profile of the road broke off by the wearing away of the ground: it is about thirty foot broad, made of ſtone piled up into an eaſy convexity: there is likewiſe generally a little trench dug in the natural earth along both ſides of the road, which is of great uſe in conducting the water that

that falls from the heavens into the vallies upon the long ſide of the road
both ways, and prevents its lodging and ſtagnating againſt the ſide of their
work: the turf that came out of thoſe trenches they threw upon the road to
cover it with graſs: thus had they all the curious and convenient ways for
beauty, uſe, and perpetuity.§

Below the hill the Hermen-ſtreet meets with the Foſs, which now united
march directly up to the city, acroſs a great vale where the river Witham
runs, by Mr. Baxter thought the *Victius* of Ravennas: Mr. Leland calls it
Lindis. As it deſcends towards Boſton, it is beſieged, as it were, by reli-
gious houſes, planted at every mile; ſuch as Nocton priory, founded by
Robert D'arci, lord of the place, 1164. now the elegant ſeat of Sir William
Ellys, bart. Kyme priory, founded by Philip and Simon de Kyme, knts.
to which the Tailboyſes added, who married the heireſs; Barlings abbey,
founded by Ralph de Hay, and his brother Richard; Stanfield, the ſeat now
of Sir John Tyrwhit, bart. Bardney abbey built by king Ethelred, who was
buried here anno 712. much added by Remigius biſhop of Lincoln; Tu-
pholm, founded by Rob. de Novavilla; Stikeſwold priory of the Benedictine
TAB. XXVIII. nuns; Kirkſted abbey, by Hugh de Breton, whoſe ichnography is diſcover-
able from its ruins; Reveſby abbey, by William de Romara.

I think it not worth while, in a Roman journey, to dwell upon theſe
places, and haſte up hill to Lincoln,† a great and moſt famous city of theirs,
LINDUM. graced with the title and privilege of a colony; therefore called *Lindum colo-*
TAB. LXXXVIII. *nia*; a bold and noble ſituation upon a high hill, which we may think no
leſs than five cities united into one; of all which I ſhall give a ſhort account
in their order, as to what I obſerved, without tranſcribing ſuch matters
as the reader will find better delivered in authors. My buſineſs is to illuſ-
trate the 88th Plate, which I made by pacing as I walked about the city,
intended to give the idea of the place as formed originally by the Romans,
1. and of their roads leading to and from it. Below the hill, and weſtward
of the city, the river throws itſelf into a great pool, called Swan pool from
the multitude of ſwans upon it. All around this place the ground is moory,
and full of bogs and iſlets, called now Carham, which means a dwelling
upon the *car*, that is, the fen. Now here, without queſtion, was the
Britiſh city in the moſt early times, where they drove their cattle backwards
and forwards, and retired themſelves into its inacceſſible ſecurities; and from
thence I apprehend the name of *caer*, ſignifying a fortification or incloſure
in all the moſt ancient languages, came in this country to be retained in
theſe moraſſes: this was its name as a dwelling, or a collection of native
inhabitants; but the pool in their language was called *lhyn*, and that deno-
minated the Roman city *Lindum*, being the hill hanging over this pool.
From this Carham you have a pleaſant view of the weſt front of the cathe-
dral. The ſhape of the pool is thought very much to reſemble a map of
2. England, when you ſurvey it from the top of the cathedral. The Romans,
pleaſed with this notable eminence, placed their city upon it, which they
firſt built in the form of a large ſquare, the ſouthern wall ſtanding upon the
precipice or edge of the hill, and wanted no other external fence: quite
round the other three ſides they carried a deep trench too, which ſtill
remains, except on the ſouth-eaſt angle. This city was divided into four
equal parts, by two croſs ſtreets that cut it quite through upon the cardi-
nal

§ I ſaw in poſſeſſion of Mr. Terry of Lincoln, found at Ledenham, a Corinthian
braſs coin obliterated, with three holes bored in it.



Over the parſon's gate of Ledenham an inſcription of the famous John Dee,
miniſter here.

† Ninnius ſays, Vortimer the Britiſh prince was buried here.

nal points: the two ſouthern quarters were taken up, one by the caſtle, the other by the church which Remigius built; but, when Alexander the biſhop projected a ſtructure of much larger dimenſions, they carried the ſacred incloſure beyond the eaſtern bounds of the city, and ſo built a new wall farther that way, as it is now, with battlements and towers. The north and ſouth Roman gates of this part of the city remain; the one intire, the other pulled down about fifteen years ago by Mr. Houghton: the northern, called Newport gate, is the nobleſt remnant of this ſort in Britain, as far as I know. Upon the firſt ſight of it I was ſtruck with admiration, as well of its noble ſimplicity, as that hitherto it ſhould not have been taken notice of: it is a vaſt ſemicircle of ſtones of very large dimenſions, and, by what I could perceive, laid without mortar, connected only by their cuniform ſhape. This magnificent arch is ſixteen foot diameter, the ſtones four foot thick at bottom: from the injuries of time, but worſe of hands, it is ſomewhat luxated, yet ſeems to have a joint in the middle, not a key-ſtone: on both ſides, towards the upper part, are laid horizontal ſtones of great dimenſions, ſome ten or twelve foot long, to take off the ſide preſſure, very judiciouſly adapted. This arch riſes from an impoſt of large mouldings, ſome part of which, eſpecially on the left-hand ſide, are ſtill diſcoverable: below on both ſides was a poſtern, or foot paſſage, made of like ſtones; but againſt that on the left ſide is a houſe built, and when I went down into the cellar I found a chimney ſet before it. The ground here in the ſtreet has been very much raiſed, and the top of the wall is of a later workmanſhip: it is indeed a moſt venerable piece of antiquity, and what a lover of architecture would be hugely delighted withall. They that look upon a gate among the veſtiges of the *forum* of Nerva at Rome, will think they ſee the counterpart of this; but, of the two, this has the moſt grandeur in aſpect: the drawing ſupplies any further harangue about it. From this gate eaſtward, ſome part of the old Roman wall is to be ſeen by a paſture, made of ſtone and very ſtrong mortar: thereabout too are ſome arches under ground. The weſt gate toward the gallows was pulled down, not beyond memory: that on the ſouth ſide, which I ſpoke of, ſtill ſhows one jamb from between the houſes, and two or three ſtones of the ſame make as the former, juſt above the ſpringing of the arch: if you go up ſtairs in the adjoining houſe within the city, you may ſee the poſtern on the eaſt ſide, which is big enough for a bed to ſtand in. I doubt not but there is, or was, another anſwerable on the other ſide; but this ſtreet is much contracted from its original breadth by the ſubſequent populouſneſs of the place; and the ground here, being upon the edge of the hill, is much worn down, as the firſt is heaped up, from the condition of former ages. But by Newport gate before deſcribed, is another large and curious remnant of Roman workmanſhip: this is called the Mint wall, and ſtands in a garden in the north-weſt quarter of the city: it is ſtill ſixteen foot high, above forty foot long, and turned again with an angle: on the left-hand ſide behind it are houſes built and marks of arches. What it was originally cannot now be affirmed; the compoſition of it is thus: upon ſquared ſtone of the common ſort, but a little decayed through age, is laid a triple courſe of Roman brick, which riſes one foot in height; the bricks ſeem to be a Roman foot long, and our ſeven inches broad: above this three courſes of ſtone, which riſe about a foot more; then three layers of brick, as before; upon that twelve courſes of ſtone, then brick and ſtone to the top: the ſcaffold-holes are left all the way: the mortar is very hard, and full of little pebbles.

TAB. LIV

3. But this city being happily ſeated for navigation of the river, and the chief thoroughfare to the north, ſoon increaſed to that degree, that the Romans were obliged to add another to it as big as the former: this they did ſouthward upon the declivity of the hill, and ſo tallied it to the other, that the new ſide-walls anſwered in a parallel to the old, and the moſt ſouthern lay upon the river. Eaſtward the ditch without is turned into a broad ſtreet called the Beaſt-market, and there below Claſkgate a great part of the old Roman wall is left, made of ſtones piled ſideways, firſt with one direction, then with another, as was a common method with them: one piece of it is now eighty foot long, eighteen high; a little bit of it lower down is twelve foot long, as much high: between that gate upwards and the old city-wall, by the Greeſtone ſtairs, is the old ditch to be ſeen, much talked of, but not underſtood: it is called Weredyke. The people have a notion that the river came up here, and that theſe ſtairs were a landing-place from the water-ſide, and denominated from I know not what Grecian traders: but this is utterly impoſſible in nature. To the weſt the ditch and foundation of the wall is ſtill left, though many times repaired and demoliſhed in the frequent ſieges this town has ſuſtained, eſpecially in the wars of Maud the empreſs: at the bottom of it, towards the water, is a round tower called Lucy tower, and famous in her hiſtory. This then was the ſtate of this place in Roman times: the Foſs and Hermen-ſtreet entered the city at Stanbow, or the ſtoney arch; there they parted: the Hermen-ſtreet went directly up the hill, and ſo full north through Newport; the Foſs, according to its natural direction, aſcended it obliquely on the eaſtern ſide without the ancient city, and ſo proceeded to the ſea coaſt north-eaſt.

4. But ſtill here were two more great additions to the length of this city, and which ſtretched it out to an enormous bulk; the firſt northwards above the hill: it is called Newport, or the new city, 500 paces long. This I apprehend to have been done in the reign of the Saxon kings: it lies on both ſides the Hermen-ſtreet, and was fenced with a wall and ditch hewn out of the rock: at the two farther corners were round towers and a gate, the foundations of which remain: there were ſeveral churches and religious houſes in this place; and I ſuppoſe it was chiefly inhabited by Jews, who had ſettled here in great numbers, and grown rich by trade: there is a well ſtill called Grantham's well, from a child they ludicrouſly crucified and threw into that well.

5. †After the Norman conqueſt, when a great part of the firſt city was turned into a caſtle, I apprehend they added the laſt intake ſouthward in the angle of the Witham, and made a new cut, called Sinſil dike, on the ſouth and eaſt ſide, for its ſecurity. The city then being of this huge compaſs, gave occaſion for that prophecy, as they call it, and fancy to have been fulfilled in the year 1666:

> Lincoln *was*, London *is*, *and* York *ſhall be*
> *The faireſt city of the three.*

It is obſervable that the Normans could not well pronounce *Lincoln*, but called it *Nichol*, as we find it in ſome old writers; and to this day a part of *ſwan* pool is called *nickol* pool: in ſome places of Lincolnſhire the vulgar pronounce *little*, *nickle*, and ſome other words of that ſort. Though this place is much declined ſince thoſe times, yet of late it begins to flouriſh again very conſiderably. The meaning of *grecian* ſtairs I ſuppoſe borrowed from the Normans, importing only ſtone ſteps *(grees)* as they appear at

† The caſtle of Lincoln was made by the Saxon kings, repaired by William the Conqueror.

at this day, a commodious deſcent from the minſter yard. Within this two years, two new churches, large and fair, have been built at the charge of the inhabitants, and a great many handſome dwelling-houſes: trades and manufactures too reflouriſh.

*In this laſt part of the city, on both ſides the Roman road, were many funeral monuments of the old Romans; ſome of which they now dig up, and doubtleſs much more when they firſt built upon this ground. I ſaw a pit where they found a ſtone with an inſcription, this ſummer: through age and the workmen's tools it was defaced, only ſmall remains of D. M. & VIX. ANN. XXX. ſuch letters as ſhowed its intent, with carvings of palm-trees, and other things: this is behind the houſe where the lord Huſſey was beheaded for rebellion in the time of Henry VIII. the great bow window through which he came upon the ſcaffold was taken down this year: it ſtands over-againſt another ſtone building, of an ancient model, ſaid to be the palace of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaſter, who lived here in royal ſtate, and had the privilege of coining: his arms are here carved in ſtone. Upon the ſteeple of St. Mary's church they have placed in the wall an ancient monumental ſtone, with this imperfect inſcription:

DIS MANIBVS
NOMINI SACRI
BRVSCI FILI CIVIS
SENONI ET CARIS
UNAE CONIVGIS
EIUS ET QVINTIE.

There is another obſcure inſcription upon the upper part of the ſtone, but has been added ſince, and is chriſtian. Upon the church-wall lies an old ſtone by the conduit, which Leland takes notice of, and ſays is Ranulf de Kyme. Immenſe are the Roman antiquities dug up about this famous colony: nor has the perpetual turning up the ground exhauſted them. The late Dr. Primroſe had a great collection: I remember to have ſeen a fine glaſs urn in his poſſeſſion, now with Martin Folkes, eſq; found near Newport gate; alſo a very large ſilver ſeal of one of the Quincys earls of Lincoln, now with Nevil King, eſq. Wm. Pownal, eſq; has many coins very well preſerved, particularly a Carauſus with his wife on the ſame coin, which is a great rarity. I am in hopes he will ſome time favour the learned with an accurate account of this place, as it highly deſerves. Upon the Roman road eaſtward are ſome barrows: many urns, and the like, have been dug up about them, eſpecially near the ſtone pits, with earthen aqueducts, and all kinds of antiquities. Mr. Pownal ſhowed me a braſs *armilla*, found with a corpſe which poſſibly was Britiſh.§ Upon the road going to Staynton, is an hoſpital of St. Giles, built by Remigius; and behind it are great cavities in the rock under ground, which people fancied to be Roman catacombs,

* Captain Pownal gave me a braſs *Fauſta*, wife of Conſtantine, found in a barrow near Lincoln, SPES.

Mr. S. Buck gave me a Criſpus Nob. C. braſs, found in the rubbiſh of a houſe, reverſe, BEATA TRANQUILLITAS P L C. ſtruck at Lincoln.

Captain Pownal told me they found coins, ſcatteringly, as they dug up a Roman *tumulus* near Lincoln, anno 1727.

Sept. 2, 1731, I accompanied Mr. Roger Gale, in his journey to Yorkſhire, as far as Lincoln, (Dr. Knight of Bluntſham with us) juſt before they had dug up the foundation of the Roman eaſt gate toward Banovallum: the ſtones exceeding large, cramped with iron. Lord Burlington was preſent.

This ſummer they found two Roman tombs by the quarries on the ſame Banovallum road; four great ſtones ſet together like a coffin, and one on the top: there were in it the bones of a man, with urns, lacrymatories, and coins.

§ More braſs *armillæ* in the *tumuli*.

catacombs, and affirmed they had ſeen earthen and brazen pots, inſcriptions and the like, with many other ſtrange ſtories: to ſearch this matter thoroughly, provided with torches, we traced them to the utmoſt corners, but found them only quarries. Let us now ſurvey the cathedral. It is far more magnificent than any I have yet ſeen: there are two great gate-houſes or entrances to it from the weſt: the lower part of the front, and of the two towers, are of Remigius his building, as is eaſily diſcoverable by the colour of the ſtones, and by the manner of architecture: but Alexander built the additions upon it, the body of the cathedral, the choir and St. Mary's tower, which once had a very lofty ſpire upon it; a prodigious work for a ſingle man, and that not the only one, as appears by what we have mentioned of him. St. Hugh the Burgundian built the eaſt end, or St. Mary's chapel, where he
TAB. XXIX. had a ſhrine; and the chapter-houſe cieled with a beautiful ſtone roof, one pillar in the middle. The cloyſters and the library are fine: here are many books and manuſcripts, and an old leaden inſcription of William d'Agincourt, couſin to Remigius, already printed. Here are many bells, particularly one remarkably large, called *Tom of Lincoln*, which takes up a whole ſteeple to itſelf; probably conſecrated to that great champion of the church, St. Thomas of Canterbury, the firſt cathedral mentioned in Bede; I ſuppoſe an humble building, and contained within the ancient walls. Two Catharine-wheel windows, as called, at the ends of the larger tranſepts, are remarkably fine for mullion-work and painted glaſs. Here are great numbers of ancient braſſes and monuments: one I have engraven from a drawing
TAB.XVI. procured by Browne Willys, eſq; Tab. 16. the ſtone only is left near the weſt door. To ſet down the particularities of the church would require a volume. South of it, upon the very brow of the hill, is the biſhop's palace, built by Robert de Cheſney, who gave two great bells likewiſe: biſhop Bek and and other ſucceſſors enlarged it to a magnificence equal with the cathedral: it ſtands juſt ſouth of the Roman wall; a very expenſive work, for the foundations of it reach, as it were, below hill: over this hung many large bow windows of curious workmanſhip, looking over the tops of the lower city into Nottinghamſhire: the kitchen had ſeven chimneys in it: the hall was ſtately: the gate-houſe remains intire, with coats of arms of the founders. This palace was ruined in the time of the civil wars: good part of it might be handſomely rebuilt without an extravagant expence.

In Leland's time one of the ſtone croſſes of queen Eleanor was here ſtanding in the market place: it were endleſs to enumerate the religious houſes, gates, and old buildings, that croud up every part of the ſtreets. Here were originally fifty two churches. I never ſaw ſuch a fund of antique ſpeculations in any town in England: I heard continually of coins and urns found all the country over, as at Cathorp, Methringham, Nocton, &c. I found this inſcription on a ſtone in the ſtable wall of the Rein-deer inn.

+RANDOLF : DE : BORTON : GYT : ICY : DEUI : DE : SA : ALME : AYT : MERCY : AMEN.

This caſtle of William the Conqueror's is a large place, and exceedingly ſtrong with walls, ditches, keep, and towers: over againſt it weſtward is an intrenchment made by king Stephen.

Through the whole length of Lincolnſhire, from north to ſouth, in a ſtrait line runs a ledge of hills, that is, from Stanford to Winteringham: the Romans, obſerving this, carried their road upon it, and left the original ſtem of Fokingham. This high ground is ſimilar all along, having a ſteep deſcent weſtward, overlooking Nottinghamſhire, and is a rock of

rag-ſtone

rag-ſtone quite through; the ſtone is white, and riſes in *ſtrata*, thicker as deeper: the ſurface is heathy. The river Witham, which riſes on the weſt of this ridge, muſt have run into the Humber, had not Nature, by her propenſity of drawing it eaſtward, as her declivities generally run, broke it off in the middle by that great valley under Lincoln, and made a paſſage for it into the eſtuary. Hence it is that the ſtone upon this weſtern cliff is full of ſea-ſhells; for, when the great and univerſal deluge had carried thoſe inhabitants of the ocean into the mediterranean parts, by the weight of their ſhells they were unapt to retire again along with the waters, ſo were intercepted againſt this cliff, and received into the naſcent ſtone.§ A remarkable antediluvian curioſity I procured for the repoſitory of the Royal Society, from theſe parts; being the real ſkeleton of a crocodile, or ſome ſuch animal, incloſed in a broad flat ſtone. But now it is time to proceed.

The Hermen-ſtreet going northward from Lincoln is ſcarce diminiſhed, becauſe its materials are hard ſtone, and the heath on both ſides favours it: three miles off, near a watering-place, a branch divides from it with an obtuſe angle to the left, which goes towards Yorkſhire. We ſuppoſe the Romans at firſt had an erroneous idea of the iſland of Britain, and thought its northern parts in a more eaſterly longitude than by experience they found; and thus in Ptolemy's maps the length of Scotland is repreſented running out enormouſly that way: but when Agricola, in his conqueſts northward, had diſcovered that miſtake, and that the paſſage over the Humber was very incommodious for the march of ſoldiers, he ſtruck out this new road, as another branch of the Hermen-ſtreet, by way of Doncaſter, from thence obſerving its natural direction northward. When we turn ourſelves here, and look back to Lincoln, we ſee the road butts upon the weſtern ſpires of the cathedral: and when from thence you ſurvey the road, it is an agreeable proſpect; your eye being in the middle line of its whole length to the horizon. I had a mind to purſue this branch through Lincolnſhire as far as the firſt ſtation, *Agelocum:* this ridge is likely to be of an eternal duration, as wholly out of all roads: it proceeds directly over the heath, then deſcends the cliff through the rich country at bottom, between two hedge-rows, by the name of Tilbridge lane. When you view it on the brink of the hill, it is as a viſto or avenue running through a wood or garden very ſtrait, and pleaſanter in proſpect than when you come to travel it; wanting a Roman legion to repair it. You paſs through Stretton and Gate-Burton, ſo called from the road, and by a ferry croſs over the Trent, which lands you at

Littleborough, *Agelocum*, or, as by later times corrupted, with a *ſibilus*, into *Segelocum*.† This is a ſmall village three miles above Ganeſborough, juſt upon the edge of the water, and in an angle. *Agel auk*, *frons aquæ*, is a pertinent etymology: it ſeems only to have been environed with a ditch, and of a ſquare form, and the water ran quite round it; for to the weſt, where White's bridge is, a watery valley hems it in: ſo that it was a place ſufficiently ſtrong. The church ſtands upon the higheſt ground. The Trent has waſhed away part of the eaſtern ſide of the town. Foundations and pavements are viſible in the bank. Mr. Roger Gale, paſſing by, once found an urn there, with a coin of Domitian's: great numbers of coins have been taken up in ploughing and digging: they called them ſwine-pennies, becauſe

AGELOCUM. TAB. LXXXVII.

§ All the fields about Allington, Foſston, &c. are covered over with petrified ſhells of a particular kind of oyſter; they call them there crow-ſtones.

† So *Sedetani*, a people of Spain, in Silius are called *Hedetani*; by Ptolemy, *Segeſta*, a town in Sicily, *Egeſta*, &c.

becauſe thoſe creatures ſometimes root them up, and the inhabitants take little care to ſave them. I ſaw a few there: the reverend Mr. Ella, vicar of Rampton hard by, has collected ſeveral, and ſome valuable, ſuch as the following, of which he ſent me an account.

A conſecration piece of Veſpaſian. Coſ. IIII.

IMP CAES NERVAE TRAIANO AVG GER DAC PMTRP COSVPP ℞ SPQR OPTIMO PRINCIPI. The mole at Ancona.

IMP CÆS NER TRAIANO OPTIMO AVG GER DAC ℞ SENATVS POPVLVSQ ROMANVS. Fortune ſitting with a *cornucopia* in one hand, a rudder in the other, FORT RED SC.

IMP CAES. &c. as the ſecond. ℞ SPQR. a genius ſitting on trophies, with a ſpear in the left hand, a *victoriola* in its right.

IMP CAESAR TRAIANVS HADRIANVS ℞ PONT. MAX. TRP. Britannia ſitting with a ſhield, a ſpear in her left hand, a laurel in her right, the right foot upon a rock BRITANNIA SC.

CONSTANTINVS AVG. ℞ SOLI INVICTO COMITI. Another, ℞ ALEMANNIA DEVICTA.

Several of thoſe ſtruck about Conſtantius's time with a galeate head on one ſide, and URBS ROMA ℞ a wolf ſuckling Romulus and Remus: others, CONSTANTINOPOLIS: many more, of Aurelius, Fauſtina, Gallienus, Tetricus, Victorinus, Carauſius, Conſtantine, Conſtantius, Criſpus, Allectus, and the lower Empire. About forty years ago, when the incloſures between the town and bridge were ploughed up, abundance of theſe coins were found, many intaglias of agate, cornelian, the fineſt coral-coloured urns and patera's, ſome wrought in *baſſo relievo*, the workman's name generally impreſſed on the inſide of the bottom: a *diſcus* with an emperor's head emboſſed. In 1718, they dug up two altars, handſomely moulded, which are ſet as piers in a wall on the ſide of the ſteps that lead from the water-ſide to the inn: on one is the remnant of an inſcription, LIS ARAM DD. theſe are of the courſe grit-ſtone. Many very little coins are found here, like flatted peaſe; they call them mites. Mr. Hardy has a large urn with the face of a woman on the out-ſide. In this ſame field near White's bridge are great foundations of building: coins are often found too at the loweſt edge of the water, when the tide is gone off, and in dry ſeaſons. On the eaſt ſide of the river has been a camp. Returning by Tilbridge lane, upon the top of the heath is a ſpring, which they ſay flows and abates with the tide in the Trent, though five miles off: the like is reported of divers others hereabouts.

From the place where the roads branch out, before ſpoken of, I proceeded on the Hermen-ſtreet, northward, to Spittle on the ſtreet. There are milliary ſtones ſet upon the road all the way: it is very delightful riding, being wholly champaign, or heath. Of theſe ſtones I believe ſome are Roman, others later croſſes, perhaps to ſupply their place: ſome *tumuli* ſcattered here and there. This place no doubt was a manſion, becauſe a little beck runs through it, ariſing hard by: and it is ten miles from Lincoln; a convenient diſtance. I took the bearing of the road juſt north and ſouth. Here is an hoſpital, ſaid to be founded 1308, and great foundations all around, ſome of which are probably Roman. At preſent the village conſiſts of two farm-houſes, a chapel, an inn, and a ſeſſions-houſe: three or four *tumuli* near the town. Upon the chapel is a ſilly Latin inſcription:

fui anno domini 1398 }
non fui——— 1594 } *dom. dei & pauperum*
ſum ——— 1616 }

Qui hanc Deus hunc deſtruet.

Upon

Upon the ſeſſions-houſe,

Hæc domus odit, amat, punit, conſervat, honorat,
Equitiam, pacem, crimina, jura, bonos. 1620.

Underneath, a coat palè of ſix, on a bend three annulets, with the arms of Ulſter: over the door, *Fiat juſtitia* 1619. All this whole country is a quarry juſt beneath the ſurface. Beyond Spittle woodland begins: by Broughton, a vein of deep ſand well planted with coneys. At all theſe towns upon the Roman road, coins and antiquities are found; Hibberſtow, Gainſthorp, Broughton, Roxby, &c. at Sandton has been a Roman pottery: between Scalby and Manton is a Roman camp: in Appleby is a place called Julian's Bower: at Kirton, John of Gaunt had a ſeat: twenty-nine towns round about held of him in ſocage. I take Broughton to be another ſtation, becauſe of its name, and that a brook runs through it; ſo that the interval between Lincoln and Wintringham is conveniently divided into three parts, ten miles each, by Spittle and Broughton, the whole being thirty Roman miles. Thornholm, a mitred priory: there is but another in England, Spalding. Risby and Gokewell, two nunneries; ſome ſmall remains of both. To the left is Normanby, where the late duke of Buckingham was born, and whence his title.

We kept the road all the way, though ſometimes it paſſes over little bogs, and at laſt about Winterton is incloſed: it terminates in ſome arable, where it is well nigh loſt a mile ſouth of Wintringham. Upon a riſing ground at the end of the Roman road, a little to the right, and half a mile eaſt of the preſent Wintringham, ſtood the old Roman town, of which they have a perfect knowledge, and ploughed up great foundations within memory: it is now a common, ſkirted by the marſhes upon the Humber: the ſoil hereabouts is clay. This ſite of Old Wintringham, as called, was almoſt incloſed with water in its firſt condition, having only a ſlip of land towards the Roman road as an entrance: the valley weſtward between it and the town is now called the Old Haven, where three elm-trees ſtand: the eaſt is bounded by the mouth of the Ankham, which I ſuppoſe is *ang* in Britiſh, broad, *avon*, river, from its broad marſhes. The city was ploughed up ſix years ago, and great numbers of antiquities found, now loſt; great pavements, chimney-ſtones, &c. often breaking their ploughs: in ſeveral places they found ſtreets made of ſea-ſand and gravel. It is a *peninſula* between the Humber and Ankham, and had moſt opportunely a fine ſpring on the eaſt ſide, which no doubt was embraced by the Romans: it is likewiſe a great rarity in nature, ariſing ſo near the ſea in a clayey marſh: there is ſtone-work left round it, and an iron ladle to drink at, which is done frequently by travellers, as with a religious neceſſity. Several intakes have been made beyond this city in memory of man, which drives the Humber farther off, and increaſes the marſh: it is half a mile between it and old town. The old haven-mouth is called Flaſhmire. This place is overagainſt Brough, the Roman town on the Yorkſhire ſhore; but it is rather more eaſtward: ſo that with the tide coming in they ferried over very commodiouſly thither, and even now they are forced to take the tide. *Buck-bean trefoil* grows upon all the bogs hereabouts. The bearing of the end of the Roman way is preciſely north and ſouth, as at Lincoln; ſo that it is a true meridian line from the weſt end of the cathedral. The preſent Wintringham is a dirty poor place, but ſtill a corporation; and the mayor is choſen only out of one ſtreet, next the old town, where was a chapel: the bell of it now hangs in a wooden frame by the pillory, and makes a moſt ridiculous appearance. Here is ſtill a ferry from a ſmall creek kept open

WINTRINGHAM Ro. *town.*
TAB. XVI. 2d Vol.

open by ſome freſhes; it was ill judged of travellers to deſert the old Roman way and ferry, and turn the road to Barton, (where the Humber is much broader and very dangerous) for no other reaſon but becauſe it is ſomewhat nearer and over-againſt Hull: but the ſaving three miles riding does not compenſate for the time or hazard of ſo uncouth a paſſage. I am perſuaded the old name of this ſtation was *Abontrus*, the ſame as the name of the river, whence they have formed the mimic Wintringham. Here is a vaſt jaw-bone or rib of a whale, that has lain time out of mind, like that at St. James's. Wintringham church ſtands on the end of the Lincolnſhire *Alpes.* Well may the Humber take its name from the noiſe it makes: my landlord, who is a ſailor, ſays in a high wind it is incredibly great and terrible, like the craſh and daſhing together of ſhips. The Roman way beyond the Humber at Brough is continued in Yorkſhire; but of its progreſs that way I can ſay nothing at preſent, this being the northern boundary of my expeditions.

From the termination of the Hermen-ſtreet, juſt by the knoll of old Wintringham, and the hedge on the ſide of a common, a leſſer vicinal branch of a Roman road goes directly weſt to Aukborough, paſſing over Whitton brook. All the ground hereabouts terminates at the Humber in longitudinal ridges going north and ſouth, and all ſteep like a cliff to the weſt, plain and level eaſtward. Aukborough I viſited, becauſe I ſuſpected it the *Aquis* of the Romans, in Ravennas, and I was not deceived; for I preſently

AQUIS. deſcried the Roman *caſtrum*.* There are two little *tumuli* upon the end of

TAB. XVII. 2d Vol. the road entering the town. The Roman caſtle is ſquare, three hundred foot each ſide, the entrance north: the weſt ſide is objected to the ſteep cliff hanging over the Trent, which here falls into the Humber; for this caſtle is very conveniently placed in the north-weſt angle of Lincolnſhire, as a watch-tower over all Nottinghamſhire and Yorkſhire, which it ſurveys. Hence you ſee the Ouſe coming from York, and downward the Humber mouth, and all over the iſle of Axholm. Much ſalt-marſh is gained from all theſe rivers, though now and then they reclaim and alter their courſe. Then they diſcover the ſubterraneous trees lodged here at the Deluge in great abundance, along the banks of all the three rivers: the wood is hard and black, and ſinks like a ſtone. Here are likewiſe other plentiful reliques of the Deluge in the ſtones, viz. ſea-ſhells of all ſorts, where a *virtuoſo* might furniſh his cabinet: ſometimes a ſtone is full of one ſort of ſhell, ſometimes of another; ſometimes, of little globules like the ſpawn of fiſhes: I viewed them with great pleaſure. I am told the camp is now called Counteſs Cloſe, and they ſay a counteſs of Warwick lived there; perhaps owned the eſtate;† but there are no marks of building, nor I believe ever were. The *vallum* and ditch are very perfect: before the north entrance is a ſquare plot called the Green, where I ſuppoſe the Roman ſoldiers lay *pro caſtris*: in it is a round work, formed into a labyrinth, which they call Julian's Bower. The church is of good ſtone, has a ſquare tower, but the choir ruinous, excluded by a wooden partition: between it and the way to the marſhes, a good ſpring riſing out of the cliff. I dare ſay no antiquary ever viſited this place ſince the Romans left it; for the people were perfectly ignorant of any matters we could inquire about; and as to finding coins, &c. they would make us no other anſwer than laughing at us: but

* I ſaw a coin found here, braſs, of Claudius; reverſe, a ſoldier with a ſhield throwing the pile.

† The counteſs of Warwick, whoſe maiden name was Wray, gave the manor to Magdalen college, Cambridge.

but I heard ſince, from other good hands, that they have been found here in great numbers.

Becauſe I have frequently found theſe places called *Julian's Bower*, both at Roman towns and others, but eſpecially very common in Lincolnſhire, I conſidered what ſhould be the meaning of them, and ſhall here give my thoughts about it. They are generally upon open green places, by the ſide of roads or rivers, upon meadows and the like near a town: the name often remains, though the place be altered and cultivated; and the lovers of antiquity, eſpecially of the inferior claſs, always ſpeak of them with great pleaſure, and as if there were ſomething extraordinary in the thing, though they cannot tell what: very often they are called *Troy town*. What generally appears at preſent is no more than a circular work, made of banks of earth, in the faſhion of a maze or labyrinth; and the boys to this day divert themſelves with running in it one after another, which leads them by many windings quite through and back again. JULIAN'S BOWER.

Upon a little reflection I concluded that this is the ancient Roman game; and it is admirable that both name and thing ſhould have continued through ſuch a diverſity of people; though now it is well nigh periſhed, ſince the laſt age has diſcouraged the innocent and uſeful ſports of the common people, by an injudicious and unneceſſary zeal for religion, which has drove them into worſe methods of amuſement. I imagine too this was a practice of the ancient Britons, many of which were of Phrygian extract, coming from the borders of Thrace; therefore derived it from the ſame fountain as the Romans: this was upon their *maii campi*; but I ſhall not ſpeak of them here: and the Turks, I apprehend, learnt it hence; for it is their diverſion too. As to the name *bower*, it ſignifies not an arbor, or pleaſant ſhady retirement, in this place; but *borough*, or any work made with ramparts of earth, as camps and the like: and it is my thoughts, many works, which have been taken for camps, were only made for this purpoſe; whereof two I met with in this journey, that at Aſhwel, and Maiden Bower near Dunſtable. The name of *Julian* undoubtedly refers to *Julus* the ſon of Æneas, who firſt brought it into Italy, as is admirably deſcribed by Virgil in his V. Æneid. and kept up by the Romans with great pomp and annual feſtivity: Auguſtus was particularly fond of it, and took it as a compliment to his family. That they call theſe places *Troy town*, proves the ſame. Hear the poet:

Hunc morem hos curſus atque hæc certamina primus
Aſcanius, longam muris cum cingeret Albam
Rettulit, & priſcos docuit celebrare Latinos.
Quo puer ipſe modo, ſecum quo Troia pubes.
Albani docuere ſuos, hinc maxima porro
Accepit Roma & patrium ſervavit honorem:
Trojaque nunc pueri Trojanum dicitur agmen.

This game long ſince, this martial exerciſe
Aſcanius brought, when Alba's walls he rear'd.
Whence the old Latins celebrate the ſame,
As he a lad, with him the Trojan youth.
The Albans taught it theirs: from them great Rome
Learnt it, and to their country's honour call
The game *Troy town*, the boys the *Trojan band*.

I conceive this game was of two ſorts; that performed on foot; that on horſe-back, or in chariots: the intent of both was to exerciſe the youth in

in warlike activity, for it was a ſort of mock fight: that on foot was the *Pyrrhic* dance. Suetonius ſays, *luſus ipſe quem vulgo Pyrrhicum appellant Troja vocatur.* If we carry it up to its firſt original, we muſt affirm it was invented by the *Corybantes, Idei dactyli, Curetes,* whoſe inſtitution, when confirmed among the Romans, was continued by the prieſts called *Salii,* dancing in armour, and claſhing their weapons together with ſome ſort of concert. Likewiſe the real ſoldiers had the ſame feſtival, which they called *armiluſtrium,* celebrated on the 19. Octob. of which Varro gives us an account *de lingua Lat.* Suetonius mentions it in *Tiberio,* c. 72. This, whether performed on foot or horſe-back, by children, prieſts or ſoldiers, was manifeſtly the ſame thing: their geſtures, turnings, returnings, knots and figures, their aſſaults, retreat, and the like, were aptly repreſented by mazes and labyrinths; which very compariſon Virgil uſes.

Ut quondam Cretâ fertur labyrinthus in altâ,
Parjetibus textum cæcis iter, ancipitemque
Mille viis habuiſſe dolum, qua ſigna ſequendi
Falleret indeprenſus & irremeabilis error.

Such was in Crete the labyrinth of yore,
In crooked tracks immur'd, a thouſand ways
Doubtful and dark: whence the return obſcure,
Inextricable, in endleſs mazes loſt.

It is likely theſe works of ours, made in the turf, were caſt up, in order to teach the children the method of it. That on foot is elegantly deſcribed by Claudian *de* VI. *conſul. Honorii,* v. 622.

Armatos hic ſæpe choros, certaque vagandi
Textas lege fugas, inconfuſoſque recurſus,
Et pulchras errorum artes, jucundaque Martis
Cernimus: inſonuit cum verbere ſigna magiſter.
Mutatoſque edunt pariter tot pectora motus,
In latus alliſis clypeis, aut rurſus in altum
Vibratis. grave parma ſonat mucronis acuti
Murmure, & umbonum pulſu modulante reſultans
Ferreus alterno concentus clauditur enſe.

Here have I ſeen the armed rings revolve
In artful flights, in order then advance,
Attack, retire in all the forms of war,
Their eye ſtill on the ſignal of the chief;
Then face about, ringing their brazen ſhields
Againſt their corſlets, or uplifted high
Threaten the ecchoing ſkies; whilſt ſteely blades
Harſh murmur, and the clanging targets ſound
Alternate ſtruck, the martial concert cloſe.

The equeſtrian games of this denomination required more room and *apparatus* for ſpectators: therefore probably they fenced in a larger ſpace of ground, of a circular or oval form, with a *vallum,* to keep the ſpectators at proper diſtance, and upon which they might more commodiouſly behold the ſport. This I ſuppoſe was provided for by thoſe bowers or burroughs mentioned, where there was no ditch behind; for that would be dangerous, if the people crouding one another, as is natural on thoſe occaſions, ſhould thruſt the outermoſt from ſuch an elevation: ſo that they were

a larger ſort of amphitheatres, or circs: and this ſeems expreſly intimated by the great Mantuan in thoſe verſes,

Munera principio ante oculos circoque locantur
In medio ———
Et tuba commiſſos medio canit aggere ludos.

Theſe games on horſeback he thus deſcribes:

Olli diſcurrere pares, atque agmina terni
Diductis ſolvere choris, rurſuſque vocati
Convertere vias, infeſtaqe tela tulere.
Inde alios ineunt curſus alioſque recurſus
Adverſis ſpatiis, alternoſque orbibus orbes
Impediunt, pugnæque cient ſimulachra ſub armis.
Et nunc terga fugâ nudant; nunc ſpicula vertunt
Infenſi, factâ pariter nunc pace feruntur.

They ride by pairs: the martial cavalcade
Triple battalions form, which open firſt
With adverſe front, and ſhow of dreadful fight.
Then new careers they take, wheeling about
In various circles and ſelf-ending orbs,
In all the mazy arts and forms of war;
Now turn their backs, and now afreſh attack:
At length in peaceful order all march off.

It ſeems that our tournaments, ſo much in faſhion till queen Elizabeth's time, are remainders of theſe warlike diverſions; and the triple order, by which they were conducted, may poſſibly be imitated in ſome degree by the common figure in dancing, called the *hedge*, or the *hay*; both which I ſuppoſe are derived from the Saxon *hæg*, perhaps from the Latin *agger*.

We paſſed by the ſpring of old Wintringham and the Marſh at the mouth of the Ankham, which is a vaſt tract of land left by the ſea; and came to Feriby ſluice, a ſtately bridge of three arches, with ſluices for voidance of the water into the ſea, but now broken down and lying in diſmal ruins by the negligence of the undertakers: whence travellers are obliged to paſs the river in a paltry ſhort boat, commanded by a little old deaf fellow with a long beard: into this boat you deſcend, by the ſteep of the river, through a deep mirey clay, full of ſtones and ſtakes; nor is the aſcent on the other ſide any better, both dangerous and difficult. This, with the hideous ruins of the bridge, like the picture of hell gates in Milton, and the terrible roar of the water paſſing through it, fitly repreſented Virgil's deſcription of Charon's ferry: nor would a poet wiſh for a better ſcene to heighten his fancy, were he to paint out the horrors of the confines of hell.

Hinc via Tartarei quæ fert Acherontis ad undas.
Turbidus hic cæno vaſtaque voragine gurges
Æſtuat, atque omnem Cocyto eructat arenam.
Portitor has horrendus aquas & flumina ſervat
Terribili ſquallore Charon, cui plurima mento
Canicies inculta jacet ——— Æn. vi.

Hence the way leads to Fereby forlorn,
Where Ankham's oozy flood with hideous roar
Tears up the ſands and ſluices ruin'd vaults.
A ſqualid Charon the dread ferry plies
In leaky ſcull, whoſe furrow'd cheeks lie deep
With hoary beard inſconc'd———

When

When we had mounted the precipice again from the water, and paid our naul to the inexorable ferryman, we had ſeveral clayey lakes to ride over, unpaſſable in winter. Two roads‡ lead you to the town, a ſorry ragged place, where upon the ſtocks is wrote, *Fear God, honour the King*. The church is ſet reſpecting no points of the compaſs, and juſt under the ſide of a precipice, ſo that you may almoſt leap from it upon the ſteeple: when we climbed the hill, it was a long while before we could find the way to Barton; and ſcarce could the people direct us to it, though but two miles off: at length, after wandering ſome time backward and forward, we hit upon the road, and, as men eſcaped the Stygian pool, with pleaſure ſurveyed Barton, riding all the way through corn-fields, overlooking the Humber and Hull. Barton from hence makes a pretty proſpect, having two churches, ſeveral mills, and the houſes pleaſantly intermixed with trees. This hill is wholly chalk, and anſwered on the oppoſite ſhore by another of the ſame nature. This is at preſent the paſſage acroſs the Humber to Yorkſhire, and we pleaſed ourſelves at this time only with the diſtant view of it, and the neighbouring Hull: we could ſee the flag upon the caſtle.

BARROW. Britiſh *temple*. At Barrow we were ſurpriſed with a caſtle, as the inhabitants call it, upon the ſalt marſh: upon view of the works I wondered not that they ſay it was made by Humber when he invaded Britain, in the time of the Trojan Brutus; for it is wholly diſſonant from any thing I had ſeen before: but after ſufficient *examen* I found it to be a temple of the old Britons, therefore to be referred to another occaſion. A little eaſtward hence we viſited Thornton college, a great abbey founded by William le Gros earl of Albemarle 1139. the gate-houſe is very perfect; a vaſt tower, or caſtle, wherein all methods of Gothic architecture for offence and defence are employed: there is a great ditch before it, acroſs which a bridge with walls on each hand, and arches that ſupport a broad battlement to defend the acceſs: before it two low round towers: this ſtands oblique to the building, like the bridge at the tower-gate, the better to keep off aſſailants by arrows ſhot through many narrow loop-holes: there was a portcullis at the great gate, and behind it another gate of oak: there are no windows in front: over it are three old clumſy ſtatues in as ordinary niches: a woman ſeeming a queen, or the virgin Mary: to the right, a man with a lamb; I ſuppoſe, St. John baptiſt: to the left, a biſhop or abbot with a croſier: the lamb is introduced in ſeveral other places: in the battlements above the gate are the figures of men cut in ſtone, as looking down: on both ſides this tower goes a ſtrong wall embattled, ſupported by internal arches, with towers at proper diſtances: along the ditch within the gate are ſpacious rooms and ſtair-caſes of good ſtone and rib-work arches. Upon taking down an old wall there, they found a man with a candleſtick, table and book, who was ſuppoſed to have been immured. When you enter the ſpacious court, a walk of trees conducts you to the ruins of the church: part of the ſouth-eaſt corner is left between the choir and tranſept, and behind that ſome of the chapter-houſe, which was octagonal: the whole plan of the church is eaſily diſcoverable, and round about it the foundations of a quadrangle, and lodgings, to the ſouth of which now ſtands a dwelling-houſe, which I ſuppoſe was the abbot's lodge: here are great moats and fiſh-ponds, ſubterraneous vaults and paſſages; the whole monaſtery being encompaſſed by a deep ditch and high rampart, to ſecure the religious from robbers, becauſe near the ſea. A mile eaſt of Thornton are the ruins of another great caſtle, called Kelingholme.

TAB. XVIII. 2d Vol.

‡——*Partes ubi ſe via findit in ambas.*

holme. In Goſwel pariſh northward is Burham, a chapel now become a farm-houſe, which belonged to the monaſtery: in the ſame pariſh, near the Humber, is Vere court, which belonged to the ancient family of that name. Good land hereabouts, well wooded: they find Roman coins all about. Two miles weſt of Thornton is a great Roman camp, called Yarborough, which ſurveys the whole hundred denominated from it, and all the ſea-coaſt. Vaſt quantities of Roman coins have been found here: Mr. Howſon, of Kenington hard by, has pecks of them, many of Licinius.|| YARBOROUGH. Ro. *town.*

Hence we journeyed to Caſter, upon another ridge of the downs, running north and ſouth, ſlaunting off eaſtward to the ſea, and ſteep all the way weſtward, reaching from the Humber to the Witham below Lincoln: a vein of ſand again, and alike ſtocked with rabbets, anſwering to that on the other ſide the Ankham at Sandton, but a little more ſouthward. From the hill juſt above Caſter you have an admirable proſpect both eaſt and weſt; this way to the mouth of the Humber, the Spurnhead promontory, the Sunk iſland, and the whole country of Holderneſs in Yorkſhire; that way, all the ſea-coaſt of Lincoln ſtretched out in a long bow, jutting into the ſea, full of creeks and harbours: ſouth and weſt the whole county of Lincoln lies under the eye; but the height of Lincoln minſter particularly pleaſes, which is here ſeen by the edge of the cliff ſouth of Caſter, and preſents a very romantic landſcape.

The town of Caſter is half way down this weſtern ſteep; and in nothing more, that I have ſeen, did the Romans ſhow their fine genius for choice of a ſtation, than this: there is a narrow promontory juts forward to the weſt, being a rock full of ſprings, level at top; and on this did they build their town. CASTER. Ro. *town.* TAB. XIX. 2d Vol. One may eaſily gueſs at the original Roman ſcheme upon which it was founded, and now in the main preſerved: this whole town takes in three ſquares of full 300 feet each, two of which are allotted to the caſtle, the third is an *area* lying to the eaſt before it, between it and the hill, which is ſtill the market-place: the ſtreets are all ſet upon theſe ſquares, and at right angles: at each end are two outlets, going obliquely at the corners to the country round about, two above, two deſcending the hill thus diſtributed: the north-eaſt to the Humber mouth, ſouth-eaſt to Louth, north-weſt to Wintringham, ſouth-weſt to Lincoln. What is the meaning of this place being called *Thongcaſter*,† among ſome others in England, I know not; one in Kent: but it gave occaſion to the ſame fanciful report of its original, as queen Dido's founding Carthage upon as much ground as ſhe could incompaſs with an ox's hide cut into *thongs*; and a perſon in the town told me there was an hiſtory of the building Caſter in *Virgil*, and offered to ſhow it me. I ſhould not have thought this worth mentioning, had not Mr. Camden ſpoke of it, as if he believed it to be true: but there can be no doubt that this caſtle was built long before Hengiſt's time; for I ſaw enough of the old Roman wall to evince its founders: one great piece ſtands on the verge of the church-yard; another by a houſe: there are more behind the ſchool-houſe in the paſtures, and I have met with many men that have dug at its foundations in ſeveral other places: it is built of white rag-ſtone laid ſometimes ſideways, ſometimes flat, in mortar exceedingly hard, full of pebbles and ſand; nor is it mixed to any

D d fineneſs:

|| June 7. 1732, Mr. John Aſh ſhowed me ſome Roman coins found at Ludford by Market Raiſin, where he ſays they find very many: it is fourteen miles from Lincoln, and probably a Roman ſtation upon the Foſsway going toward the ſea: the coins were of Conſtantius Cl. Gothicus, &c.

† In Bede it is called *Tunnaceaſter*, from Tunna the owner, a Saxon, IIII. 22.

fineneſs: ſo that I conjecture it was the method of the Romans to pour the mortar on liquid, as ſoon as the lime was ſlaked: thus the heat and moiſture, ſtruggling together, created a moſt ſtrict union or attraction between the lime and ſtone, the motion favouring their approximation; and the lime, no doubt, being made of the ſame ſtone, promoted a more intimate union between the cement and the hard materials by ſimilitude of parts. I ſuppoſe this narrow tongue of land was thus encompaſſed with a wall quite to the market-place, objecting only its end to the plain before the hill, the reſt ſtanding upon the ſtoney precipice. From under the caſtle-walls almoſt quite round riſe many quick ſprings; but Syfer ſpring is moſt famous, having now four fluxes of water from between the joints of great ſtones laid flat like a wall; and joined together with lead, probably firſt by the Romans, for it is under their wall; ſhaded over with trees very pleaſantly: this is the morning and evening rendezvous of the ſervant-maids, where conſequently intelligence is given of all domeſtic news: they ſay, within memory it ran much quicker, ſo that the water projected three or four foot from the wall; others ſay, that originally it ran in one ſtream like the ſheet of a caſcade. Syfer ſpring, no doubt, is the Saxon *ſyfer*, pure, clean, as the ſtream here deſerves to be called. There is a place by the fold, ſouth-weſt of the church, ſtill called Caſtle-hill, where many bodies have been dug up. I am inclinable to think the meaning of *Thong-caſtle* to be fetched from *Thane Degen*, Saxonicè, *miles*, *præfectus*, analogous to the Latin *comes*.* Here it is likely our Saxon anceſtors placed a garriſon of troops to ſecure this country, as they conquered from the Roman Britons. In the church is a monumental *effigies*, in ſtone, of a knight of the name of Hundon; another, of a lady; another, of a knight of St. John of Jeruſalem, croſs-legged.

TAB. XX. 2d Vol.

In Snarford church ſome fine monuments, in alabaſter, of the family of St. Paul's. Return we now to Lindum.

Sol medium cœli conſcenderat igneus orbem
Cum muros arcemque procul & rara domorum
Tecta vides, modo quæ Romana potentia cœlo
Æquavit——— VIRG. Æ. viii.

A mile north upon the Foſs is a *tumulus* of hard ſtone, called the Caſtle.

From hence I determined to proceed to London all the way on the Roman road, which perhaps has not been ſo ſcrupulouſly travelled upon for this thouſand years: the intent, which I executed, was to perform the whole ſixth journey in Antoninus his Itinerary; of which I ſhall give as complete an account as can be expected, conſidering how totally moſt of the ſtations here are eraſed, and that I was reſolved ſo far to imitate an ancient traveller, as to dine and lie at a Roman town all the way if poſſible, and ſometimes in danger of faring as meanly as a Roman ſoldier: nor could I always readily ſay,

Longum iter hic nobis minuit mutatio crebra,
Manſio ſub noctem claudit ubique diem.

Add to this, that the whole was new to me; that I had almoſt every place to find out; that I was alone, and had no other guide than what Mr. Gale has pointed out to us, who is the firſt that hit upon the true notion of this road: and I doubt not but the reader's candour will overlook the errors or imperfections of this ſimple narration, of what I could obſerve myſelf, and

* The *Thane* was a *count*, or miniſter of the king. Tong caſtle, in Shropſhire, upon the head of the Severn.

and fiſh out from the uncouth relations of the country people, who, for one half of the way, had never heard of enquiries of this ſort ſince any memory, and were too apt to be moroſe upon that occaſion, thinking I had ſome deſign upon their farms in my inquiſitiveneſs.

This journey proceeds from Lincoln upon the great Foſs road, as it tends to the Bath quite through Nottinghamſhire and Leiceſterſhire (but moſt terribly defaced) till it meets with and croſſes (having gone ſixty miles) the great Watling-ſtreet coming from Cheſter, and going to Dover, at High-croſs in Warwickſhire: hence to London, about ninety miles more, I went upon this Watling-ſtreet, which completes that journey of the Itinerary. *Foſs road.*

I apprehend the *Foſs* is the name tranſmitted through the Britiſh, which comes from *digging*, as being an artificial road; whence they are often called *dikes*, a word of contrary ſignifications, as the Latin *altus*.§ Deſcending ſouthwards, where the Foſs parts with the Hermen-ſtreet below Lincoln, by the abbey without the moſt ſouthern gate, and paſſing over the river Witham by Bracebridge, before it comes to Lincoln; I ſoon perceived myſelf upon the Foſs road, by its ſtrait ridge carried over the barren moory ground, by a mill near Stickham. Hard by lies a ſtone croſs of good height, of one piece, vulgarly called Robin Hood's Whetſtone upon the Foſs, and is called ſometimes the three-mile ſtone. The elevation of the road is ſtill preſerved, the common road going round about: it is much overgrown with goſs, and the moor but thinly ſo; its ſtrait length eaſily diſtinguiſhable for that reaſon: it butts a good deal to the eaſt of Lincoln: Between Bracebridge and its union with the Hermen way, ſome pavement is left of flag-ſtone ſet edgewiſe: the road beyond the moor goes through the incloſures of Hikeham and Thorp, then enters Morton lane, very pleaſantly ſet on both ſides with woods full of game.† And ſo journeying to the ſpace of about twelve Roman miles, I found Collingham on my right hand: there is a high barrow or *tumulus* called Potters hill, where they ſay was a Roman pottery: it ſtands upon an eminence commanding a proſpect both ways upon the road. Half a mile farther is Brough, the undoubted *Crocolana* of the Romans: it is three miles North of Newark. Great plenty of wild Saffron grows hereabouts; whence I once thought the name came, ſignifying the ſaffron field, from the Celtic word, a field or incloſure *(lhan.)* In the later times of the empire, when they ſhortened words, it was called *Colana*; and ſome critic reſtoring *Croco* to it, doubled the ſecond ſyllable; whence it is found in Antoninus his Itinerary, *Crococolanum*: but I judge Mr. Baxter's derivation of it is right, *ericetum pulchrum*: the ground is very woody and pleaſant, and full of goſs or heath, in Welſh *grûg*. From *Colana*, Collinghams, two miles off, probably had their name,* ſpringing up from its ruins, as well as Newark, the Saxons approaching nearer the water ſide; the Trent and the Foſs road being neglected, which ſupported the Roman town by travellers chiefly. Collinghams ſtand upon a mere or rivulet, abounding with ſprings called the Fleet, running into the Trent. The lands at Collingham belong to Peterborough church; probably the gift of ſome king:|| they have a report, that one arch of South Collingham church

CROCOLANA.
TAB. XXI. 2d Vol.

§ Near Stanford, in old writings, the Hermen ſtreet is ſometimes called the Foſs.

† Vide Ogilby's Survey, p. 207.

* Godfrid abbot of Peterborough built a new roof and chapel at Colingham, which coſt him 57l. 15s. 1d. ſays Walter Whittleſey, p. 162. this was about 1316. July 10, 1729, the reverend Mr. Welby of Scaleford gave me a coin or two, Roman, found near the Foſs at Crocolana; one remarkably corroded, ſeemingly of Corinthian braſs.

|| Turketil Hoche gave it, ſays Hugo Candidus.

I ſaw two Roman coins found at Crocolana, 28. Apr. 1728. There is a long old wall.

church came from Brough, which is probably true of the whole: they ſay Collingham was a market-town before Newark; and that Brough was a famous place in time of the Danes, who deſtroyed it in Edmund Ironſide's days. Danethorp is hard by, the ſeat lately of lady Grey.

At Brough no Roman token viſible, but the remarkable ſtraitneſs of all the roads and by-lanes thereabouts: the city has been moſt perfectly levelled by the plough, ſo that the mark of ridge and furrow remains in the very road: the hedge-rows were planted ſince. Were it not for many diſtinguiſhing tokens, one may be apt to conclude as Florus did, *laborat annalium fides ut Veios fuiſſe credamus.* They ſay here was a church upon a place called chapel-yard, and a font was once taken up there. The old landlady at the little ale-houſe, which is the only houſe there, till Thomas Cope's and another were lately built, ſays, that where her fire-place is, the croſs once ſtood; and that the whole is fairy ground, and very lucky to live on. There have been many Roman coins dug up here, and all the way between it and Newark:* I bought a large braſs *Fauſtina junior*, lately found in the corn-field over-againſt the ale-houſe: in digging too they find great foundations, for half a mile together, on each ſide the road, with much ruſty iron, iron ore and iron cinders; ſo that it is probable here was an eminent Roman forge. Acroſs the road was a vaſt foundation of a wall, and part ſtill remains: out of one hole they ſhowed me, has been dug up ten or fifteen load of ſtone; ſo that it ſhould ſeem to have been a gate: the ſtones at the foundation are obſerved to be placed edgewiſe, and very large ones, but not of a good ſort: this was the method the Romans juſtly thought moſt convenient, in this ſpringy ſoil; for the ſprings riſe here, all about, within two foot of the ſurface. They told me ſome very large copper Roman coins have been found here, and ſilver too, and many pots, urns, bricks, &c. they call the money Brough pennies. The earl of Stanford is lord of the manor, and all is copy-hold, probably originally in the crown. The country people have a notion that the Foſs road is the oldeſt in England, and that it was made by William the Conqueror. This is all that I could learn of this city, which I thought no contemptible gleaning from the ſhipwreck of time; for

Jam ſeges eſt ubi Troja fuit——

is true of all the ſtations of this whole journey, more or leſs; and I was glad when any part of the harveſt might be applied to the gathering of antiquities. From hence the road goes extremely ſtrait to Newark between hedge-rows, having the ſteeple before us as a viſto: but, much to their diſgrace, it is in very ill repair; nay, in ſome places they dig the very ſtone and gravel out of it to mend their ſtreets.

NEWARK. Newark was certainly raiſed from the neighbouring Roman cities, and has been walled about with their remains: the northern and eaſtern gate, ſtill left, are compoſed of ſtones ſeemingly of a Roman cut; and not improbably the Romans themſelves had a town here; for many antiquities are found round about it,† eſpecially by the Foſs ſide, which runs quite through the town. My friend the reverend Mr. Warburton, of this place, gave me a coin

* April 28, 1728, I ſaw at Newark two Roman coins, lately found at Brough: they ſay there is a long old wall there.

† Mr. Twells of Newark ſent me four Roman coins dug up in the fields by Newark; a Magnentius, pretty fair; reverſe, P. Antoninus Pius; two large Trajans, but defaced.

I gueſs Newark was built in the later Roman times, for its commodiouſneſs upon the Trent, and exhauſted the neighbouring Brough: both being deſtroyed by the plundering Danes, perhaps were repaired in after-ages, and called Newark.

My

coin or two dug up here; and likewiſe this further information, that lately a gentleman (Mr. Holden) digging to plant ſome trees by the Foſs road ſide, diſcovered four urns lying in a ſtrait line, and at equal diſtances: they were ſoon broke in pieces by the workmen, imagining to find treaſure therein: in one there was only a rude piece of braſs, about the bulk of a ſmall walnut, half melted down, with a bit of bone and ſome of the aſhes ſticking in the ſurface thereof, amidſt the other burnt bones and aſhes: he conjectured that it was a *fibula* belonging to the habit of the dead: there were ſquare earthen beads in others, which ſeem to be Britiſh: in another was a ſmall braſs *lar* about an inch and half long, but much conſumed by ruſt: he told me likewiſe a pot of Roman money was found at Carlton-ſcrope near them. There are two fine ſtone croſſes at Newark: the market-place is a ſpacious ſquare: the church is very large and handſome, with a very high ſteeple.†

From Newark the Foſs paſſes by Queen's Sconce, one of the great forts erected in the civil wars, and ſo along the Trent ſide by Stoke, famous for a battle, and an inn called the Red inn. We arrived, at about ſix miles diſtance ſouth of Newark, to the ſtation of the Romans called *Ad pontem.* AD PONTEM. East Bridgford lies near a mile to the right upon the river Trent: doubtleſs TAB. XC. there was the bridge over the river, which created the denomination, in the Roman times, as being the paſſage from the eaſtern parts to thoſe beyond the Trent: and as to this particular ſtation upon the road, perhaps a bridge was the ſign of the inn, that travellers might know where to turn out for that purpoſe, for I cannot ſuppoſe here was a bridge at the road. At Bridgford they told us there were formerly great buildings and cellars on the right as you deſcend to the Trent, and a quay upon the river for veſſels to unlade at.* The Roman ſtation upon the Foſs I found to be called Boroughfield, weſt of the road: here a ſpring ariſes under the hedge, called Oldwork ſpring, very quick, running over a fine gravel; the only one hereabouts that falls eaſtward, not directly into the neighbouring Trent, towards Newton. Hereabouts I ſaw the Roman foundations of walls, and floors of houſes, compoſed after the manner before ſpoken, of ſtones ſet edgewiſe in clay, and liquid mortar run upon them: there are likewiſe ſhort oaken poſts or piles at proper intervals, ſome whereof I pulled up with my own hands. Dr. Batteley tells us of oak very firm, found at Reculver, under the Roman ciſterns: the earth all around looks very black: they told us that frequently the ſtones were laid upon a bed of peaſe-ſtraw and ruſh-rope or twiſted hay, which remained very perfect. Houſes ſtood all along upon the Foſs, whoſe foundations have been dug up, and carried to the neighbouring villages. They told us too of a moſt famous pavement near the Foſs way: cloſe by, in a paſture, Caſtle-hill cloſe, has been a great building, which they ſay was carried all to Newark. John Green

 of

My couſin, Edmund Dickenſon eſq. gave me a large braſs Verus found in Newark fields, 1729, obliterated; an Hadrian found there.

Oct. 7. 1731, I ſatisfied myſelf that this was the long-ſought-for epiſcopal ſee called *Sidnaceſter.*

I ſaw a gold Gratian, reverſe, VICTORIA AUG. G. found at Thoroton; in my brother Collins's poſſeſſion. The rev. Mr. Guy, of Long Benington, ſays they find Roman coins in the fields thereabouts.

† Newark caſtle built by Alexander biſhop of Lincoln.

* April 17, 1730, I heard, in the neighbourhood, of Roman pavements dug up there, and coins. Burton, in his *Leiceſterſhire*, ſpeaks of antiquities found here.

Upon the Foſs-way hereabouts was found a large and fine medallion of Corinthian braſs incloſed with wax: among other coins, the head of the emperor M. ANTONINUS AUG. TRP. XXVII. reverſe, the head of his ſon COMMODUS CÆS. GERM. ANTONINI AUG. GERM FIL. it is of that kind of medals called *contorniati.* I think it was found in an urn, with a coin or two more.

of Bridgeford, aged 80, told me that he has taken up large foundations there, much ancient coin, and ſmall earthen pipes for water: his father, aged near 100, took up many pipes fourſcore yards off the caſtle, and much fine free-ſtone: ſome well cut and carved: there have been found many urns, pots, and Roman bricks; but the people preſerved none of them; and ſome that had coins would by no means let us ſee them, for fear we were come from the lord of the manor. About a mile farther is a *tumulus* upon an eminence of the road beyond Bingham lane, a fine proſpect to Belvoir caſtle, Nottingham, the Trent, &c. whence I took a ſmall ſketch of the road we had paſſed, regretting the oblivion of ſo many famous antiquities.

In my journey forwards, upon the declenſion of a ſtiff clayey hill, near the lodge upon the wolds, an inn under a great wood. The pavement upon the road is very manifeſt, of great blue flag-ſtones laid edgewiſe very carefully: the quarries whence they took them are by the ſide of the hill: this pavement is a hundred foot broad, or more; but all the way thence it has been intirely paved with red flints, ſeemingly brought from the ſea-coaſts: theſe are laid, with the ſmootheſt face upwards, upon a bed of gravel over the clayey marl, which reaches beyond Margidunum; that we may well ſay,

O quantæ pariter manus laborant!
Hi cædunt nemus, exuuntque montes.
Hi ferro ſcopulos trabeſque cædunt, &c. STAT. SYLV. iv.

This pavement is very broad, and viſible where not covered with dirt, and eſpecially in the frequent breaches thereof. They preſerve a report ſtill, that it was thus paved all the way from Newark to Leiceſter, and that the Foſs way went through Leiceſter ſhambles: the yard of the lodge in the wold is paved with theſe ſame ſtones plundered from the road. June 15, 1728, Mr. L. Hurſt, of Grantham, told me he ſaw at Mr. Gaſcoign's, a goldſmith in Newark, a large gold ring weighing 42 s. lately brought him by a countryman, which he found upon the Foſs-way. There was a ſeal upon the gold; a fox (he thought) engraved under a tree. Afterward I bought the ſeal: it is a wolf under a tree. Perhaps Norman. AD PONTEM.

MARGIDVNVM. TAB. XCI. Willughby brook is the next water. When arrived over-againſt Willughby on the wold on the right, Upper and Nether Broughton on the left, you find a *tumulus* on Willughby ſide of the road, famous among the country people: it is called Croſs hill: upon this they have an anniverſary feſtival: the road parts the two lordſhips; but the name of Broughton ſet me to work to find the Roman town, among the people getting in harveſt. After ſome time I perceived I was upon the ſpot, being a field called Henings, by which I ſuppoſe is meant the ancient meadows: this is upon the brow of the hill overlooking Willughby brook, riſing in Dalby lordſhip, and playing in pretty meanders along a valley between corn-fields, with a moderate water unleſs raiſed by rains. Here they ſaid had been an old city, called Long Billington: it is often called the Black field in common diſcourſe, from the colour and exceſſive richneſs of the ſoil, ſo that they never lay any manure upon it. Here is a place called Thieves, and on the other ſide of the valley a place called Wells, near where now a barn ſtands: and all this length they ſay the city reached, and that there was a church on the top of Wells; but the city was moſtly on Willughby ſide; for the land on the other ſide in Broughton lordſhip is poor, whilſt this is luxuriant to the laſt degree; ſo that a farmer once happening to ſet his ſheep-fold here,

it

it rotted the corn upon the ſpot; and often he has been forced to mow the blade before it ſpindled (in their way of talking.) The ſoil is perfectly black, though all the circumjacent land be red, eſpecially north of the valley upon the edge of the hill, and where moſt antiquities are found; which certainly was the true place, whence the Roman name, ſignifying a marly hill. Richard Cooper, aged 72, has found many braſs and ſilver coins here: there have been ſome of gold. They have a notion of great riches being under ground, and a vulgar report that one balk, or mere, (i. e. a diviſion between the ploughed fields) has as much money under it, as would purchaſe the whole lordſhip: but people have been frighted from digging it by ſpirits; and ſeveral pleaſant ſtories are told thereupon. They have likewiſe a tradition that the city was deſtroyed by *thieves*, perhaps from the place ſo called. Many Moſaic pavements have been dug up: my landlord Gee of Willughby ſays, he has upon ploughing met with ſuch for five yards together, as likewiſe coins, pot-hooks, fire-ſhovels and the like utenſils, and many large braſs coins, which they took for weights, ounces and half-ounces, but upon trial found them ſomewhat leſs. Broad ſtones and foundations are frequent upon the ſide of the Foſs: ſeveral found at Wells. The ground naturally is ſo ſtiff a marl, that at Willughby town they pave their yards with ſtones, fetched from the Foſs way even to the ſlope of their pits, for the cattle to drink at. At Over and Nether Broughton, and Willughby too, the coins are ſo frequent, that you hear of them all the country round. There is a fine proſpect from Wells hill every way, whence I drew a little view of the place. In Willughby town is a handſome TAB. XI. croſs of one ſtone, five yards long: in the time of the reforming rebellion the ſoldiers had tied ropes about it to pull it down; but the vicar perſuaded them to commute for ſome ſtrong beer, having made an harangue to ſhow the innocence thereof. Richard Cooper likewiſe told me of a pot of Roman money found at Wilford near Nottingham.

So much for Margidunum, of which we may ſay,

Nunc paſſim vix relliquias vix nomina ſervans.

In paſſing forwards towards Leiceſter, between here and the river Wrek, I found the Foſs road began to be very obſcure, not only where it has been ploughed up in ſome places, but where it goes over a graſſy common: the reaſon is, travellers have quite worn it away, becauſe of the badneſs of the roads; and the negligence of the people ſo far from repairing it, that they take away the materials. Moreover, you are oft in danger of loſing it through the many interſections of croſs roads; and ſometimes it is incloſed with paſtures, or paſſes under the ſides of a wood: therefore upon every hill-top I made an obſervation of ſome remarkable object on the oppoſite high ground, which continued the right line; ſo that by going ſtrait forwards I never failed of meeting it again. I obſerved too, that at ſuch a time of the day exactly, the ſun was perpendicular to the road; for it continues the ſame bearing throughout: this I tried by the compaſs ſoon after I left Lincoln, and when I came to High-croſs, where it croſſes the Watling-ſtreet, and at intermediate places; finding it always butted upon the ſame degree, to ſurpriſing exactneſs. At Abketilby in the vale of Belvoir, and thereabouts, in the quarries is a vein of rag-ſtone wholly made of ſhells, covered with a thin vein of good hewing ſtone: this is in one corner of that great vale, under the Lincolnſhire *Alpes*.

At Coſſington (juſt before I came to the river Wrek, parting the counties) is a vaſt barrow, 350 foot long, 120 broad, 40 high or near it: it is very handſomely worked up on the ſides, and very ſteep: it ſeems to have loſt

SHIPLEY-HILL. Br. *barrow.*

loſt ſome of its length at both ends, eſpecially the northern, a torrent running cloſe by: it ſtands exactly north and ſouth, upon the very edge of the ings; and in wet times it muſt be almoſt incompaſſed with water: they call it Shipley hill, and ſay a great captain called Shipley was buried there. I doubt not but this is of great antiquity, and Celtic, and that the intent of it is rightly preſerved by the country people; but as to the name of him I can ſay nothing. On the top are ſeveral oblong double trenches cut in the turf, where the lads and laſſes of the adjacent villages meet upon Eaſter-Monday yearly, to be merry with cakes and ale. I obſerved upon the Foſs, all along, that in almoſt every pariſh were ſuch like tables, for the ſame purpoſe; and ſuch a one I formerly found at Rowldrich ſtones in Oxfordſhire. Near this place, at Radcliff, ſo called from the road, it ſeems that the Foſs road paſſes over this brook, and filling up its cavity, made it neceſſary to cut a new channel, that the road might run ſtrait, and like the Roman *terminus* give place to nothing. Having paſſed the river, it proceeds over the meadows: juſt beyond them is a large round *tumulus*, which I ſuppoſe Roman: then the road goes ſtrait through Thumarton, and ends full upon the eaſt gate of Leiceſter. But before we ſpeak of this ſtation, we muſt with the Itinerary make an excurſion to take in *Vernometum*.

VERNOMETUM. TAB. XXII 2d Vol.

There ſeems to be no Roman way between *Ratæ* and *Vernometum*;† but coming from *Margidunum*, you turn out of the road by Siſon over-againſt Radcliffe before mentioned. This place is Borough, or Erdborough, i. e. the earthy camp, in Gartre hundred eaſt of Leiceſter. It is a very great Roman camp upon a very high hill, the north-weſt tip of a ridge of hills, and higher than any other part of it, of a moſt delightful and extenſive proſpect, reaching as far as Lincoln one way: the fortification takes in the whole ſummit of the hill; the high rampire is partly compoſed of vaſt looſe ſtones piled up and covered with turf: it is of an irregular figure, humouring the form of the ground, nearly a ſquare, and conformed to the quarters of the heavens: its length lies eaſt and weſt, the narroweſt end eaſtward: it is about 800 foot long, and for the moſt part there is a ditch beſides the rampire, to render the aſcent ſtill more difficult to aſſailants: the entrance is ſouth-weſt at a corner from a narrow ridge: here two rampires advance inwards, like the ſides of a gate, for greater ſtrength: within is a riſing hill about the middle, and they ſay that vaults have been found thereabouts. Antiquarians talk of a temple, which poſſibly may have been there, and in the time of the Britons: thus the old *Fanum* of Apollo at Delphos was in a concavity on the top of a hill. The name of *Vernometum* ſignifies a ſacred plain, as they tell us from authority. It contains about ſixteen acres: ſeveral ſprings riſe from under the hill on all ſides, and I obſerved the rock thereof is compoſed intirely of ſea-ſhells: they frequently carry away the ſtones that form the rampires, to mend the roads with. The town itſelf is now but a ſmall village. There is another Roman caſtle ſouthward near Tilton, but not ſo big as Borough hill: a petrifying ſpring near it, and a Roman road, as thought, called Long Hedges. I am not without ſuſpicion that the true name is *Verometum*, and muſt be ſought for ſomewhere near a river.

RATÆ Coritanorum. TAB. XCII

Leiceſter is the *Ratæ Coritanorum* of the Romans. The trace of the Roman wall quite round is diſcoverable without difficulty, eſpecially in the gardens about Senvy gate: there was a ditch on the outſide, very viſible in the

† At this camp of *Vernometum*, as in divers others, the two *brachia* advancing inwards of the gate, verge a little to the left: the deſign of it, as I apprehend, is to expoſe ſo much the more the right ſide of an enemy entering, who have their ſhields on their left.

the gardens thereabouts: it is 2500 Roman feet long, and as much broad towards the ſouth-eaſt, 2000 Roman feet broad to the north-weſt: this was repaired by Edelfleda, a noble Saxon lady, anno 914. but the ſtories in Mr. Camden, of the piles it ſtood on, and the indiſſoluble tenacity of the mortar, ſeem meant of the Roman work. The ſtreets run in the manner we obſerved of *Camboritum*, the length of the city being from north-weſt to ſouth-eaſt. There is a Roman muſive pavement in a cellar, in part remaining, of a perſon ſtanding by a deer, Cupid drawing his bow, delineated in differently-coloured ſmall ſtones as uſual.‖ The old work called Jewry wall is compoſed of rag-ſtone and Roman brick: ſeveral fragments and TAB. LV. foundations are in all the houſes hereabouts of this building, whatever it were, as well as in the adjacent church, which ſeems to be built in the TAB. XXIII. 2d Vol. very *area* of it, and out of its ruins. Not far off is a place called Holy Bones, where abundance of bones of oxen have been dug up, the *exuvia* of their ſacrifices: this is however a moſt noble piece of Roman antiquity, and I lament it ſhould be ſo much abuſed. Many Roman coins are found at Leiceſter: at the entrance into White Friers a pot full dug up about five years ago, and many great foundations. At St. Mary de Pree's abbey they dug up a body, about three years ago, which they ſuppoſed to be cardinal Wolſey's: in this abbey is nought worth ſeeing, but a pleaſant terrace-walk, ſupported by an embattled wall, with lunettes hanging over the river and ſhadowed with trees. The little remains of the old building are new modelled by later hands, and ſcarce to be diſtinguiſhed: it was made a dwelling-houſe ſince the Diſſolution; and that is now ſpoiled of floors, roof, and windows; and the naked walls are left to daily ruin and pillage: the ſpot of the abbey is turned into a garden: they ſhow us a place in it, where has been much ſearch for the famous cardinal's body; but it did not ſeem to me a likely place. The church, though wholly eraſed, did not probably come out ſo far toward the river: indeed there is thorough work made of all the religious houſes at Leiceſter, and ſcarce one ſtone left in its original ſite. St. Margaret's church was a biſhop's ſee in the time of the Saxon kings. Within the caſtle is a collegiate hoſpital, founded by Henry earl of Lancaſter, who with his ſon Henry duke of Lancaſter lie buried in the chapel: the church was very fine, demoliſhed in the Suppreſſion. Here, ſay ſome, was buried Richard III. this caſtle was built by Simon de Montfort. There is a very pretty arch reaching acroſs the river, called Bowbridge, at Black Friers, under which they have a notion that king Richard III. was buried; which ſeems to allude to the Britiſh romance that tells of king Lear being buried here. Half a mile ſouthward from Leiceſter, upon the edge of the meadows is a long ditch called Rawdikes: upon view of the place RAWDIKES I found it to be a Britiſh *curſus*. *a Br. curſus.* King Charles I. when beſieging Leiceſter, lay at the vicarage-houſe at Elſton; and during the ſtorm of the town, when TAB. his men took and pillaged it, he ſtood, as they report, upon the banks of XXIV. this Rawdikes. About February 1721-2. a teſſelated pavement was found XXV. on the other ſide the river, about Wanlip, with coins of Conſtantine, broken XXVI. urns, a human ſcull, &c. a foundation by it, doubtleſs of the houſe that XXVII. covered it. 2d Vol.

Soon after you go from Leiceſter, taking the Foſs at Bronſtongate, you come to ſome incloſures and troubleſome gates acroſs the road: here they have fenced it out into a narrow ſcantling, ſcarce the breadth of a coach, to the ſhame as well as the detriment of the country, ſuffering ſo ſcandalous

‖ A Roman pavement found, 1721, at Medburn cum Holt, near Harborough, Leiceſterſhire.

an incroachment. I travelled by Narborough on the weſt ſide of the river, and a very wet journey under foot for one that was reſolved to keep upon the road: ſometimes I rode half a mile up to the horſe's belly in water upon the Roman pavement. The river Soar running near its eaſt ſide, it is carried over many bogs, quags, and ſprings, for miles together, with a viſible pavement of great round coggles by Sharnford, ſo called from the cauſeway: approaching High-croſs it enters incloſures again, and is croſſed by ſome more lakes ſcarce paſſable. Juſt upon the edge of Leiceſterſhire and Warwickſhire, at High-croſs, I met the Watling-ſtreet, my future conductor.

BENONIS. TAB. XCIII. Benonis ſtands in the interſection of the two great Roman roads that traverſe the kingdom obliquely, and ſeems to be the centre of England, and higheſt ground; for from hence rivers run every way. The Foſs went acroſs the back-ſide of the inn, and ſo towards Bath. The ground hereabouts, the ſite of the ancient city, is very rich; and many antiquities, ſtones, Roman bricks, &c. have been dug up: Roman coins were found when they ploughed the field weſt of the croſs.† Much *ebulus* grows here, ſought for in cure of dropſies. Claybroke lane has a bit of an old quickſet hedge left acroſs it, betokening one ſide of the Foſs; the bearing of the Foſs here is exactly north-eaſt and ſouth-weſt, as upon the moor on this ſide Lincoln. In the garden before the inn was a *tumulus* lately taken away: under it they found the body of a man upon the plain ſurface, as likewiſe under ſeveral others hereabouts upon the Watling-ſtreet. Foundations of houſes have been frequently dug up along the ſtreet here, all the way to Cleyceſter. Here is a croſs of handſome deſign, but of a mouldering ſtone, through the villainy of the architect, one Dunkley, built at the charge of the late earl of Denbigh, and the gentlemen in the neighbourhood: it conſiſts of four Doric columns regarding the four roads, with a gilded globe and croſs a-top upon a ſun-dial: on two ſides, between the four Tuſcan pillars, that compoſe a ſort of pedeſtal, are theſe inſcriptions.

Vicinarum provinciarum Vervicenſis
Scilicet & Leiceſtrenſis ornamenta
Proceres patriciique auſpiciis
Illuſtriſſimi Baſilii comitis de
Denbigh hanc columnam ſtatuendam
curaverunt in gratam pariter
& perpetuam memoriam Jani tandem
a ſereniſſima Anna clauſi.

A. D. MDCCXII.

Si veterum Romanorum veſtigia
quæras, hic cernas viator. Hic enim
celeberrimæ illorum viæ militares
ſeſe mutuò ſecantes ad extremos uſque
Britanniæ limites procurrunt, hic
ſtativa ſua habuerunt Vennones & ad
primum abhinc lapidem caſtra ſua
ad ſtratam & ad foſſam tumulum
Claudius quidam cohortis præfectus
habuiſſe videtur.

Cloudbury-hill,

† Mr. Lee of Leiceſter informs me of a Roman urn, in his poſſeſſion, found at High-croſs: digging for a vault in the church, for the late lord Denbigh, they found a dozen of them covered with Roman bricks.

Cloudbury-hill, two thorn-buſhes upon a *tumulus* on the Foſs, ſuppoſed the ſepulchre of one Claudius. The city probably was of a ſquare form, humouring the croſſing of the roads, and had conſequently four ſtreets and four quarters. Many foundations are dug up along all the roads. It commands a charming proſpect to *Ratæ*, *Vernometum*, Coventry, &c. and quite round. You go through a gate by the croſs to regain the Foſs: at the length of a paſture it meets the true old road.

Being now got upon the Watling-ſtreet, I made this remark of it, that it is the direct road to Rome: for take a ruler, and lay it in a map of Europe from Cheſter through London and Dover, and it makes a ſtrait line with Rome: ſo the great founders had this ſatisfaction when they travelled upon it, that they were ever going upon the line that led to the imperial Capitol. Our antiquarians are much at a loſs, after torturing of words and languages, to find out the reaſon of the name of this ſtreet, which is ſo notorious, that many other by-roads of the Romans, in different parts of the kingdom, have taken the ſame, and it became almoſt the common appellative of ſuch roads. My judgment of it is this: it is natural to denominate great roads from the places they tend to, as the Icening-ſtreet from the Iceni: the Akeman-ſtreet is ſaid to come from Akemanceſter: in Wiltſhire, and other places, the way to Exeter they call the Exeter road, though a hundred mile off: ſo the London road is every where inquired for as the moſt remarkable place: thus *Watling-ſtreet*, tending directly to Ireland, no doubt was called the Iriſh road, that is the *Gathelian* road, *Gathelin-ſtreet*; whence our preſent word *Wales* from *Gauls*, *warden* from *guardian*, &c. *Scoti qui & Gaidelii* ſays *ogygia extera*. Whether there be any thing in the ſtory of Gathelus, as founder of the Iriſh, I do not concern myſelf at preſent; but their language is called *Gaothela*; ſo Mr. Camden ſays the true genuine Scots own not that name, but call themſelves *gaoithel*, *gaiothlac*, as coming from Ireland; and that they glory in this name: and there is no diſpute but this is the ancient appellative of the Iriſh,† which the learned Mr. Edward Lluyd has turned into *Gwydhelians*: and this name, which has ſuperſeded that which the Romans gave it, (whatever it was) ſeems to ſhow there was ſuch a road in the ancient times of the Britons, as the track of the trade between Ireland and the continent; yet it muſt be owned nought but Roman hands reduced it to the preſent form.

WATLING-STREET. TAB. LVI.

Hence-forward we turn our courſe upon the Gathelin-ſtreet directly for London along with the Itinerary. The road is now altogether between hedge-rows, very clayey and bad, full of lakes and mires, through the intolerable negligence of the inhabitants: here and there they have ſtupidly mended it, by making a ditch in the middle of the road to raiſe a bank of earth; for which they ought rather to be puniſhed than commended.

I turned out of the road to the weſt, through ſome incloſures, to ſee Ceſter-over, induced by the name. I found a houſe in a little ſquare deeply intrenched upon the ſide of a hill, but the earth rather thrown outward than inward as a *vallum*, and the level within much lower than the field around it. I perceived it was a religious houſe; ſome part of the building left; and without the ditch a fine chapel, built of brick with good ſtone coins and mullioned windows, converted into a barn: and a-croſs a valley hard by I ſaw dams, or ſtanks, for fiſh-ponds. The people within could give me no manner of intelligence, having but lately come thither. I fancied it to have been a nunnery, and that it was called *Siſter-over*, to diſtinguiſh it from other neighbouring towns; as *Church-over*, *Browns-over*, *&c.* but

afterwards

† *Cinel ſquit, natio Guidelia*, the Iriſh nation: ſo they now call themſelves.

afterwards I learnt from other hands that there is a cloſe called Old-town, where they dig up foundations, being very rich land (ſaid to have been a city) lord Brook poſſeſſor.

TRIPONTIUM. TAB. XCIV. Thence paſſing a rivulet, from Bensford bridge† I came to *Tripontium*, placed in a ſweet little valley, but the ſides pretty ſteep: the road on the oppoſite hill looks perfectly like a perſpective ſcene at the play-houſe. This is the next Roman ſtation, which is rightly placed at Dovebridge upon the Avon, running by Rugby to Warwick. The ſtream here divides into two, with a bridge over each: upon one a ſtone inſcription, very laconic, ſhowing the three counties that repair it. The firſt ſyllable of *Tripontium* has relation to the old Britiſh word *tre*, a town or fortification: the remainder is generally thought to ſignify a bridge; but it is not to be imagined the Romans would make a bridge over this rill, or one ſo eminently large

† Near Bensford bridge and Lutterworth, a vaſt quantity of ſilver Roman coins found anno 1725, now in poſſeſſion of Mr. Walter Reynolds, ſteward to lord Denbygh of Lutterworth. I ſaw many of Trajan, Hadrian, Nerva, Veſpaſian, two large braſs Trajans. Feb. 9. 1726, I ſaw the following in ſilver.

Veſpaſianus Aug.	*reverſe*, Judæa. *A priſoner under a trophy*
————	pon. max. tr. p. cos. v. *A caduceus.*
Veſp. Aug. imp. Cæſar	pontif. maxim. *A caduceus*
Imp. Cæſ. Veſp. Aug. Cen.	pontif. max ſedens cum haſta in dex. flore in læva *a ſow and three pigs.* imp. III.
Veſpaſianus Cæſar	
Imp. Cæſ. Ner. Trajan optm. Aug. Ger. &c.	*rev.* p. m. tr. p. cos. S.p.q.r. *A genius of plenty*
Imp. Cæſ. Nerva Trajan Aug. Germ.	pont. max. tr. pot. cos. II. Genius ſedens
Imp. Cæſ. Nerva Trajan Aug. Germ.	p. m. tr. p cos. IIII. p. f. *A genius of plenty*
Imp. Cæſ. Trajan	p. m. tr. p. cos, II. juſtitia. Genius sedens
Trajano Aug. Ger. Dac.	S.p. q. r. opt. principi. *Genius of plenty.*
Imp. Trajano Aug. Ger. Dac. p. m. tr. p.	cos.v.p.p.s.p.q. r. opt. princ. Genius cum pavone
Trajano Aug. Ger. Dac. p. m. tr. p. cos. II. p. p.	S. p. q. r. optimo principi. Mars gradivus
Imp.TrajanoAug.Ger.Dac, p. m. tr. p. cos. v. p. p.	S. p. q. r. optimo principi. Genius ſacrificans
Imp.TrajanoAug.Ger.Dac. p. m. tr. p. cos. VI. p. p.	S. p. q. r. optimo principi. Columna Trajana
ANTXAICNETPAIANOCCEBTEPM	ΔΗΜΕΣ IIIII
Imp.TrajanoAug.Ger.Dac. p. m. tr. p. cos. v. p. p.	S. p. q. r. optimo principi. Genius cum bilance
Imp.TrajanoAug.Ger.Dac. p.m. tr. p. cos. VI. p. p.	S. p. q. r. optimo principi. Genius cum puero
Imp. Trajano Aug. Ger Dac. p. m. tr. p.	cos.VI.p.p.s.p.q.r.opt.pr. Veſta ſed. cum victoriola
Imp. Trajano Aug. Ger. Dac. p. m. tr. p.	cos.v.p.p.s.p.q.r.opt.pr. Genius ſtans cum prora
Imp. Cæſar Trajan Hadrianus Aug.	p. m. tr p. cos. III. Genius cum caduceo
Imp. Cæſar Trajan Hadrianus Aug.	p.m.tr.p.cos.III. *A female in the poſture of imploring*
Hadrianus Aug. cos. III. p. p.	ſalus Aug. Hygeia
Hadrianus Auguſtus	cos. III. Genius armatus ſedens
Imp. Cæſar Trajan Hadrianus Aug.	p.m.tr.p.cos.III. *a genius with two buſtos in her hands*
Hadrianus Aug. cos. III. p. p.	Africa Genia Nili procumbens
Imp. Cæſar Trajan Hadrianus Aug.	p. m. tr. p. cos. III. Genius ſedens ſacrificans
Imp. Cæſar Trajan Hadrianus Aug.	p. m. tr. p. cos. Fortuna ſedens cum prora
Imp. Cæſar Trajan Hadrianus Aug.	p. m. tr. p. cos. III. Genius nudus ſacrificans
Hadrianus Auguſtus	cos. III. Hercules ſedens cum victoriola
————	———— Victoria ſedens
Imp. Cæſar Trajan Hadrianus Aug.	p. m. tr. p. cos. III. Fortuna ſtans
Hadrianus Aug. cos. III. p. p.	moneta Aug. Genius cum bilance
Imp. Cæſar Trajan Hadrianus Aug.	p. m. tr. p. cos. III. ſalus. Hygeia ſedens
————————	———— Genius nudus ſacrificans
Antoninus Auguſtus p. p.	*reverſe*, cos. pulvinar cum fulmine
ælius Cæſar	tr. pot. cos. II. Concord. victoria ſedens
Fauſtina	Veſta pulvinar
Sabina Auguſta	Concordia Aug. genia ſtans cum patera

Theſe being all of the higher empire, and many excellently well cut, indicate that they were hid early, and perhaps about this time, that the Watling-ſtreet was made: they were found in a hole in the fields between Loughborow and the Watling-ſtreet, with about a dozen more than here deſcribed.

Wickliff lived at Lutterworth, his picture in the parſonage. Mr. Button of Kimcote, near here, a curious man. Wickliff's pulpit ſtill left. A petrifying ſpring at Lutterworth.

large as to denominate the town: indubitably it comes from the Britiſh word *pant*, a little valley as this is, and remarkably ſo; which the Britons pronouncing broad, created the Latin *Tripontium*. Here are no manner of remains of antiquity, but the diſtances on each hand aſcertain this the place: hard by antiquities have been found both at Cathorp and Lilburn, one on the north, the other on the ſouth of the river; ſo that the Roman city ſtood on both ſides. Caſtle hills, a place at Lilburn, where are ſome old walls: Camden ſpeaks of it. Mr. Morton has treated largely on this ſtation, to whom I refer the reader. The neighbouring Newton probably ſucceeded it, and then Rugby.

Yet rolling Avon ſtill maintains its ſtream,
Swell'd with the glories of the Roman name.
Strange power of fate, unſhaken moles muſt waſte,
While things that ever move for ever laſt!

With this reflection of the poet leave we the name of *Tripontium*, made immortal in the imperial Itinerary.

When we mount the next hill there is a lovely proſpect as far as Watford-gap, four miles off, a great vale or rather level meadow lying between, a-croſs which the road is drawn: and hereabouts the ridge of it is very high for miles together: the nature of the way, on both ſides being ſtoney, has ſpared it. Several *tumuli* upon the road; bodies found under them: this ſhows the Romans did not travel upon them on horſe-back. Watford-gap is a convenient inn for antiquaries to ſupply the manſion of *Tripontium*, which I think proper to advertiſe them of: it has a pleaſant proſpect of the road northwards: it is a high hill, and a rock of ſtone ſix foot under the ſurface, which is ſoftiſh; then a bed of clay; under that a blue hard ſtone of good depth: below this rock it is ſpringy, and at the bottom by the meadows are many quick ſprings. At Legers Aſhby near here has been another old town, as they ſay, deſtroyed by the Danes: there are great ditches, cauſeways, and marks of ſtreets. Cateſby owned the town, who hatched the powder-plot. I went out of the road through Norton to ſee a great camp called Burrow hill, upon the north end of a hill covered over with fern and goſs: here is a horſe-race kept; and the whole hill-top, which is of great extent, ſeems to have been fortified: but the principal work upon the end of it is ſquariſh, double ditched, of about twelve acres: the inner ditch is very large, and at one corner has a ſpring: the *vallum* is but moderate: a ſquariſh work within, upon the higheſt part of the camp, like a *prætorium*. They ſay this was a Daniſh camp; and every thing hereabouts is attributed to the *Danes*, becauſe of the neighbouring *Daventre*, which they ſuppoſe to be built by them: the road hereabouts too being overgrown with *dane-weed*, they fancy it ſprung from the blood of the Danes ſlain in battle, and that, if upon a certain day in the year you cut it, it bleeds. As to the camp, I believe it to be originally Roman; but that it has been occupied by ſome other people, and perhaps the Danes, who have new modelled it, and made new works to it. Conſult Mr. Moreton, who has diſcourſed very largely about it. Much *cotyledon* and *ros ſolis* grow in the ſprings hereabouts: the ſtone is red and ſandy, and brim-full of ſhells. I ſaw a fine *cornu ammonis* lie neglected in Norton town road, too big to bring away, and where they have freſh mended the Watling-ſtreet with this ſtone; it was an amuſement for ſome miles to view the ſhells in it. Hereabouts the road is overgrown with graſs and trefoil, being well nigh neglected for badneſs, and the trade

BURROW HILL. Ro. *camp.*

wholly turned another way, by Coventry, for that reaſon. Between the head of the Leam and this Avon is Arbury hill in view, another Roman camp, upon a very high hill; notoriouſly made for a guard between the two rivers.

ARBURY HILL. Ro. *camp.*

The next ſtation the Watling-ſtreet leads us to is Weedon on the ſtreet; beyond diſpute *Benavona*, as ſurely it ought to be wrote, being ſituate on the head of the *Auſona*, running to *Northavonton*, or Northampton. This too affords but little matter for the antiquary. The old town ſeems to have been in two paſtures weſt of the road, and ſouth of the church, called Upper Aſh-cloſe and Nether Aſh-cloſe, or the Aſhes; in which are manifeſt veſtiges of the ditch and rampart that ſurrounded it, and many marks of great foundations: they ſhow you the ſite of king Wolfhere's palace, the Saxon kings of this province having their ſeat here. The Aſhes was the Roman *caſtrum:* here was a chapel of St. Werberg, daughter of king Wolfhere, abbeſs to the nunnery in this place: there has been dug up abundance of very fine ſtone, and many Roman coins. Now Weedon conſiſts of two pariſhes, and has been a market-town. There is a large Roman camp a little higher toward the river-head, ſouthward a mile, as much from Watling-ſtreet, called Caſtledikes, probably one of thoſe made by P. Oſtorius Scapula, *proprætor* under Claudius. Roman coin and pavements have been found there. I viſited the place: it is of a very pleaſant and healthful ſituation, being in a wood on the top of a dry hill: probably it was a Roman villa, afterwards rendered Saxon: a houſe ſtands by it. Another of theſe camps of Scapula I mentioned before, at Guildſborough. At Nether Hayford, on the other ſide the road, anno 1699, a Roman Moſaic pavement was found, of which Mr. Moreton gives us a drawing, but in too ſmall a compaſs.

BENAVONA. TAB. XXVIII. 2d Vol.

CASTLE-DIKES.

LACTORODUM.

Towceſter is a conſiderable town between two rivulets; but what its Roman name, time has envied us, the Itinerary paſſing it by. *Lactorodum* is the next ſtation, being Old Stretford, on the oppoſite ſide of the Ouſe to Stony Stretford: many Roman coins have been found in the fields thereabouts, and queen Eleanor's croſs ſtood a little north of the Horſe-ſhoe inn, pulled down in the rebellion; which ſhows that the town was on this ſide the bridge in the time of Edward I. Mr. Baxter ſays, the name imports the ford over the water. My friend Browne Willys eſq; who lives in the neighbourhood, has inquired into the antiquities of this place, and gives us an account of them in his curious Treatiſe of Burroughs, which it is to be wiſhed he would continue. A little on this ſide Stretford, to the weſt, upon very high ground ſtands Whaddon hall, Mr. Willys's ſeat; it has a moſt delicate proſpect: this manor formerly belonged to the lords Grey; one, a knight of the garter, lies buried in the church. Spencer the poet lived here, and the learned duke of Bucks. Here is the original picture of Dr. Willys: I ſaw many of his MSS. letters, conſultations, lectures, and other works unprinted.

Still higher ſtands Stukeley, a very large pariſh, on the ſame ſort of ſoil as that in Huntingdonſhire. This is the oldeſt church, and moſt intire, I ever ſaw, undoubtedly before the Conqueſt, in the plain ancient manner, being a parallelogram of four ſquares: two are allotted to the church; one covered by the ſteeple, which ſtands between it and the choir, carried acroſs the church upon two round arches; one ſquare to the choir, which is vaulted over with ſtone: the windows are ſmall, with ſemi-circular arches, and few in number: at the weſt end are three arches, the door in the middlemoſt: the whole of a very good manner of ſymmetry.

Thus

Thus far we have gone through Northamptonſhire and Bucks: now we enter Bedfordſhire, and arrive at *Magiovinium*, or Dunſtable. The road hither from Fenny Stretford is deep ſand (and comes from *Salinæ*, or *ſandy*) till you arrive at the bottom of the chalk-hills, or *chiltern*, which ariſe very ſteep on this ſide, as being north-weſt, conform to my aſſumption, p. 4. The town ſtands upon this chalk; whence its Roman name, importing the white town:* it conſiſts of four ſtreets, interſecting at right angles, but oblique to the cardinal points, becauſe ſuch is the direction of the Icening and Watling-ſtreet, which here meet. In the centre ſtood one of thoſe beautiful croſſes of queen Eleanor; but fanatic zeal has robbed the town of this ornament. This being a high ſituation, and no running water near, they are forced to draw up their water, from very deep wells, by machinery of great wheels. Kingſbury, the royal ſeat over-againſt the church, is now a farm-houſe. The church is compoſed of many parts tacked together, ſome very old: it was part of the priory: arch-biſhop Cranmer was the laſt prior here. In Dunſtable church is this inſcription, MAGIOVINIUM.

Hic jacent Nicholaus Lane quondam preſidens frat'nitat'
ſci Johannis Baptiſte de Dunſtable qui obiit ii die menſ' Decembr
anno Dm M° CCCC° lix Et Agnes ux. ejꝰ quorum animabus propicietur
Deus amen.

I viſited Maiden-Bower,‡ mentioned by Mr. Camden, but cannot think its name has any relation to that of the town: though Roman coins have been found here, I am perſuaded it is a Britiſh work, like that at Aſhwell, at like diſtance from the Chiltern, and of like form, but more circular: it ſtands upon a plain, but not far from the edge of a leſſer eminence of theſe hills, about a little mile from Dunſtable: the rampire is pretty high, but very little ſign of a ditch; nor do I think there ever was much more: it incloſes about nine acres: the ground round it is ploughed: this chalk yields good wheat. Between here and the town is a long barrow called the Mill-hill, no doubt from a mill which was afterwards ſet upon it; the ends of it ploughed ſomewhat: it ſtands eaſt and weſt: I have no ſcruple in ſuppoſing it Celtic. A high prominence of the Chiltern overlooks all, called the Five Knolls, from that number of barrows, or Celtic *tumuli*, round, pretty large, and ditched about upon the very *apex* of the hill. Cloſe by are two round cavities, as often obſerved in Wiltſhire. The Icening-ſtreet runs under the bottom. Theſe chalk hills have frequently veins of ſtrong clay intermixed, and the like between theſe hills and the ſand more northward. This great tract of chalk comes from the eaſtern ſea, and traverſes the kingdom much in a like direction with the Icening-ſtreet. MAIDEN BOWER. Britiſh. Tumuli *Britiſh.*

At Woburn is ſome fullers earth. There was a noble abbey, now the ſeat of the duke of Bedford; in it ſeveral valuable works of Inigo Jones left, particularly a curious grotto.

From Dunſtable the Itinerary leads us out of the road, going ſtrait to Verolam, and takes in another ſtation by the way, *Durocobrivis*; which demonſtrates it was made not ſo much for travellers, as for the ſoldiery or officers that were to viſit the garriſons, therefore comprehends as many as

* *Magus* rather ſignifies originally a field, or plain, and where probably the old Britons had their religious ceremonies, ſports, and races, &c. the barrows too hereabout indicate here has been an ancient Britiſh temple; and I ſuppoſe the name of *Long Meg and her daughters*, at the Britiſh temple in Cumberland, only the remains of the original name *Magus*.

‡ In Speed's Hiſtory of England, p. 261. Maiden Bower by the ſea-coaſt in Norfolk, where Hunſtanton was built. This was undoubtedly a Roman camp there.

as could conveniently be taken into that route. About this ſtation antiquaries have been much divided, when it certainly ought to be placed at Berghamſted, commonly Barkamſtead, in Hertfordſhire, which well ſuits the aſſigned diſtances from *Magiovinium*, and the ſubſequent *Verolanium*, and has evidently been a Roman town, as its name imports; and probably the caſtle there ſtands upon a Roman foundation. It is certain Roman coins are frequently dug up there: my friend Mr. Browne Willys has a Roman coin, found there: young Mr. Whitfield, brother to the major at St. Alban's, has many Roman coins, great and ſmall, found in the caſtle at Berghamſted. The inſide, within the walls where the lodgings were, is about two acres: the entrance was not at the corner, where now, but in the front of the ſouth ſide: many chimneys remain in the wall, of the lodgings which extended quite round, leaving a ſpacious court within; and all the windows looked inward: the ground of the court is diſtinguiſhable, being good ſoil, and there they find the Roman coins; the reſt is rubbiſh and foundations; ſo that the Saxon caſtle was made upon the Roman: the chapel ſeems to have ſtood againſt the weſt wall, where be ſigns of a ſtair-caſe: the walls are of flints gathered from the high lands, very thick, and laid with ſtrong mortar. This town fully anſwers the diſtance in the Itinerary, and remarkably the import of the name, according to Mr. Baxter's derivation, though he erroneouſly places it at Woburn, *civitas paludoſi profluentis*; for here is a large marſh, or bog, wherein the ancient Britiſh *oppidum* was placed: it is moſt ſweetly ſurrounded with high, hard, and pleaſant ground all around, full of hedge-rows, paſtures, and arable: the caſtle was ſet very judiciouſly in the north ſide, upon a piece of dry ground, incompaſſed with ſprings, by the Saxons made exceedingly ſtrong. The town is upon the ſouth ſide of the marſh, ſtretching itſelf a good length in handſome buildings, and a broad ſtreet: the church is a large handſome building, a monumental *effigies* of a knight and a lady; upon his coat a bend or belt, and in the ſiniſter chief a martlet; a lion his creſt under his feet: it is full of chapels and monuments old and new. This town has been an old corporation; the kings of Mercia reſided here; Wightred, king of Kent and Mercia, anno 697, held a parliament here; and here king Ina's laws were publiſhed: all which further confirm its being the place we aſſert.†

DUROCOBRIVIS. TAB. XXIX. 2d Vol.

Near is Aſhridge, an abbey, now the ſeat of the duke of Bridgewater; a park finely wooded, eſpecially with tall beech-trees full of maſt. Hereabouts I obſerved many great ſtones compoſed wholly of little pebbles; others, of larger pebbles or flints petrified together exceeding hard. Near Ricmereſworth, at Moor park, Mr. Styles, digging a hill away, found veins of ſea-ſand with muſcles in them, and many other curious particulars.

VEROLANIUM. TAB. XCV.

We come again into the Watling-ſtreet at *Verolanium*. I need ſay little here, after Mr. Camden, Chancey, Weaver, and others. This was the famous *municipium* of the Romans, deſtroyed by Boadicia. The form of the city is depicted in plate 95. in one part the ditch is double, but irregularly formed. I imagine the outermoſt was the only fence of the firſt city, which Boadicia deſtroyed before the walls were built, and theſe reduced it into a more ſquare form; to which the inner ditch belonged. In ſome meaſure the track of the ſtreets is viſible, when the corn firſt comes up, or is nearly ripe: three years ago good part of the wall was ſtanding; but ever ſince,

† At the ſame time and place, the king, and Bertuald archbiſhop of Canterbury, held a council and enacted canons.

K. Henry I. kept his court here, 1122. as Hen. Hunt ſays, p. 218. *b*.

ſince, out of wretched ignorance, even of their own intereſt, they have been pulling it up all around, to the very foundations, to mend the highway; and I met hundreds of cart-loads of Roman bricks, &c. carrying for that purpoſe, as I now rode through the old city, though they may have ſtone cheaper, becauſe of the prodigious ſtrength of the mortar, ſo that they cannot get up one whole brick in a thouſand. The compoſition of the Roman wall is three foot layers of flint, and one foot made up of three courſes of Roman brick: there are round holes quite through the wall, at about eight yards diſtance, in that corner ſtill left by St. German's chapel: another great piece of the wall is left by the weſt gate, called Gorham Block; it is always twelve foot thick. I ſaw a little braſs *lar*, or *genius alatus*; another curious antiquity, of a braſs knife-handle with odd faces and figures on it, now in poſſeſſion of Sir Robert Cornwall, baronet; a little urn of white earth two inches and quarter high: part of a great wine-jar, 20 inches high, two foot diameter, in St. Michael's veſtry; another ſuch in St. Alban's church. In St. Michael's church ſleeps the great naturaliſt Bacon, who firſt revived the experimental way of philoſophy: his manſion-houſe or manor was at Gorhambury, hard by, where is a ſtatue of Henry VIII. and ſeveral things worth ſeeing: it is now the ſeat of my lord Grimſtone. Infinite are the antiquities of all ſorts that have been, and frequently are, dug up at *Verolam*. When I was making an ichnography of it, I could have taken ſeveral pecks of remainders of Moſaic pavements out of a little ditch near St. German's chapel; and there is one or two intire yet under ground. As you walk along the great road that runs north and ſouth through the city from St. Michael's church, you ſee foundations of houſes and ſtreets, gutters, floors, &c. under the hedge-rows. The ancient part of the monaſtic church and the ſteeple are intirely built of Roman brick, fetched by the abbots from the old city. March 1718-9 a Moſaic pavement was found. The Roman bricks are generally eighteen inches long, twelve broad, one and a half thick. I meaſured one in the ſouth-wall of the ſchool-houſe, by the eaſt end of the abbey church, twenty-three inches long, three thick, which probably was made for hypocauſts. Upon the walls of old *Verulam* grows the *bee orchis*, a very curious plant. Many are the monuments, braſſes, tombs, and inſcriptions, in the abbey church: the vault of Humphry duke of Gloceſter was lately diſcovered: the high altar is a curious piece of Gothic work, which I have repreſented in two plates. Hard by is Sopwell nunnery, where they ſay Henry VIII. was married to Anna Bolen: TAB. XXX XXXI.
part of it is ſtanding. But to ſay any thing particular of religious antiquities, would be too tedious: they have lately been working hard at pulling up the old foundations of the abbey, and it it now levelled with the paſture, when three years ago one might make a tolerable gueſs at the ichnography of the place. In the heart of the town of the adjoining corporation ſtood another of queen Eleanor's croſſes, which they likewiſe intirely demoliſhed, not conſidering that ſuch kind of antiquities invite many curious travellers to come thither. This very year they pulled down the ſtone tower or gate-houſe on the north ſide of the abbey, within a month after I had taken a ſketch of it. In St. Peter's church I found this old inſcription on a ſtone,

EDICHE : LE : VINECTER : GIST : ICI : DIEU : DE :
SA : ALME : EIT : MERCI.

I ſhall add no more, than that my notion of the derivation of this town, and ſeveral others compounded of like words, is, a fair habitation, *Vrolân*, as it juſtly merits.

The Watling-ſtreet ſeems to have paſſed directly through the Roman city, a little ſouthward of St. Michael's church and St. Mary's chapel, ſo by St. Stephen's: nevertheleſs there is a road round about, without the ſouth ſide of the city-walls, for thoſe that had no occaſion to go through the city: it goes by St. Julian's, once an hoſpital; then by Colney-ſtreet and Radway; thence almoſt diſuſed, and ſcarce known but from its ſtraitneſs: it continues direct, but very narrow, the hedges having incroached upon it on both ſides, till we arrive at our next ſtation, *Suellaniacis*, upon
SUELLANIACIS. Brockley hill, a little ſouth of Elſtre, and near Stanmore. From this eminence, where Mr. Philpot's ſummer-houſe ſtands, is a ſweet proſpect acroſs the Thames into Surrey: this is by Kendale wood, where formerly they found an old flint wall laid in terrace-mortar as they call it, meaning its ſtrength, ſo hard that they could not poſſibly dig it up with pick-axes: they found an oven in the ſame place. Mr. Philpot, when digging his canal and foundations for his buildings, which are upon the ſite of the old city, found many coins, urns, and other antiquities. They have a proverb here,

No heart can think, nor tongue can tell,
What lies between Brockley-hill *and* Penny-well;

meaning the coins found thereabouts. In the wood over-againſt the houſe, great quantity of Roman bricks, gold rings, and coins, have been found in digging; many arched vaults of brick and flints under the trees: the whole top of the hill is covered with foundations. Pennywell is a parcel of cloſes acroſs the valley beyond *Suellaniacis*, where foundations are diſcernible: here likewiſe they ſay was a city: two or three years ago they dug privately, in hopes of finding treaſure at this place. I am of Mr. Baxter's opinion, that the name of this ſtation has ſome reference to the famous Britiſh king *Suellan*, or Caſſibelan, general of the Britons againſt Cæſar, and that his town was in this neighbourhood; which I ſhall conſider more particularly upon another occaſion. By the road ſide is a barrow lately dug away.

Hence the road goes through Edgworth; and ſo at Paddington, by Tyburn, it croſſes the other Roman road, called now Oxford-ſtreet, which was originally continued to Old-ſtreet, going north of London one way; the other way it proceeds by the back ſide of Kenſington, and through an unfrequented path, till it falls into the preſent great road to Brentford, Stanes, &c. and it is a Roman road all the way, going pretty nearly eaſt and weſt: therefore our Watling-ſtreet muſt croſs it with an oblique angle; and by obſervation I found it to be about forty-five degrees. Higden takes notice the Watling-ſtreet ran to the weſt of Weſtminſter, over the Thames, ſo through the middle of Kent: from Tyburn I judge it goes over part of Hyde-park,† and by May-fair, through St. James's park, to the ſtreet by Old Palace-yard called the Wool-ſtaple, to the Thames. Here has been an old gate; one part of the arch is ſtill left, but not Roman. On the oppoſite ſide of the river is Stane-gate ferry, which is the continuation of this ſtreet to Canterbury, and ſo to the three famous ſea-ports, *Rutupiæ*, *Dubris*, and *Lemanis*. This Oxford road was originally carried north of London, in order to paſs into Eſſex, becauſe London then was not conſiderable; but in a little time became well nigh loſt; and Holborn was ſtruck out from it, as conducting travellers thither, directly entering the city at Newgate, originally called Chamberlain's gate, and ſo to London-
ſtone

† A braſs Roman *lar* dug up about Groſvenor ſquare (in poſſeſſion of Mr. Beaupre Bell) near where the Roman road ran, the Watling-ſtreet.

ſtone, the *lapis milliaris* from which diſtances are reckoned: and hence the reaſon why the name of Watling-ſtreet is ſtill preſerved in the city, though the real Watling-ſtreet goes through no part of it, but through Southwark; or, if we pleaſe, we may call this a vicinal branch of the Watling-ſtreet.

According to method I ſhould ſpeak of *Londinium* here: but becauſe the great deal that may be ſaid thereupon will make a diſcourſe by itſelf, we content ourſelves at preſent with giving the plan of it, as we ſuppoſe it might appear in the times of the Romans; and ſo continuing our tour into Kent, will finiſh the whole continuation of the Watling-ſtreet with what few memoirs I could pick up at that time. LONDINIUM TAB. LVII

As Old-ſtreet went on the north of London, ſo the proper Watling-ſtreet we have been upon, ſince High-croſs in Warwickſhire, went on the ſouth; from Stane-gate ferry acroſs St. George's fields, ſo ſouth of the Lock hoſpital to Deptford and Black heath: a ſmall portion of the ancient way pointing to Weſtminſter abbey is now the common road on this ſide the neareſt turnpike; but the continuation of it is quite loſt ſince the bridge was made, and all roads meet at that centre as ſo many *radii.* When London became conſiderable, the ferry over-againſt it, from being better attended, rendered that at Stangate almoſt uſeleſs; ſo paſſengers went through the city by Canon-ſtreet, Watling-ſtreet, and Holborn: hence ſo little appears of it between Tyburn and the Lock hoſpital; and probably its materials were long ſince wholly dug away to mend the highways. Upon this way in Southwark many Roman antiquities have been found, particularly a *Janus* of ſtone, in poſſeſſion of Dr. Woodward: but our buſineſs ſhall be to proſecute the end of the ſecond journey and the whole third and fourth of Antoninus.

From Shooters hill the direction of the road is very plain both ways: a mile weſtward from the bottom of the hill you find veſtiges of it juſt upon the common: ſome part of the *agger* is left, made of gravel near at hand: from the top of Shooters hill you ſee it butts upon Weſtminſter abbey, where it paſſes the Thames; and this demonſtrates its original direction, and that it was begun from the eaſt; for the turn of the river at Greenwich intercepts it, though not obſerved in maps: ſo the way is forced to deflect a little ſouthward there, and then recovers its point: beyond that hill it is very ſtrait as far as the ken reaches. On Black heath a vaſt *tumulus,* now uſed as a butt for *archers,* hereabouts in great requeſt till Henry the VIIIth's time: and hence the name of *Shooters* hill.

It is to be noted that in the ſecond journey of Antoninus, *Madviacis,* Maidſtone, and *Durobrovis,* Rocheſter, are tranſpoſed; therefore in the whole between London and Rocheſter it is twenty-eight miles, as in both the next journeys called twenty-ſeven, (but more rightly the former:) ſo that, as the Watling-ſtreet leads directly over Shooters hill between London and Rocheſter, and ſeeing the whole diſtance is anſwerable to fact, we need be in no pain for finding out the intermediate ſtation, *Noviomagus:* doubtleſs it was about Wellend or Crayford,‖ as Mr. Somner judges, where the reſpective diſtances on each ſide point it out: notwithſtanding, as to matters of antiquity, we have nothing to ſay. So with good reaſon Dr. Plot ſettles *Pennocrucium* at Stretton in Staffordſhire, becauſe it is upon this ſame Watling-ſtreet, and anſwers the diſtances, though no Roman antiquities are there diſcovered; and the like muſt we do of other places. No doubt there were two ſtations between London and Rocheſter, though only NOVIOMAGUS.

‖ May place, weſt of Crayford, ſeems *Noviomagus.* Oct. 1722, many Roman coins found in an urn near Croydon.

NORTH-FLEET. Ro. *town.* only one mentioned in the Itinerary: Northfleet ſeems to be the other, where many antiquities are found. I heard much talk of an old town at Plumſted, nearer the Thames, and to which they ſay the river came up originally: if true, perhaps this was the *Noviomagus*, and the *Trinobantum*, or *Trenowydh* of the Britons, i. e. the town of the *Novii* or *Novantes*, of which their old writer's make a din, and would affix it to London: they ſay there are much ruins there. Eaſt of Crayford, all along upon the heath, as well as on the other ſide from Shooters hill, the ridge of the Watling-ſtreet is very viſible; but beyond Dartford the common road leaves it quite on the ſouth ſide, which induced me to follow the Roman: it becomes a lane preſently, and paſſes in a very ſtrait line, for five or ſix miles, through little valleys, woods, and incloſures; and about that diſtance I loſt both it and myſelf in a wood by Southfleet; which obliged me to endeavour again to recover the great road: by the quantity of ground I went for that purpoſe, I gueſs this is a branch of the main road directly to Maidſtone, for the convenience of ſuch as intended to go ſtrait to *Lemanis* by *Durolenum.* The ſoil from London to Dartford is gravel, but the higheſt ground has ſand: beyond to Rocheſter it is chalk full of flints and gravel: the flints lie in *ſtrata*, very black, and ſqueezed flat like mortar in the courſe of a wall; and above the chalk is pure ſand.

DUROBRIVIS. The river Medway at Rocheſter is very broad and rapid, foaming moſt violently: there is a ſtately bridge built acroſs it: below bridge lie about fifty of our biggeſt firſt rate men of war unrigged, ſuch as the Royal Sovereign, Britannia, Barfleur, &c. The Roman city was very ſtrong, being walled about and ditched:† near that angle below the bridge, incompaſſed

TAB. XXX. 2d Vol. by the river, is a large piece of Roman building of the wall, made of rubble-ſtone laid ſloping ſide-ways, here and there Roman bricks; houſes are built upon it, and it is broke through for a paſſage; in the inſide much flint. Dr. Thorp has great numbers of antiquities found hereabouts. This city ſtands in an angle of the river: it ſeems to have been of a ſquare form, the Watling-ſtreet running directly through it: moſt of the walls

TAB. VI. ſtill remain, but repaired. The caſtle was built out of one angle by William the Conqueror, which together with the cathedral has altered the regular ground-plot of the city, as at Lincoln: the walls of the great tower now left are four yards thick. The body of the cathedral is of the original ſtructure before the Conqueſt, repaired by biſhop Gundulf an architect, who likewiſe built the caſtle: the great tower is now called Gundulf's tower. The chalky cliff under the caſtle-wall next the river is a romantic ſight: the rapidity of the river waſtes it away; and then huge tracts of the wall fall down: in ſome places you ſee the bottom of the broad foundation, and which in others is carried down to the water. On the north ſide of the north-weſt tower of the church is Gundulf's *effigies.*‖ The front of the church is of the old work, but a new window put in the middle. The eaſtern gate of the city was pulled down not long ago: I ſaw many of the ſtones diſtributed among the adjacent buildings, being of a Roman cut.

VAGINACIS. We muſt now, according to the Itinerary, leave the Watling-ſtreet, and

TAB. XXXI. XXXII. XXXIII. XXXIV. 2d Vol. go to Maidſtone. The road hither paſſes by that famous Britiſh monument called Kits-coty-houſe. It cannot be diſputed but that Maidſtone is the next Roman ſtation. *Mædwæg* I apprehend ſignifies the meadows upon the river *Vaga*, which are here beautiful: whether the Latin word be *Madviacis*,

† Rocheſter was a very ſtrong place, and the water went quite round it.

‖ Biſhop Gundulf died 1108.

Madviacis, or *Vagniacis*, I ſee no difficulty in forming it from the Britiſh.† The archbiſhop of Canterbury had a palace here, founded by John Ufford, finiſhed by Simon Iſlip: a college or hoſpital was erected by A. B. Boniface, and a chantry by Thomas Arundel, now the free-ſchool. About 1720, they dug up ſeveral canoos, made of hollowed trees, in the marſhes of the river Medway above Maidſtone: one is uſed for a boat to this day. I ſaw, in the hands of Dr. Dodd, a Britiſh coin of *electrum*, found at Addington near Malling, anno 1720, in the foundation of a ſtone wall: on the concave ſide a Britiſh horſe, rude enough; the convex was plain.

From thence the Itinerary leads us to *Durolenum*. The learned Talbot firſt gueſſed it to be Charing; and to me he ſeems to be in the right. It is upon a ſpring of the river Len. The preſent name is derived from the Britiſh *Caer*, as they called all Roman towns in after-times: anciently it was wrote *Cering* with a Saxon termination, intimating the meadows it ſtands upon. Roman antiquities are found all about, but nothing I have yet met withal, that particularly fixes the ſpot the Roman city ſtood upon. Near is a manor called Broughton; Chart‡ is the name of the hundred, from two little adjoining villages: but at this place the diſtances anſwer well, and the roads in many parts appear: that from hence to Canterbury paſſed by Chilham; ſo over the river Stour by Sharnford, which retains the Britiſh name of a cauſeway. The archbiſhops of Canterbury had a caſtellated palace at Charing, probably given them by ſome of the firſt Saxon kings, as a royal demeſne of theirs: there are large ruins of it ſtill left. Here was a chantry founded by Sir John Burley. All the ground upon the river Len at the bottom of the great ridge of hills is ſand, ſometimes exceeding white; between that and the bottom of the hills it is flinty: the hills themſelves are pure chalk. All Kent conſiſts of large tracts of ground gradually riſing from the eaſt to a weſtern ridge ſteep that way, ſo ſucceeded by another of like manner; but any of theſe tracts are made up of little hills and ſhort valleys, quite of a different nature from thoſe on the weſt ſide of the iſland: and Mr. Camden has obſerved this before us, as to the northern part of the iſland, p. 533. *Britannia*. We may gather an idea of the natural reaſon of it from what we ſpoke at firſt, of the ground hardening upon the inſtant of the earth's rotation.

DUROLENUM.

After we have made this excurſion with Antoninus, to take in theſe two ſtations, which ſeems to have been done to conduct travellers the neareſt way to the *portus Lemanis*, we return again to Rocheſter, that we may finiſh the progreſs of the Watling-ſtreet.

From Rocheſter the Watling-ſtreet continues very ſtrait to Canterbury, by Feverſham, whither I went to viſit the remains of the monaſtery founded by king Stephen, and where he was buried with his family. At preſent nothing left but two gate-houſes, and they of mean ſtructure: the hall was ſtanding intire within this forty year; but now the whole monaſtery is level with the ground, and converted into orchards, ſo that I could not ſo much as gueſs at the place where the church was. They have a report ſtill, that at the diſſolution of abbeys they took up the coffin of lead

FEVERSHAM. TAB. XXVII.

† The river Medvaeus runs through Vicenza, a city in Italy, built by the Gauls. I ſuppoſe our preſent Britons, or Welſh, are Gauls, the ſame as Cæſar conquered; that the oldeſt Britons are the Iriſh, who are much of Phœnician original, and part of the ſhepherds baniſhed Africa, and who came along with Hercules Ægyptus, Aſſis, Melcartus, who built Carteja or Cadiz, and civilized the Celtic nations, remembered by the Gauls under the name of Hercules Ogmius.

‡ I find in this country, that the word *Chart* generally imports ſome works of antiquity. Chartway from E. Sutton to Munchilſey.

lead wherein the king was buried, and ſold it: as for his corpſe, they threw it into the Thames. Here king Ethelſtan enacted laws, anno 903. At Newington ſeems to have been another ſtation: many Roman coins and antiquities have been found there. Vide large accounts thereof in Burton's Itinerary, p. 181. and Caſaubon's tranſlation of Antoninus Philoſ. Beyond Broughton, which ſeems to have been another,|| you come to a very high hill, ſteep on the weſt. The Watling-ſtreet here firſt preſents the tower of the cathedral in its line, and both together make a fine ſhow:

NEWINGTON. Ro. town.

Apparet rurſum moles operoſa viarum,
Conſurgit ſtratis agger ubique ſuis.

DUROVERNUM. TAB. XCVI.

Canterbury is deſervedly famous for religious as well as Roman antiquity, being the place where chriſtianity firſt made its entrance among our Saxon anceſtors. Here are many remains of Roman buildings, many made of Roman materials in the Saxon times: many antiquities found in digging about the hop-grounds; your lordſhip has quantities of them. The city is ſtrongly walled about, and many lunettes or towers at due intervals; a deep ditch cloſe underneath, and a great rampart of earth within. The original ground-plot here, as in many other cities, is ſpoiled by churches built in the middle of ſtreets. To the ſouth is an old obſcure gate, called Worth gate, partly walled up: it is under the caſtle. This is intirely a Roman work: the ſemi-circular arch is of Roman brick, beautifully turned; the piers of ſtone; the thickneſs of it is three Roman feet. I ſuppoſe this the original gate of the Roman city, and from hence went the road which preſently divides itſelf into two: the one goes by Chilham to *Durolenum*, over the river at Sharnford, as we ſaid; the other goes in a very ſtrait line, by the name of Stone-ſtreet, to the port of *Lemanis*. The caſtle built here in William the Conqueror's time, extending its limits beyond this gate, was the occaſion of blocking it up; and ſo Winchup gate was built a little further eaſtward, to ſupply its uſe. The caſtle is much of the ſame form as that at Rocheſter, and the walls of the ſame thickneſs. A little further within the walls is a very high mount, called Dungeon hill: a ditch and high bank incloſe the *area* before it: it ſeems to have been part of the old caſtle. Oppoſite to it without the walls is a hill, ſeeming to have been raiſed by the Danes when they beſieged the city. The top of Dungeon hill is equal to the top of the caſtle, and has a fine proſpect over the city and country. The materials of the city-walls are chiefly flint. Next to this, where the Watling-ſtreet comes,§ is Riding-gate, built by a mayor of the city, but evidently in the place of the Roman one; for there is part of the Roman arch, and the pier of one ſide, ſtill viſible, but much lower than the preſent gate: and in a yard cloſe by is part of the arch of a poſtern, or foot-gate, by the ſide of it: theſe arches are of Roman brick, and there are in the wall here and there ſome more fragments of the Roman work. The draught of it I have given in the plate of the city ground-plot, 96. Hence the Watling-ſtreet paſſes directly to Dover, over Barham downs. Next to Eaſt-gate is another gate, oppoſite to what they call St. Ethelbert's tower: this is the way to the port of *Rutupium*. Here is the famous monaſtery of St. Auguſtin, the firſt metropolitan, built, as they ſay, near the palace of the converted king Ethelbert: two gates remain next the city, and both very ſtately: perhaps one belonged to the palace, the other to the monaſtery, which doubtleſs was

TAB. LIV. TAB. XXV.

|| In Stone church are many Roman bricks.

§ The name of Watling-ſtreet, as it paſſes through the city, is almoſt loſt by the negligence of the inhabitants, who generally of late call it Beer-cart lane.

as magnificent as richly endowed; and ſuch its ruins demonſtrate, and the great compaſs of ground it took up, incircled with a very high wall. Great vying was ever here between the religious of St. Auſtin and of Tho. à Becket, both very rich and contentious. At the weſt end of this church, as I conjecture, were two great towers: half of one is ſtill remaining, called Ethelbert's tower: all the whole ſtones and pillars about it are ſkinned off as far as they can reach; and every year a buttreſs, a ſide of an arch, or the like, paſſes *ſub haſta*. There is part of the other ſtanding, if it can be ſo ſaid, that is only not fallen; I call it *muro torto:* it is a vaſt angular piece of the tower, about thirty foot high, which has been undermined by digging away a courſe at bottom, in order to be thrown down; but it happened only to disjoint itſelf from the foundation, and leaping, as it were, a little ſpace, lodged itſelf in the ground in that inclining ſtate, to the wonderment of the vulgar, who do not diſcern the meaning of it, though the foundation it came from is ſufficiently viſible: thus happening to be equally poized, it is a ſight ſomewhat dreadful, and forbids a too near approach on any ſide, with the apprehenſion of its falling that way. Under St. Ethelbert's tower is the porch where St. Auguſtin and his ſix ſucceſſors, as Bede tells us, were interred: the arched roof is left, but ready to fall: the pavement is gone, in the middle of which was an altar. The adjacent cloſe is full of religious ruins and foundations, one great part turned into a ſtable near the almery: all over they are buſy in pulling it up, to ſell the ſtones; which generally pays the rent, and yet the tenants of ſuch places thrive never the more. In one corner of this field are the walls of a chapel, ſaid to have been a chriſtian temple before St. Auguſtin's time, and reconſecrated by him to St. Pancras: a great apple-tree and ſome plum-trees now grow in it: the lower part of it is really old, and moſtly made of Roman brick, and thicker walls than the ſuperſtructure: there is an old Roman arch on the ſouth ſide toward to altar, the top of it about as high as one's noſe; ſo that the ground has been much raiſed: the preſent eaſt window is a pointed arch, though made of Roman brick, later than St. Auſtin's time: near it a little room, ſaid to have been king Ethelbert's pagan chapel: however it be, both theſe and the wall adjoining are moſtly built of Roman brick: the breadth of the mortar is rather more than the brick, and full of pebbles; but the mark of the devil's claws, there obſerved by the vulgar, is fantaſtical. The garden and orchard adjoining ſeem to lie in their ancient form: there is a large ſquare mount cloſe by the wall, which it equals in height, and gives a proſpect into the fields. Your lordſhip has a huge water-pipe dug up among many other antiquities in a Roman bath diſcovered at Canterbury: it is five inches and a half diameter at the ſmaller end, ſeventeen long, ſeven in diameter at the broad end: they were faſtened into one another with ſtrong terrace cement. The great number of other antiquities of all ſorts, found at and about this city, make part of your fine collection.

TAB. XXIV

TAB. XXV

Eaſtward of this, and farther out of the city, is the church of St. Martin, ſaid to be the chriſtian place of devotion, where king Ethelbert's queen uſed to go, and St. Auſtin's firſt ſee: it is built, for the moſt part, of Roman brick: in the middle is a very large old-faſhioned font, ſuppoſed that where the king was baptiſed. North of the city is a very ſmall remnant of St. Gregory's chapel, founded probably by Auſtin to the honour of his patron.

The cathedral of Canterbury is very ſtately, but neither in length, breadth, nor height, eſpecially in front, equal to Lincoln, in my judgement: it is intirely

intirely vaulted with ſtone, and of a very pretty model of building, but much too high for its breadth, as all Gothic buildings were. I believe they got this ill taſte from building upon the old foundations, the ancient churches being much narrower and lower than in the ſucceeding times: when greater riches flowed in upon them, they carried their walls and roofs to an unſeemly height. The place where Thomas à Becket's ſhrine ſtood, is ſufficiently known by the mark of the devoted knees quite around it, which have left deep impreſſions in the hard coarſe marble. The Black Prince has a noble monument of braſs: that of Henry IV. is a good tomb, and there is a pretty chapel hard by, to ſay maſs for him. There is an old picture of arch-biſhop Becket's martyrdom, as called; and upon the wall an old painting of the ſiege of Jeruſalem, in our old habits. Here are ſeveral monuments of the biſhops. The metropolitan chair is of grey marble, ſtanding behind the high altar: the cloyſters are pretty good, and a very large chapel near them, called Sermon-houſe, wainſcotted with Iriſh oak. The reaſon of the ancient name of this Britiſh city ſeems intimated in this verſe of Virgil,

Divinoſque lacus & averna ſonantia ſilvis. Æn. iii.

The poor derivation of the commentators thereon ought to be referred to Tuſcan original, to which our Celtic is a-kin.

RUTUPIÆ. TAB. XXXV. 2d Vol.

Leaving Canterbury,† I journeyed to find out *Rutupiæ*. At Wingham I ſaw a very large barrow, of Celtic make, by the road ſide, called the Mount: upon enquiry I found there were ſeveral more in the pariſh, and that a lane here is called Port-lane; doubtleſs the Roman road, for here the common road goes more ſouthward. The Roman city and port without peradventure was the place now called Stonar, or *Stanar*, as they pronounce it, from the ſtony foundations I chuſe to think; over-againſt Sandwich, or rather half a mile lower upon the river coming from Canterbury, and almoſt incompaſſed by it. This river at firſt diſcharged itſelf into the ſea by Ebbesflete, north of the Roman city, till the ſand, pouring ſo directly upon it, obliged the ſtream to ſlide under the cliff by Richborough caſtle, and ſo by Sandwich: then, coming in obliquely by the weight of its waters, it maintains its paſſage. I conceit the etymology of *Rhutupium*, about which the learned contend much, is to be ſought for in this *Ebbesflete*; and that this water was originally called *Ube*, or *Tyvi*: *rhyd tyf*, or *tyvi*, is the paſſage over it: the Saxons called it *Reptaceſter*, a contraction only from *Rhutupiceſter*: and ſo our *Ebbe* at preſent came from them; *Ruptimuth* anciently. Hence you ſee far into the iſle of Thanet and Ramſgate cliff, named from the Romans, thruſting its chalky promontory into the ſea. This was the chief port for the Roman navy.‡ At preſent there is only a farm-houſe or two, ſtanding on an elevation in the marſhes: they informed me that here had been a great city, and that they can diſcover all the ſtreets when the corn is on the ground; and thoſe ſtreets are nothing but pure gravel laid very deep: innumerable ſtones and foundations have been dug up, but now moſtly evacuated; and no doubt Sandwich was built out of it. The river runs cloſe by it, with difficulty preſerving its current to the ſea; but no doubt originally it was an open beech, or port: perhaps the city itſelf was an iſland. The old mouth of the river is now filled up by the aſtoniſhing quantity of ſmall pebbles thrown into this bay by the roll of the

† The ground eaſt of Canterbury is ſandy, and favourable for hops.

‡ In this port landed St. Auguſtin, the apoſtle of our Saxon anceſtors.

the ocean: you ſee here a hundred acres of this flat ground covered over with them ſix or ſeven foot deep, and looking blue like the water. I fancied the people that lived here, in like danger with thoſe that travel the ſandy deſerts of Africa, or Arabia. Here are two elevations, where they ſay two churches ſtood: upon one, where an elder-tree grows, much rubble and ſtone is left, but no part of any building; nor is it eaſy to diſtinguiſh what it was originally.

Richborough caſtle, as now called, was the fort as it were to this city, and ſtation of the garriſon, which was to watch and defend the port and ſea-coaſt hereabout; or rather one of thoſe caſtles built upon the *littus Saxonicum*, in the time of Theodoſius: it is a mile off Stanar and Sandwich, ſituate upon the higheſt elevation near hand, and being the only ſmall part of a bold ſhore in all this bay: the river runs at the foot of it, TAB. XCVII.

——— *arvaque & urbem*
Littore diductam anguſto interluit æſtu. VIRG. Æn. iii.

It is a moſt noble remnant of Roman antiquity, where in later times of their empire the *Legio* II. *Aug.* was quartered: the walls on three ſides are pretty intire, and in ſome places ſtill about twenty-five or thirty foot high, without any ditch: the ſide next the ſea being upon a kind of cliff, the top of the wall is but level with the ground: beſide, at the eaſt angle the wall deſcends to another ſlope juſt upon the river, which ſeems to have been in the nature of an outwork, or gradual aſcent into the caſtle: the ground on the inſide is pretty much raiſed. In the middle of the north-eaſt ſide there is a ſquare work jutting out from the wall, which ſeems to have been an oblique† gate to enter at, for thoſe that came from the water ſide; and it is not unlikely that gap on the north-weſt ſide was another gate: it was a ſquare CV. paces one way, CL. the other; according to the Roman method of making camps, a third part longer than their breadth. There is a foundation within, which has cauſed many words among the Kentiſh antiquaries; ſeems to have been a *Pharos*, or lodging for the commanding officer, a *prætorium*: there are foundations of ſeveral apartments, the walls monſtrouſly thick and ſtrong. It is manifeſt to any one that ſeriouſly contemplates the ruins of the walls in divers places, that this caſtle was deſtroyed by great violence and induſtriouſly; I gueſs, by the Saxons immediately after the Romans left the iſland, when they could more boldly make deſcents upon the coaſt: the reaſon why, is evident from the intent of theſe caſtles: upon the eaſtern corner, eſpecially, great piles of wall lie one upon another like rocks: in other places cavities are hewn out of its thickneſs, that would make good lodging-rooms: the manner of the compoſition of the walls is ſeven courſes of ſmall hewn ſtone, which take up four Roman feet: then two courſes of Roman brick, which are white, like the brick in the iſle of Ely. I obſerve all the brick about Sandwich to be of the ſame colour, made of whitiſh clay. The walls are twelve foot thick: the inward body thereof is made of flint and exceſſive hard mortar. Sandwich bears directly ſouth. Dr. Holland talks of a carved head over one of the gates; but I could find no ſuch thing now. In the way thither, upon an eminence is the carcaſs of a caſtrenſian amphitheatre made of turf; I ſuppoſe, for the exerciſe and diverſion of the garriſon: the ſoil of it is gravel and ſand, and has been long ploughed over, that we need not wonder it is ſo level. There are three Roman *tumuli* before Sandwich weſt gate, AMPHITHEATRE. TAB. XXXVI. 2d Vol.

† Vitruvius directs the gates of cities to be made oblique. This was called *Madan* gate, from the figure of a *woman* over it, as the vulgar fancy.

gate; one a windmill ſtands on: it is not eaſy to aſſign which Contentus was buried under:

Contentum tellus quem Rutupina tegit. AUSON.

South of Sandwich, as we go along upon the ſea-ſhore, are ſix large and broad Celtic *tumuli*, equidiſtant: the ſecond from the town has been dug away, to raiſe a little fort upon the road: they all ſtand in a line eaſt and weſt.§ This flat coaſt is fenced againſt the ocean by the ſand-downs, which in Lincolnſhire we call *meals:* but within the memory of man, as they told me, the ſea has commenced a new method of guarding againſt its own violence, by covering the ſhore, for a great depth and height, with the pebbles afore mentioned; which is an odd mutation in nature; and it is obſervable that theſe pebbles come from the ſouth. I rode from Sandwich as far as Hithe, upon the brink of the ſhore or cliff, in ſight of France all the way; and nothing could be more entertaining in this autumnal ſeaſon, when the weather is generally clear, ſerene and calm. Much ſea *tithymal* grows here, and a very pretty plant, *papaver cornutum flore luteo*, rock ſamphire feeding upon *petroleum*, a moſt excellent pickle, and many more.‖ The murmur of the ocean has a noble ſolemnity in it, as Homer ſays, when latiniſed,

Eructante ſalo raucam dant littora vocem.

More copiouſly expreſſed in Virgil,

Et gemitum ingentem pelagi, pulſataque ſaxa,
Audimus longe, fractaſque ad littora voces.
Exſultantque vada atque æſtu miſcentur arenæ. Æn. iii.

which is an exact idea of this place. By liſtening attentively I obſerved this noiſe of the ocean is by fits, at ſhort but equal intervals; which I believe gave occaſion to that fancy of the ancients, that every tenth wave was the largeſt; of which Ovid has a diſtich.

Sandown caſtle is compoſed of four lunettes of very thick arched work of ſtone, with many port-holes for great guns: in the middle is a great round tower, with a ciſtern at top; underneath an arched cavern, bomb-proof: a foſs incompaſſes the whole, to which there is a paſſage over a draw-bridge. Deal caſtle and Walmer caſtle are of the ſame nature, all built by Harry VIII. to guard this naked level coaſt: moreover, lines are drawn along between caſtle and caſtle, and at proper intervals round baſtions with a ditch and parapet of earth, where cannon may be planted, as in the infancy of fortification. Theſe are what Camden calls *Rome's works*, and fancies to be remnants of Cæſar's ſhip-camp: the neighbours with as little truth affirm they were thrown up by Oliver Cromwell, for reduction of theſe caſtles:

§ There are a great number of large barrows about Sandwich; one at Winſborough, with a tree upon it; ſo it is called by the vulgar, but the learned make it Wodneſborough: between that and Sandwich is another, called Marvil hill.

‖ Among the ſand-hills by Sandwich I found a curious plant, which I take to be the *ſatyrium abortivum*, or bird's-neſt of Gerard: it has a bulbous root of a red colour; the ſtem ſometimes a foot long, whitiſh like young aſparagus, and almoſt naked; a great ſpike of white flowers, of the cucullate ſort, with a black *apex:* they are exceeding odoriferous. I found much *eryngo* there, which ſmells pleaſantly when broke; and on all the banks of the ditches hereabouts garden-fennel grows in great plenty.

Sandwich is in a miſerable, decayed condition, following apace the downfall of its mother *Rutupium:* it might eaſily be made the beſt harbour on this coaſt, by cutting a new channel for the river about a mile and half through the ſand-hills ſouth eaſterly; for the water of the river Stour would ſufficiently ſcour it, did it run ſtrait, and with that direction. All the walls and bulworks of the town are diſmantled, the gates tumbling down; and a few cannon lie ſcattered here and there. This town likewiſe might be made very ſtrong; for, beſides the river Stour, another rivulet runs through it, that would keep the ditches always full.

caſtles: one is cloſe by the north ſide of Deal, and two between Deal caſtle and Walmer caſtle. At Walmer caſtle the cliff begins for about half a mile ſouthward with a gentle riſe to a hill, whereon is a *tumulus:* then the ſhore is plain again in a valley till you come to Kings-wold, which is half a mile's ſpace. Between Walmer caſtle and Deal I take to be the TAB. ſpot where Cæſar landed in his firſt expedition, becauſe it is the firſt place XXXVII. where the ſhore can be aſcended north of Dover, and exactly anſwers his 2d Vol. aſſigned diſtance of eight miles: probably in his ſecond expedition, when he came with many more ſhips, and had a perfect knowledge of the country, he went a little farther in the downs, whereabouts now is Deal, a town lately ſprung up from the mariners. As for his ſea-camps, it is vain to expect a ſight of them; they are many ages ſince abſorpt by the ocean, which has ſo long been exerciſing its power, and waſting the land away. Even ſince Harry the VIIIth's time it has carried off the ſea-ward *eſplanades* of the three caſtles, and one half of two of the three circular forts. Indeed, of late years, the providential ejectment of thoſe pebbles has put a ſtop to it in ſome meaſure; and it is amazing to ſee how it by degrees fills up theſe foſſes and trenches, and ſometimes flies over the banks a good way up into the land, with a power well expreſſed by the poet,

Aut vaga cum Tethys Rutupinaque littora fervent. LUCAN. vi.

But of this affair of Cæſar's I reſerve to myſelf another opportunity of ſpeaking, when I ſhall expreſly treat of his expedition hither. At Deal caſtle is a very good well, though cloſe by the ſea.

Now my journey lay intirely upon the edge of the cliffs, whoſe precipicious height, with the noble proſpect at ſea, and moſt awful roaring of the waves, filled the mind with a ſenſe of Nature's majeſty. About St. Margaret's on cliff, near the light-houſes, I ſaw in two places a great number of little *tumuli*, of unequal bulk, cloſe by one another; and the like I found frequently about Barham downs, and between Hardres† and Chilham, and other places. I know not that ſuch have ever been taken notice of: the people ſay they were burying-places of the Danes; probably digging into them might give us ſome ſatisfaction. I believe them Celtic, becauſe I ſaw many ſorts of them, and ſuch as appear on Saliſbury plain.

Dover is a moſt romantic ſituation: it is a great valley, and the only one DUBRIS about this coaſt where water is admitted inwards of the cliff, here very PORTUS. high; and a running brook diſcharges itſelf into the ſea:‖ the water formerly came a good way higher up, and made a large port; and they have found anchors above the town. The Roman city of *Dubris* was to the TAB. ſouth of the river: the Watling-ſtreet enters it at Bigin gate, coming very XXXVIII. ſtrait from Canterbury over Barham down, where it is very perfect:§ butting 2d Vol.

† At Hardres place, the ſeat of Sir William Hardres, lay king Henry VIII. when going upon his expedition at Bologn: he left his picture here, and an old dagger, very broad, and about as long as a Roman ſword: the handle is of ſilver gilt and enamelled, with mottos on it. The old gates of this ſeat were the gates of Bologn, brought thence at that ſiege by Sir William's anceſtor, who accompanied the king.

‖ By St. Margaret's are many natural cavities in the chalk cliffs, and an admirable large ſpring ariſing from the beach with great force when the tide is out.

§ To Dover from Canterbury the Watling-ſtreet is ſtill the common way: it is left intire over Barham downs, with a high ridge ſtrait pointing to Canterbury cathedral tower: as ſoon as it enters the downs it traverſes a group of Celtic barrows, then leaves a ſmall camp of Cæſar's: further on it has been baſely incloſed through two fields, and levelled with ploughing: then it paſſes by a great ſingle barrow, whereon ſtood the mill, which is now removed higher up: then it aſcends the hill to a hedge corner, where are three barrows, a great one between two little ones, all incloſed with a double ſquare intrenchment of no great bulk: I fancy them Roman, becauſe parallel to, and cloſe by, the Roman road: the great barrow has a cavity at top, and an entrance eaſtward; whether caſually, or with deſign, I know not. At Lyddon the Watling-ſtreet falls into that noble valley of Dover, made of two huge ridges of chalk, which divide themſelves

ting directly upon the great tower of the cathedral, it bears a little more northerly than north-weſt. This city was an oblong ſquare, and ſome of the walls are left: the churches are of a very antique make: that of St. Martin is collegiate, founded by Wightred king of Kent; it is a venerable ruin: the eaſt end ſeems to have terminated in three ſemi-circular works: it was built in form of a croſs, as to its main body. Much remains of the priory, now a farm-houſe. The *maiſon dieu* over-againſt it is become a ſtore-houſe: here the knights Hoſpitallers or Templars lodged, coming into, or going out of, the kingdom. The piers that form the haven, or large baſon, are coſtly and great works: above is a fort with four baſtions of modern date. The broad beach which lies at the mouth of this great valley, and was the harbour in Cæſar's time, is very delightful: it is no little part of the diverſion, in walking there, to obſerve the odd produce of the ocean thrown up under your feet, and the ſea-plants that grow there; the *umbelli*, *ſtar-fiſhes*, many curious foſſils and ſhells; the *eringo*, *ſea-lungs*, *ſea-weed*, or *ood* as called, &c. One long ſtreet here is named Snare-gate, from the moſt tremendous rocks of chalk hanging directly over the houſes; as Cnarſborough in Yorkſhire, ſays Mr. Camden, p. 715.

TAB. XXXIX. XL. 2d Vol.

DOVER CASTLE.

The caſtle is the ſtrongeſt place in the world, of old fortification; it takes up thirty acres of ground: it is an amazing *congeries* of walls, ditches, arches, embattlements, mounts, and all imaginable contrivances to render it impregnable after the old mode: but with higheſt regret I beheld this moſt noble and memorable fortreſs, once thought the key of Britain, and that has divers times had the honour to ſave the kingdom from conqueſt and ſlavery, now become a common prey to the people that belong to it: in the late wars with France they kept 1500 priſoners in the great caſtle; but within this twelvemonth they have carried away the timbers and floors, diſabling it even for that uſe. Thus much I think out of gratitude is its due; let it ſtand a monument of antiquity, or ſink ſlowly by its own ruin. The braſs gun called Queen Elizabeth's Pocket-piſtol is a great curioſity, twenty-two foot long: it requires fifteen pound of powder, and carries a ball ſeven miles (as the gunner told me;) it is excellently well wrought. I ſaw two very old keys, and a braſs horn, which ſeem to be the enſigns of authority belonging to the conſtable of the caſtle, or lord warden of the cinque ports. One part of the fortifications conſiſts of a large circular work, in which ſtands the old church, ſaid to have been built by Lucius, an ancient king of the Britons, and firſt chriſtian. Biſhop Stillingfleet thinks he is no romantic perſon, but reigned in Kent and Suſſex: however that be, I believe this church is as ancient as the time aſſigned him. There is not much doubt to be made, that upon this hill was a *caſtrum* of the Romans, like that at Richborough, to guard this haven. It is ſomewhat ſurprizing that our Saxon anceſtors ſhould take great pains to demoliſh Roman works, though they wanted ſuch in the ſame places, and were forced to build them again. I look upon it as an argument that they had no thoughts of conquering the iſland at firſt, and deſtroyed theſe bulwarks, that ſuch might not hinder their depredations; but eſpying the nakedneſs of the land, thoroughly evacuated of its youth and men of arms by the Romans, they found a conqueſt practicable: then were they

obliged

themſelves into leſſer valleys, dropping into the great one at regular diſtances, as the little leaves of plants meet at the main ſtem: this valley, when viewed from the end, looks like a landſcape on ſcenes leſſening, according to perſpective, to Dover, between the two *Phari* and the ſea at the end, incloſed between them. The ſtreet ſlides along the northern declivity, croſſes the rivulet which wanders through the midſt of the valley at Buckland, ſo to Biggin gate, where is its termination, by the ſide of the old port, having now run from Cheſter about 250 miles. Many barrows on the ſides of thoſe hills.

obliged to repair theſe caſtles. The church we are ſpeaking of was built, in the firſt times of chriſtianity, out of part of the Roman ruins, whence there are huge quantities of Roman bricks laid into the work: the arches are intirely turned with them; the corners and many parts, both within and without, are built up therewith; and the remainder is of ſtone originally cut by the Romans: it is in form of a croſs, and has a ſquare tower in the middle. I have repreſented the drawing of it in plate 48. The ſtone windows of this church are of later date than the building; they have been put in long ſince: but the greateſt curioſity here is the *Pharos*, or Roman watch-tower, ſtanding at the weſt end of the church: notwithſtanding it is ſo much disfigured by new daubing with mortar, caſing and mending, I diſcovered its primary intention the firſt minute I ſaw it; and ſent the three prints of it, which I here preſent the reader, to monſieur Montfaucon, at the inſtances of my moſt honoured lord, the archbiſhop of Canterbury. I was in hopes they would have been more uſeful to that celebrated author; for therein at leaſt he might have found, that the building which he firſt took for a *Pharos*, and whereof he gives us four views, is only the tower of the church we were talking of. The deſcription of this curious work, which I believe the moſt perfect of any left, in ſhort is thus. TAB. XLVIII. *Roman.* PHAROS.

In the 47th plate we have ſhown the ground-plot upon which it is formed, and a ſection of the work; whence we may readily obſerve that the deſign is ſimple, but admirably contrived for its uſe and purpoſe: the baſe is octagonal without, within a ſquare; but the ſides of the ſquare and octagon are equal, viz. fifteen Roman feet, which reduces the wall to the thickneſs of ten feet. In this manner it was carried up to the top, which was much higher than at preſent; but it retires inward continually from all ſides, with much the ſame proportion as an Egyptian *obelus*. Upon four of theſe ſides there are windows narrow, handſomely turned with a ſemi-circular arch of Roman brick ſix foot high, ſo that the outſide of it appears as in our 46th plate. The door to it is on the eaſt ſide, about ſix foot wide, very well turned over head, with an arch made of a courſe of Roman brick and ſtone alternately, fourteen foot high. All the ſtones of this work are of a narrow ſcantling; and the manner of the compoſure, throughout, is perfectly the ſame with that lately deſcribed at Richborough caſtle: there are firſt two courſes of this brick, which is level with the bottom of the windows; then ſeven courſes of hewn ſtone, which mount up to the top of the windows; then two courſes of brick, ſeven of ſtone alternately, to the top; every window by this means reaching to a ſtage or ſtory. There are five of theſe ſtages left: the windows are viſible enough to a diſcerning eye, though ſome be ſtopt up, others covered over, others have modern church-like windows of ſtone put in. I ſuppoſe the inſide was intirely filled up with a ſtair-caſe: the height of what is left is forty foot; I believe there was twenty foot more originally; and the whole number of windows on a ſide was eight. This building was made uſe of as a ſteeple, and had a pleaſant ring of bells in it, which Sir George Rook procured to be carried away to Portſmouth. Since then the office of the ordnance, under pretext of ſavingneſs, have taken away the lead that covered it, and left this rare piece of art and maſonry to ſtruggle with the ſea, air and weather. Mr. Degg gave me a coin of Diocleſian, found here. The Erpinghams arms are patched up againſt one ſide of the *Pharos*, being two bars and a canton; ſo that I ſuppoſe it was repaired in Henry the Fifth's time, lord Erpingham then warden of Dover caſtle. In the Roman caſtle here the TAB. XLVII. TAB. XLVI.

 Tungrican

Tungrican ſoldiers had their ſtation. I have heard there is another ſuch *Pharos* at St. Andrew's in Scotland.†

On the other high cliff oppoſite to this, beyond the town, has been another *Pharos:* ſome part of the bottom part of it is ſtill left, called The Devil's Drop, from the ſtrength of the mortar: others call it Bredonſtone. Here the new conſtable of the caſtle is ſworn. If we conſider the ancient ſtate of Dover, we muſt imagine that the little river ran directly into the ſea, and left a harbour cloſe to the walls of the town; but in proceſs of time, as the ſea threw up that vaſt beach which lies between the town and it, the river was forced by an oblique paſſage to creep along the ſhore under the ſouthern cliff, and there vent itſelf where now is the harbour. This is what Nature practiſes in the microcoſm in innumerable inſtances, as the paſſage of the gall and pancreatic juice into the inteſtines, in the duct of the urine from the ureters into the bladder, of the chyle into the torrent of the blood, inſinuating themſelves for ſome ſpace between the membranes. And this caution may be of ſervice in forming harbours; as in that coſtly work of the French king's before Dunkirk, where two banks or piers projected for half a mile through the ſands directly, which ought rather to have gone downwards a little towards the fall of the tide. The cliffs here are of ſolid chalk to the very bottom, full of the blackeſt flints; and thoſe at Calais ſeem perfectly like them; and no doubt a long vein of chalk is continued from one to the other under the ſea, and perhaps through many countries: but that theſe two places were ever contiguous, or joined by an iſthmus, is chimerical.

Though the mariners have much mathematics on board, and in all their tackle and machinery, yet here I had occaſion of obſerving a groſs error, that has not been thought on, in the ſhape of their oars; where the extremity of that fan-like part, which oppoſes the water in rowing, is broadeſt. Now this is quite contrary to Nature's method, who is the beſt geometrician in like caſes: in the ſhape of a ſingle feather, or in the wings of birds, the extremity is always pointed, and the broadeſt part is neareſt the joint where the power lies, analogous to the *fulcrum* of leavers; therefore is drawn off to a narrower ſcantling, as the part recedes from it, and the effect of the moving force: thus it is even in the wings of butterflies, and all other inſects, as well as birds; and ſo in the water-beetles that row with oars. Though the broad part reſiſts the water more as farther diſtant from the *fulcrum*, yet it requires more proportionable ſtrength; and in my judgment, therefore, oars ought to be made quite the contrary way, and drawn off into a point, the broadeſt part neareſt the hand; and I doubt not but equal ſtrength will then out-row the other, *cæteris paribus.**

Beyond Dover ſouthward the cliff is exceedingly high to Folkſtone. In the road two great Roman barrows, which will be eaten away in a few years by the ſea. Here this larger track of cliff ends, as to the ocean, and ſlaunts off weſtward towards Wye in a long ledge very ſteep all the way to the weſt. The whole county of Kent conſiſts of three or four of theſe parcels, lying parallel, and running nearly north and ſouth: they riſe gently from the eaſt as a reclining plain, and then end ſuddenly on the weſtern ſide with a quick deſcent: at bottom begins another ſuch plain, and it ends in like manner after it has gone its proper diſtance, to be alike ſucceeded, as we ſaid before. Beyond this we are upon, ſouthward is a

† Such a Roman *Pharos* at Damiata in Egypt, the view of it in Le Brun, plate 70. letter A.

* I ſuppoſe likewiſe that the ſails of ſhips ought to be narrower at top, where they are faſtened to the yard's arm, broader at bottom, like a cloke; and ſo they are ordinarily made in ſome meaſure.

a leſſer ledge of high ground ſandy and rocky, but good land, eſpecially in the valleys, and full of wood. This is terminated by Romney marſh, ſuch another country as our Lincolnſhire Holland. To the right of us is Eleham, ſeated in a pleaſant concavity: there has been a religious houſe. Upon one end of our upper chalk-hills, near Folkſtone, is a camp called Caſtle hill.

Now deſcending, Folkſtone† offers itſelf, ſtill ſtanding on a cliff, but not ſo high as the former, and of a rocky compoſure, the other being chalk: it was anciently called *Floſtane*, a leſſer rock, or cliff of ſtone; ſo that it probably was the *lapis tituli* of the Romans. Here is a copious ſpring runs through the town. Near the church, upon the ſea ſide, is a ſquare plain, like that I obſerved at Burgh in Lincolnſhire, and was of the ſame uſe. I ſaw two pieces of old wall hanging over the terrible cliff, ſeemingly of Roman work: here are ſome old guns, one of iron of a very odd caſt, no doubt as old as Henry the Eighth's time. Many Roman coins have been found here. A nunnery was built by Eanſwide, a religious daughter of Eadbald king of Kent. LAPIS TITULI. TAB. XCVIII.

I paſſed by Sandgate caſtle, another of thoſe built by Henry VIII. in a little valley where the ſhore is plain: then we enter upon the beach. Here are many ſprings which come done from the higher ground, and ſink immediately into this beach, rendering it a little boggy: this I thought very odd. You ride through a wood of ſea-poppy, which is a fine variety in nature, caſting all the numerous ſeeds into a long pod, inſtead of the common globular head: the leaves look hoary, like ſea-ragwort, and are finely criſped; the flowers of a moſt delicate yellow, taken notice of by the poet,

Ore floridulo nitens
Alba parthenice velut
Luteumve papaver. CATULL.

Hythe ſtands on the edge of this leſſer ridge, but the marſh has intercepted it from the ſea. They talk much of their charnel-houſe full of human bones, ſaid to have been the maſſacred Danes; but I thought it not worth going to ſee, nor believed their report of it. They ſay this has been a great city, and reached as far as Weſt Hythe, where is an old ruinous chapel: they mean undoubtedly the city of *Lemanis*. Here were two hoſpitals, St. Bartholomew's, and St. Leonard's. HYTHE.

I viſited Saltwood caſtle, in hopes to find ſomewhat Roman, as is reported: it is a very ſtrong ſeat of the archbiſhop's: the outer wall has towers and battlements, and a deep ditch: within, and on one ſide, ſtands the main body of the place: two great and high towers at the gate of this, over which are the founder's arms, archbiſhop Courtney, in two eſcutcheons; the firſt impaled with thoſe of the ſee; the other plain, a label over three plates. This inner work has a ſtronger and higher wall, with a broad embattled parapet at top: within is a court, but the lodgings are all demoliſhed: the floor of the ruinous chapel is ſtrongly vaulted: in the middle of the court is a large ſquare well, which is the only thing I ſaw that looked like Roman. It is ſaid that hereabouts anchors are dug up; which, if true, is not owing to the ſea's coming ſo high, as the vulgar think, for that is impoſſible; but to an iron forge of the Romans, conveniently placed, where ſo much wood grows, ſo near the ſea, and ſo many ports. They ſay too that Roman coins are found at Newington, not far off here.

A

† At Folkſtone the famous Dr. Harvey was born, ob. 1657.

LEMANIS Portus.

TAB. XCIX.

A little way further, at the end of the Stane-ſtreet,* the Roman road from Canterbury; and at a proper diſtance from thence is the port of *Lemanis*. I am ſurprized that ſome Kentiſh antiquaries ſhould, by pretended corrections of the Itinerary, ſend it farther off to the ſouthern coaſts. As ſoon as I came to Limne church, looking from the brow of the hill to the ſubjacent marſhes, I deſcried the tattered Roman walls, ſituate on this ſouthern decline, almoſt at the bottom. One would imagine the name came from the *Stone-ſtreet*; for ſuch it literally ſignifies, *via lapidea*: this is a ſolid rock of ſtone laid out in a ſtrait line between here and Canterbury. Thus in Yorkſhire another Roman road is called *Leming-lane*, from its ſtony compoſure. *Lhe* ſignifies a way in Britiſh; *maen*, a ſtone. Its preſent appellation of *Studfal* caſtle gives occaſion to ſome uncouth etymologies: without any difficulty I think it derived from *ſtæd-weall*, the ſea-ſhore, in Saxon; ſo that it ſignifies no more than *caſtrum littoreum*. This fine remnant of Roman work, and which was the garriſon of the Turnacenſian band, hangs as it were upon the ſide of the hill; for it is pretty ſteep in deſcent: the walls include about twelve acres of ground, in form ſomewhat ſquariſh, without any ditch: a pretty brook, ariſing from the rock weſt of the church, runs for ſome ſpace on the eaſt ſide of the wall; then paſſes through it, and ſo along its lowermoſt edge by the farm-houſe at bottom. The compoſition of the wall is ſimilar to that of Richborough; but inſtead of hewn ſtone and regular courſes, as there, the interval between the three layers of Roman brick is made of rag-ſtone: the brick too is of the ſame whitiſh kind, but remarkably thin. I ſuppoſe the clay ſhrank much in burning. This interval of ſtone is four feet of Roman ſtandard: the walls are twelve foot thick, and have ſome round holes at equal ſpaces, that run quite through, as we obſerved at *Sorbiodunum* and *Verolanium*; perhaps to let the air in for drying the wall, being of ſo great a thickneſs. Here are ſeveral of the circular, or rather elliptic buttments, as thick as the wall, like thoſe at the caſtle of *Garionenum*, near Yarmouth in Norfolk, in plate 58. which my worthy and learned friend Mr. Hare gave me from his own menſuration. It is a piece of maſonry, I muſt own, unaccountable to me: they are like round towers or baſtions, but ſolid; and ſome ſcarce join to the wall at the ſides, but go quite through to the inſide. The circuit of this wall is manifeſt enough on three ſides, but that ſouthward is levelled to the ground: every where elſe, where not ſtanding, it lies ſideways, flat, cloſe by, in prodigious parcels; or where ſtanding, cracked through the whole ſolid thickneſs, as if Time was in a merry humour, and ruined it in ſport: but I believe it is the effect of deſign and much labour, as I ſaid of Richborough: probably the Saxons or Danes thus diſmantled it, to render it uſeleſs againſt their incurſions. Where this wall is ſtanding, it is ten foot high or more, made with excellent cement: on the eaſtern ſide is ſuch another gate, formed by the return of the wall, as at the place laſt mentioned. Geo. Hunt, an old man, living in the farm-houſe, told me he

TAB. LVIII.

* The ſeat of Oſtenhanger, through the park whereof the Stone-ſtreet runs to Limne, was a noble building: they ſold it lately for 1000 pounds to a maſon, who pulled it all down. An inſcription of the chapel there is now made a ſtone ſtep in the houſe of Mr. Smith of Stanford; thus copied by Mr. Godfrey:

IVIL. V. ET. XX A LINCARNATION NOSTRE CHRIST ET LE XII. ANNE DV TRES HAULT ET TRES SANT ET TRES EXCELLENT PRINCE NOSTRE ET ROY HĒRY VIII A LE HONEVR DV DIEV ET DE LA GLORIEUSE VIERGE MARIE FVT FAICTE ET ACHEVEE CESTE CHAPELLE PAR MESSIRE EDOVARD POYNINGS CHEVALIER DE LA NOBLE ORDRE DV GARTIER ET CONTRE ROYLER DE LA MASON DV ROY CVY DIEV DDINT SA GRACE ET BONNE VIE ET LONGVE ET PARADIS A LA FIN AMEN.

he has found coins here: he ſays, once the ſea-bank broke, and his houſe with all the adjacent marſhes was floated: for the level of the ocean is higher than this place; but it has fenced itſelf out by raiſing the ground continually near the ſhore, as it does in other like marſhes. Whether the ſea reached this lower wall, even in the time of the Romans, I cannot determine; for I do not believe this was the very port, but the caſtle belonging to it: that, I rather think, was ſomewhat more eaſtward, about Weſt Hithe; and there, the town that belonged to it: for they find old foundations frequently under the ſide of the hill, laid in ſtrong terrace mortar. The rev. Mr. Bagnal, miniſter of the place, informs me, that the field, of about ſixteen acres of ground, adjoining to the church-yard of Limne, is to this day called the Northern town: nor do they know that it ever had any other name; which intimates that the Roman town was thereabouts, lying upon the ſlope of the hill, as the caſtle does, and to the eaſt of it. This port is now called Ship-way, where the *limenarcha*, or lord warden of the cinque ports, was anciently ſworn; where their courts were kept, and all the pleas relating to theſe ports: ſince the decay thereof, that ceremony is transferred to Dover. This Ship-way too denominates the *lathe*, or diviſion of the country. Leland ſays, the people of Limne had an horn and mace, remaining enſigns of their authority.

Thus have we conducted our journey, for the ſpace of 500 miles, all upon Roman roads, to theſe three famous ports on the eaſtern ſhore, where commonly the great Roman emperors and generals landed from the continent; and in which we have run over ſuch notices as occurred to us in thirty-five Roman ſtations, many camps, and other things of higheſt antiquity. The ſeaſon of the year for expeditions being far ſpent, it is time to releaſe your lordſhip's patience, and retire into harbour, concluding with the great Roman wit, in his poetical voyage,

Lemanis longæ finis chartæque, viæque.

10 Octob. 1722.

ITER DUMNONIENSE. VI.

Ipſe locis capitur patriis & ſingula lætus
Exquiritque, auditque virûm monumenta priorum. VIRG.

To my Lord PEMBROKE.

I Have ſometimes in travelling been apt, within my own mind, to make a compariſon between the excellence of the ſtudy of Philoſophy, and that commonly called Antiquity, that is, ancient hiſtory. The beauties and the advantage of natural inquiries I cannot but be highly ſenſible of; yet I muſt needs give the preference to the latter, as it more nearly concerns the rational part of the creation, for whom the whole was made: it is a comment upon the wonderful volumes of divine wiſdom, and the conduct of providence in the management of its ſupreme workmanſhip. God has given us indeed a large manuſcript of his power, and other adorable attributes, in his wide-extended products, the furniture of the world; but in man, a more correct epitome of himſelf; a delegated immaterial particle of his ſpirituality, a ſelf-moving principle of free agency, from the very fountain of all exiſtence. As he is the great maſter-wheel and *primum movens*; ſo we are the ſubordinate executors of his mighty purpoſes, by his direction and ſuperintendence carrying on the regular government and unſeen operations thereof. Whoever declaims againſt this, ought to be looked upon as one of a poor, narrow way of thinking, and who does not deſerve ſo much as that noble faculty of the ſoul, reminiſcence or memory, which is the ſame to a ſingle man, as ancient hiſtory is to the whole community: ſuch a one no more claims the name of a ſcholar, than he that knows but the letters of the Alphabet, or whoſe ſtudy conſiſts only in Gazettes. It is the knowledge of antiquity that can give us a maturity in judgement, either in perſons or things; and how unfit ſuch a one is, that is deſtitute of it, in the executing the great offices of life, I need not inculcate.

But nothing I can ſay in favour of this ſubject, can be ſo great a panegyric to it, as your lordſhip's illuſtrious name prefixed. The glorious ardour for this kind of learning, that kindled in your younger years, and that through a long cultivation of it has produced a boundleſs extent of knowledge, with the deepeſt penetration, the ſtrongeſt judgement, the fire of the ſoul, and all ſublimeſt qualities which the world admires in your lordſhip; bears down all oppoſition to the ſtudy of antiquities, wherein you preſide moſt worthily; wherein no one dares to be rival, or hopes to be equal. We ſee the fruits of it in the beſt-choſen library of ancient authors, in the

the beſt collection of moſt ancient coins, ſtatues, buſto's, and learned marbles, which the world can ſhow. You, my lord, by treading in the ſteps of the great Arundel, have brought old arts, Greece and Rome, nay Apollo and all his Muſes, to Great Britain: Wilton is become tramontane Italy.

Every part of learning is your lordſhip's province, and ſure of your protection. But I have a particular happineſs in laying before you the following account of this ſummer's journey, becauſe the greateſt part of it was by your own direction, and as excurſions I made whilſt at your lordſhip's moſt delightful ſeat at Wilton. I ſhall begin with what I obſerved in my tour about it, and proceed to my more weſtern perambulation through a country pregnant of antiquities, and the greateſt curioſities in the world.

The *Belgæ*, the ancient inhabitants of this country, were a brave and warlike people, when on their original continent; and we have no reaſon to think, after tranſplantation on the Britiſh ſoil, they abated aught of their courage and valour, natural to its inhabitants. Theſe were one of thoſe powerful nations, whoſe conqueſt gave opportunity to the emperor Veſpaſian highly to ſignalize his conduct when he firſt made a figure in arms. Hence it is that we find ſo many camps hereabouts, from the ſea ſide to the midland parts; many of which were made by him, and others by his undaunted oppoſers. The road from Wilton to Shaftesbury, called the Ten-mile Courſe, is a fine ridge of downs, continued upon the ſouthern bank of the river Nader, with a ſweet proſpect to the right and left, all the way, over the towns and the country on both ſides: a traveller is highly indebted to your lordſhip for adding to his pleaſure and advantage, in reviving the Roman method of placing a numbered ſtone at every mile, and the living index of a tree to make it more obſervable; which ought to be recommended as a laudable pattern to others: thus C. Gracchus planted a ſtone at every mile, with the diſtance inſcribed, ſays Plutarch; and thus Rutilius, Itinerar. II.

Intervalla viæ feſſis præſtare videtur,
Qui notat inſcriptus millia crebra lapis.

Between N° 5. and 6. is a pretty large camp, called Chiſelbury, upon the northern brow of the hill: it is ſingle ditched and of a roundiſh form: before the chief entrance is an half-moon, with two apertures for greater ſecurity: there is a ditch indeed goes from it downward to the valley on both ſides, but not to be regarded. This I imagine relates not to the camp; for I obſerved the like acroſs the ſame road in many places between little declivities, and ſeem to be boundaries and ſheep-walks made ſince, and belonging to particular pariſhes. I fancy this name imparted from ſome ſhepherd's cot, anciently ſtanding hereabouts, in Saxon *Ceſol.* It ſeems to be a Roman camp, but of later date. At the end of this courſe, when you come to the great chalk-hill looking towards Shaftſbury, are three or four Celtic barrows, one long and large, pointing eaſt and weſt: in this hill is a quarry of ſtone, very full of ſea-ſhells. Not far off, in the pariſh of Tiſbury, near Warder caſtle, is a great intrenchment in a wood, which was probably a Britiſh *oppidum*, and near the river before mentioned.

CHISELBURY.

Br. *oppidum.*

Returning, we ſee upon the higheſt eminence that overlooks Wilton, and the fertile valley at the union of the Nader and Willy, the famous King-barrow, as vulgarly called: it is a round *tumulus*, of a moſt ancient form,

Carvilii *tumulus.*

form, flat at top, and without any ditch. Your lordſhip rightly judges it in ſituation to be one of the higheſt barrows in England, being, by exact obſervation from the water-level and calculation, at leaſt four hundred foot above the ſurface of the ocean. This, queſtionleſs, is a Celtic *tumulus:* and the very name, inherent through long revolutions of time, indicates it to be the grave of a king of this country of the *Belgæ*; and that Wilton was his royal reſidence, which for goodneſs of air, of water and ſoil, joined with the moſt delightful downs all around it, muſt highly magnify his judgement in choice of a place ſecond to none for all the conveniences and delicacies of life. If we reflect a little upon the matter, it appears a ſuppoſition far from improbability, that this is the very monument of Carvilius mentioned by Cæſar, who, joining with the other kings along the country on the ſea-ſide from hence to Kent, attacked his ſea-camp on the Rutupian ſhore: and this was to make a diverſion to the great Roman general, preſſing hard upon Caſſibelan; for, as the late learned and ſagacious Mr. Baxter obſerves in his Gloſſary, where ſhould *Carvilius* live, but among the *Carvilii?* as *Segonax*, one of his confederates, among the *Segontiaci*; that is, *Segontium*, or *Caerſegont*, as the Britons call it; which is now Silcheſter. And it ſeems to have been the faſhion of that time for kings to be denominated from the people or place they governed; as *Caſſibelan* was in name and fact king of the *Caſſii*; and many other inſtances I might bring of like nature. Where then ſhould *Carvilius* live, but at *Carvilium*, now Wilton; or where be buried, but in the moſt conſpicuous place near his palace? and no other barrow competitor to leave any doubt or ſcruple. It is natural to ſuppoſe that the very ſpot where his reſidence was, is the ſame where king Edgar's queen ſpent the latter part of her life in a religious houſe ſhe built near your lordſhip's ſeat, being a hard dry ſoil, gravelly, and incompaſſed with two fine rivers, which in early times added much to the ſecurity of the place, and much ſought for by the Britons. We took notice, when with particular pleaſure we viſited his *tumulus*, and paid our reſpects to the illuſtrious *manes* of the royal defunct, that, among other views of great diſtance, we could ſee Long-barrow beyond Stonehenge, and all the long ridge of Martinſal hill, St. Ann's hill, and Runway-hill beyond that; upon which goes the great Wanſdike, which I take to be the northern boundary of the Belgic kingdom. I queſtion not but one purpoſe of this interment was to be in ſight of the holy work, or temple, of Stonehenge. Here then may we conclude reſt the aſhes of Carvilius, made immortal by Cæſar for bravely defending his country; now reſting in the poſſeſſions of a ſucceſſor, maſter of both their great qualities; who, when wielding the Britiſh trident, in a fleet infinitely ſuperior to Cæſar's, could aſſert a more univerſal empire. In you, my lord, the memory of Carvilius flouriſhes again, in your eminent love for your country's honour, and in your care for preſerving his monument, and adorning it with freſh verdure; by planting four trees round its edge,† and introducing it as a *terminus*, in one of the viſto's, to the admirable equeſtrian ſtatue of M. Aurelius, in the middle of the principal ſtar of your park. Thus, according to ancient uſage, was the *tumulus* of Diomedes planted with the *platanus* brought from Aſia for that purpoſe; as Pliny informs us in book XII. cap. 1.

From

† Aſclepiades ſays Boreas, a king of the Celts, planted an unknown tree on the *tumulus* of his daughter *Cypariſſa*; whence the name of it, and its funeral uſe. Trees planted on Proteſilaus's ſepulchre, Pliny, XVI. 44. So an oak on Illus's *tumulus*, ibid. ſo on the tomb of Amycus king of the Bebrycians, *ibid.*

From hence riding along the hare-warren and end of the park, we are entertained with the landſcape of no leſs than five rivers, four retaining the old Britiſh names: the villages on each ſide of them are ſo thick, that they ſeem to join and form long cities in woods. About the union of theſe rivers are three cities and three cathedrals within a triangle, whoſe ſides are leſs than three miles; Wilton, Old and New Sarum. The *Nadre* ſignifies a ſnake or adder, metaphorically drawn from its winding current: it riſes by the end of the Ten-mile courſe above deſcribed, and paſſes by a pleaſant village belonging to your lordſhip, Chilmark, famous for its quarries; of a very good ſtone, white, and that riſes in any dimenſions: there is now a ſingle ſtone, lying over the mouth of the quarry like an architrave, full ſixty foot long, twelve foot thick, and, as the workmen have aſſured me upon examination, perfectly without flaw: ſometimes here are found great petrified oyſter-ſhells. The Willy riſes about Warminſter, taking in a little brook, the Dyver, paſſing under ground, runs by Yarnbury, a vaſt Roman camp, where ſome think is Veſpaſian's name; a great ſemi-circular work at the entrance: ſeveral Roman coins have been found here. Not far off is a ditch called Chiltern, which ſeems to be ſome diviſion of the hundreds. There is another camp on the other ſide the Willy: then it runs by Grovely, a great wood of your lordſhip's: it admits another ſtream coming on the weſt ſide of Stonehenge from Orcheſton, remarkable for a long kind of graſs, which without good proof I ſhould ſcruple relating, for it is commonly twenty-five foot in length, much coveted by cattle; by Mr. Ray called *gramen caninum ſupinum longiſſimum:* he ſays they uſe to fatten hogs with it. This Willy, that gives name to Wilton, paſſes chiefly on the north ſide of the town, makes the canal before the front of the houſe, and then joins the Nadre, coming on the ſouth ſide of the town and through the gardens, at the end of the avenue. The Avon ariſes from under the great ridge of hills that divides Wiltſhire into north and ſouth, crowned with the Wanſditch: it paſſes ſouthward through innumerable villages to Ambſbury, the *pagus Ambri* famous for a monaſtery built by one Ambrus, which the monks and fabulous writers have wreſted into *Ambroſbury*; then for a celebrated nunnery of noble-women, great numbers of whom, againſt the inſtitution of Nature and Providence, were here veiled: it is now the ſeat of my lord Charlton, built by Inigo Jones, and deſervedly to be admired: ſome new works are added to it under the direction of my lord Burlington, poſſeſſor of his ſpirit, and a noble collection of his deſigns. The famous old city of *Sorbiodunum* may be ſaid to ſtand upon this river: it meets with the other two juſt before it paſſes through Saliſbury, and beyond it receives the Bourn, which has dropped its proper name: but I gueſs it to have been *Colin* or *Colinity*, the ſame as *Clun*; for at its fountain-head is *Colinburn:* all theſe rivers are called *burns, Willyburn, Adderburn,* &c. below Saliſbury enters another, I ſuppoſe called *Ebbeſburn.* From Harnham hill we have a view of both Sarums: the old city, with its high-creſted triple fortifications, threatens all the circumjacent country: the new juſtly boaſts of its lofty ſpire, as wonderful for the ſlenderneſs of its foundation, as its great height, being 450 foot, making one of the viſto's to the front of Wilton-houſe. To the eaſt is Clarendon, which your lordſhip firſt obſerved, from old writings, ought to be called *Clorendun*, from the famous Roman camp half a mile off the park near the Roman road: this was made or repaired by Conſtantius Chlorus, father of Conſtantine the Great; it was he that ſlew Allectus, after he had baſely murdered the valiant Carauſius. Conſtantius lived at the neighbouring *Sorbiodunum:* he was of Britiſh

YARNBURY *Ro. camp.*

AMSBURY.

TAB. LXVII.

CHLORIDUNUM. TAB. XLI.

extract, the huſband of Helena, a famous Britiſh princeſs. This camp therefore, properly written, is *Chloridunum*, being a beautiful fortification of a round form upon a dry chalk hill: within is a circular ditch, having two entrances anſwering to the entrances of the camp, and leaving a large ſpace between it and the *vallum*. I ſuppoſe this ditch was a leſſer camp before, inlarged by Chlorus, for keeping his legions as in a ſummer-camp before the city: this they did by carrying away all the earth of the old *vallum* to the new; for it is evident the preſent rampart is of much larger quantity than could be taken out of the ſubjacent ditch. Chlorendon park is a ſweet and beautiful place: here king John built him a palace, where ſeveral Parliaments have been held: part of the building is ſtill left, though they have been pulling it down many years: it is chiefly of flint, and was a large place upon the ſide of a hill, but no way fortified. This palace of king John anſwers directly to the front viſto of Wilton houſe over the length of the great canal, and is called the King's Manor: they ſay here is a ſubterraneous paſſage to the Queen's Manor. Between the camp and the park runs a Roman road, which has not been taken notice of, from *Sorbiodunum* to Wincheſter full eaſt and weſt.

TAB. IX.

As we go from Wilton to Stonehenge, between Grovely wood and Woodford runs a ditch acroſs the plain, with a high rampart ſouthward: the ditch is broad, and goes eaſt and weſt. I take it to be one of the boundaries of the *Belgæ*, which I call the third: the reaſon will hereafter appear. On the eaſt ſide of the Avon, by Great Dornford, is a very large camp covering the whole top of a hill, of no determinate figure, as humouring the height it ſtands on: it is made intirely without any ditch, the earth being heaped up very ſteep in the nature of a parapet, when dug away level at the bottom. I doubt not but this was a camp of the Britons, and perhaps an *oppidum*, where they retired at night from the paſturage upon the river, with their cattle: within it are many little banks, carried ſtrait and meeting one another at right angles, ſquare, oblong parallels and ſome oblique, as the meres and diviſions between ploughed lands; yet it ſeems never to have been ploughed; and there is likewiſe a ſmall ſquariſh work intrenched, no bigger than a large tent: theſe to me ſeem the diſtinctions and diviſions for the ſeveral quarters and lodgements of the people within; for I have, upon the downs in Dorſetſhire, often remarked the like, of too ſmall a compaſs to be ploughed fields. This camp has an aſpect very old; the prominent part of the rampart in many places quite conſumed by time, though the ſteep remains perfect; one being the natural earth, the other factitious: it certainly has ſo much of the manner of Veſpaſian's camp, as induces one to think it an imitation. I know not whether we ought to derive the name of it from the Britiſh *Og*, ſignifying the hurdles and pens they fence their cattle in with, which perhaps ſtood upon thoſe meres, or little banks, to diſtinguiſh every man's property. Veſpaſian's camp is within ſight of it, a little higher up the river, and on the other ſide: it is a famous camp, properly and by univerſal conſent attributed to him, called the Walls; well choſe, being a high piece of ground at a flexure of the river, which cloſes in an end and a ſide of it: the other ſide has a broad and very deep valley along it, and at the other end is the entrance: the whole hangs over the town of Amſbury: the manner of this camp too conſiſts moſtly in a rampire, but much more operoſe than that laſt mentioned; the form oblong: the road to the town goes quite through it: it is high in the middle, and has a barrow incloſed, but partly level; this I ſuppoſe originally Celtic, on account of its vicinity to Stonehenge, therefore

AUKBURY. Br. *oppidum*.

WALLS. Veſpaſian's *camp*.

fore elder than the camp. The eaſt ſide of Veſpaſian's camp is ſufficiently guarded by the precipice of the river. Further northwards, in the road from Ambſbury to Marlborough, is the remain of another round camp, extremely old, and almoſt obliterated: this is between Collinburn and Burbich, upon a riſing ground, ſeemingly Britiſh: and on the weſt ſide of the river Avon, over-againſt it, is another, called too Cheſelbury, and ſaid to have a fair *prætorium* in it. Theſe camps ſo contiguous, with a river between, ſeem ſtill remains of Veſpaſian's conqueſts; and that he got the country by inches. CHESELBURY.

North of theſe is Martinſal hill, a vaſt ſtationary Roman camp, upon a high hill ſteep to the eaſt, which is ſeldom obſervable. I meaſured it quite round, in company with lord Hertford and lord Winchelſea: it is conſpicuous at a great diſtance, and within ſight of all the camps in the country. I take it to have been made when the Romans were thoroughly poſſeſſors of the kingdom, and one of their chief fortreſſes, whence they might give or receive ſignals all around, in caſe of diſtreſs, by fire or ſmoke. On two ſides the precipice is dreadfully ſteep. Lord Winchelſea has a braſs *Alexander Severus* found here; on the reverſe, *Jupiter fulminans*, with PM. TR. P. COS. On the weſt ſide, upon the top of the hill, without the camp is a round pit full of good ſpring water, always to the brim but never overflowing in the drieſt ſummers; which at thoſe ſeaſons is of greateſt ſervice to the country round, and thouſands of cattle are driven every day from a conſiderable diſtance to drink there. I am told there is another ſuch upon the top of Chute hill, ſouth eaſt from hence, very high, and no water within ſome miles of it. So provident has Nature been in ſubliming, by ſome unknown powers, the liquid element to theſe barren heights, that every part of her works ſhould not be without its graces and uſe. The proſpect from Martinſal muſt needs be exceeding fine. Saliſbury ſteeple, twenty miles off, bears ſouth-weſt and by weſt: the port of this camp is north-eaſt. MARTINSHAL HILL. Ro. *camp.* TAB. XLIV.

I take the name of this hill to come from the merriments among the northern people, called *Martinalia*, or drinking healths to the memory of St. Martin, practiſed by our Saxon and Daniſh anceſtors. I doubt not but upon St. Martin's day, or Martinmaſs, all the young people in the neighbourhood aſſembled here,† as they do now upon the adjacent St. Ann's hill upon St. Ann's day. The true word is *Martinſheil*, *heyl* ſignifying health; and the Germans call a bowl, or drinking-veſſel, *ſchale*: likewiſe *hali* in the Saxon ſignifies holy; whence our *hallow*; and the *Waſheyl* bowl at Chriſtmaſs, full of ſpiced ale, which they carry about, ſinging of carols in the ſtreets. Monſieur Keyſler ſpeaks of theſe matters largely in his *Antiquitates Septentrionales*, p. 358. and that the German gilds, or ſocieties, were obliged to keep drinking feſtivals to St. Mary, St. Martin, St. Nicholas, &c. p. 487. he ſays, at a village in *tractu Albino*, the married women upon St. Martin's day pay 4 d. to the queſtor: and the ſpring upon this hill ſtill further favoured their ceremonies. So beneficial a baſon in heathen times merited divine honours; and the people, not willing to part with a holy-day, blended their rites into chriſtian. The Engliſh took the opportunity of the MARTINALIA.

† St. Martin's day, in the Norway clogs, is marked with a gooſe; for on that day they always feaſted with a roaſted gooſe: they ſay St. Martin, being elected to a biſhoprick, hid himſelf, but was diſcovered by that animal. We have transferred the ceremony to Michaelmas. Sumner's gloſſary, voce ʒe-beorſcipe, mentions the *alæ* of the northern people, meaning ſuch a religious ceremony as we have been ſpeaking of: and, if one conſults Skinner's *Etymologicon* for the derivation of our word *ale*, we may be apt to ſuſpect it is moſt reaſonable to refer it to this cuſtom, from the incongruity of his.

the day after this great feſtival of St. Martin, much obſerved by the Danes, to commit that univerſal maſſacre upon them drunken, which totally extirpated them. This was anno 1002, upon the 13th of November, the feaſt day of St. Brittius, ſays Chron. Joann. Alb. Petriburg. on *Hock* Tueſday, which Spelman ſays had its denomination thence.

In the fields about Chute are bones dug up very plentifully, in a place called Blood-field eſpecially: they likewiſe found there a ſtone coffin with a ſkeleton incloſed, and an arrow or ſpear-head of braſs, as deſcribed to me: there was a horſe found buried about three yards from the body. Whether this was Roman or Britiſh, I cannot affirm: I am inclinable to think the latter: but it ſeems that a battle was fought here between them.

BARBURY. Ro. *camp.* Full north from hence, upon the Barbury hills, the next ridge overlooking the north part of Wiltſhire, is another camp, called Barbury, in the pariſh of Ogburn St. George. The noble lords late mentioned aſſiſted in meaſuring it: it is double ditched quite round, the inner very deep, and rampart high, of a circular form; an entrance upon the eaſt, and another on the weſt diameter, which is 2000 Roman foot long: at the weſt the inmoſt rampire retires inwards a little, to make a port with jambs: eaſtward the outer ditch turns round with a ſemi-circular ſweep, leaving two paſſages through it obliquely to the main entrance, like our modern half-moons: both theſe methods I have often ſeen practiſed.† This mighty camp ſtands on one of the weſtern eminences of this ridge, running eaſt and weſt; very ſteep to the north and weſt, ſeparating the high ground or downs from the fertile country below, which belonged to the *Dobuni*, and lies under the eye like a map, as far as the Welſh hills beyond the Severn; whoſe lovely proſpect would naturally animate the Britons in its defence, as the Romans in its conqueſt: it is indeed a fine ſcene of woods, towns, paſtures, rivers and

BADBURY. valleys. A little beyond, upon the ſame ridge, is Badbury camp; and the whole is well planted with ſtout camps and frequent, the eye-ſore and terror of the plain: hence you ſee Martinſal camp and many more.

Ro. *road to* BATH. VIA BADONICA Having recited theſe matters as preliminary, I ſhall begin my journey from Marlborough, the Roman *Cunetio.* I forbear ſpeaking of the infinite number of Celtic monuments I have found in this country, deſigning them for a particular treatiſe, to be honoured with your lordſhip's illuſtrious name; and from Marlborough purſue the Roman road, which we have before traced from Newbury hither, and lately diſcovered its whole progreſs toward the Bath, which for diſtinction ſake we may call *Via Badonica*: its courſe is eaſt and weſt: it goes hence all along the north ſide of the Kennet river, between it and the high grounds; and is the preſent road, but highly wants a Roman hand to repair it. When we have rode about a mile, over-againſt Clatford, at a flexure of the river, we meet with ſeveral very great ſtones, about a dozen in number, which probably was a Celtic temple, and ſtood in a circle: this form in a great meaſure they ſtill preſerve. I gueſs the Romans buried them in the ground under their road, becauſe directly in its paſſage: the materials throughout have ſince been worn away, or ſunk into the ground, being in this place meadow, and ſo has reſtored their huge bulk to day-light. Hence it proceeds directly up to the famous Overton hill, where I firſt diſcovered its ridge, when ſurveying the beautiful circle of ſtones there, belonging to the majeſtic temple of the old Britons

† This work on the outſide of the gates is called *titulus* by Hyginus: he orders it to be ſixty foot diſtant from the gate. The word and thing, whether round or ſquare, is analogous to our modern prieſt-cap, as called: perhaps it ſhould be *tutulus*.

tons at Abury: this ridge is a little to the north of the preſent road, ſomewhat higher up the hill; it points directly eaſt and weſt, one end to Marlborough, the other to Silbury hill: and this ſhows a defect in our maps, which place Abury too much to the ſouth: it is perfect for ſome ſpace over the down; but upon deſcending the hill weſtward, they have ploughed it up, and found ſeveral Roman coins near it, ſome of which I have by me.* At the bottom, by the corner of the hedge, it meets again the common road near the White-hart ale-houſe; and ſo they go together above Weſt Kennet to Silbury-hill: this was the poſt and coach road to the Bath, till, for want of reparation, they were forced to find a new one, more northward upon the downs, and farther about, through the town of Abury: when on the ſouth ſide of Silbury hill, it goes very ſtrait and full weſt through the cornfields on the ſouth of Bekhamton, where it is ſufficiently known by the name of the French way; for what reaſon I cannot imagine. They have of late endeavoured to exclude travellers going upon it, by incloſing it at both ends with ditches; but the badneſs of the lower road has defeated their purpoſe, and made people ſtill aſſert the public right. Beyond Bekhamton it again enters the downs, and marches up the hill in a very plain ridge, and beautiful to behold; the pits and cavities whence the earth was taken, on both ſides, being conſpicuous all the way: beſides, the Romans have defaced a druid's barrow, and another Celtic one near, which ſaved them ſome labour: a proof they were there before the Roman road; but this is not a proper place to enlarge upon it. When it has gained the ſummit of the hill, it leaves Oldbury caſtle a little to the north: this is a great and ſtrong Roman camp on the north-weſt point of the hill, overlooking Calne: the precipice on thoſe two ſides is altogether inacceſſible, falling down in narrow cavities or ribs, as it were the great roots of a tree, with an odd and tremendous aſpect; and that way there was need but of very ſlender work for its ſecurity: but on the other ſides it is double ditched, having but one entrance to the eaſt, and that fortified with a return of the outer ditch and inner rampire, very artificially: there is a ditch likewiſe acroſs the middle, as if it had been inlarged with an additional intake weſtward: it is in the main of a ſquariſh form, and has a very fine proſpect. On the northern limit, in the higheſt part, ſeems to have been a *prætorium*. On this hill, which is wholly a chalky down, with a moſt delicate turf (and ſofter to walk upon than a Turky carpet) about a foot or two under the ſuperficial earth, they dig great quantities of flints to mend the highways withal: one would imagine they had been ſpewed out of the hardening chalk at the creation, as extraneous bodies, though of greater ſpecific gravity than itſelf.

OLDBURY. Ro. *camp.* TAB. XLII

Return we to the Roman road, which proceeds acroſs another valley, and ſo towards Runway hill, the higheſt in all theſe parts. This was famous for a battle in the late civil wars; and they oft find the bullets, when digging for the pebbles as afore mentioned; and below the hill they plough up the bones of the ſlain: but much more is Runway eminent for two mighty works of antiquity, this Roman way, and Wanſdike. The moſt lovely proſpect here will tempt even a haſty traveller to caſt his eyes about him, and ſee all the country far beyond the Bath, and ſo proportionably quite around. I am not doubtful that it takes its name from the Roman way, which here has an unuſual and the moſt curious appearance of any I have ſeen. I took pleaſure in examining the particularity of it more than once; and it is a maſter-ſtroke of ſkill to conduct it down the north ſide of this long and ſteep hill

 (as

* Captain Madox ſent me ſome Roman coins; a Maximian pretty large, LON ; with an inſtrument of braſs.

(as I have ſo often remarked to be the condition of northern heights) to render it eaſy, or even practicable. When from the top of this hill you look towards Marlborough, which is full eaſt, you may diſcern that the road curves a little northward, not diſcernible but in the whole: the reaſon is to be attributed to the river Kennet, thruſting it out ſomewhat that way; otherwiſe the true line ſhould have lain a little more to the ſouth

WANSDIKE of Silbury. To the right you ſee Wanſdike, creeping all along from ſouth of Marlborough (about two mile) upon the northern edge of the great ridge of hills, parting North and South Wiltſhire, till it deſcends St. Ann's hill; and makes ſeveral right angles to humour the edges of the other hills: the *vallum* is always on the ſouth ſide, and the higher ground behind it: then it mounts up to the higheſt *apex* of Runway hill. But the method of the Roman road is this: it goes along the northern ſide of this hill, preſerving itſelf upon the level, being cut like a terrace-walk, with a parapet before it next the precipice; and that winding in and out, as the curvatures of the hill require: it paſſes juſt by Calſton lime-kiln, and is defaced by it; for the workmen make no ſcruple to dig through it for their materials, and this practice has been ſo old as to denominate the town lying beneath. Soon after, it meets with the Wanſdike, deſcending the hill juſt by the gibbet: here it enters full into it, and very dexterouſly makes uſe of it, all along to the bottom, on a very convenient ſhelf, or ſpurn of the hill: at the place of union is a flexure of the Wanſdike, ſo that the Roman road coincides with it directly; and in order to raiſe it from a ditch into a road, the Roman workmen have thrown in moſt part of the rampire, ſtill preſerving it as a terrace to prevent the danger, and the terror of the deſcent on one ſide.

I ſhall mention, upon another occaſion, ſome other obſervations I have made long ſince, that overthrow the notion of thoſe that imagine Wanſdike was caſt up by the Saxons, as a limit of the Weſt Saxon and Mercian kingdoms, or that its name is derived from their god *Woden:* but here we have a moſt inconteſtable proof that it was in being before the Roman times; and its very name ſhows it, ſignifying, in the old Britiſh language, the diviſion dike, *guahan*, *diſtinctio*, *ſeparatio:* it is indeed the work of the *Belgæ*, their fourth and laſt boundary. Theſe two, the Roman road and Wanſdike, go together after this manner, till they enter the incloſures a little north of Hedington town below Runway hill. At Calſton is a moſt famous ſpring, or cataract of water, coming out of the chalk-hill, and much talked of. Wanſdike was made by the people of the ſouth, to cover their country, as the mode of it ſufficiently teſtifies, and, as we ſaid before, was the moſt northern bounds of the Belgic kingdom. When from the top of theſe hills you view the Roman road, towards the weſt you ſee it butts full upon the Bath, or that great chink between Lanſdown and the banks of the river Avon going to Briſtol.

VERLUCIO. TAB. LXVIII. I had no ſooner traced out this road, but I found a fair opportunity preſented of ſetting the antiquaries right, as to part of the XIVth journey of Antoninus his Itinerary, in which they have hitherto been much perplexed. I found no manner of difficulty in ſettling *Verlucio* at Hedington; *Hedda*'s town, *Heddan* genitivo. This town is but ſmall at preſent, lying at the bottom of this great hill in a rich marly country. The inhabitants are not ſurpriſed when you inquire for antiquities; they aſſert it to have been a very old and great city: infinite quantities of antiquities are found here: handfuls of coins brought home every time they plough, (madam Whitlock has many) and the ſtreets and foundations of houſes found for a great length, ſufficiently

ſufficiently evince it.* Reuben Horſal, clerk of Abury, told me, he had ſeen a gallon of Roman coin taken up at a time in Hedington field, in an urn covered with a ſtone. I ſuppoſe its original name was *Verolucio*, as *Verolanium*, &c. and then it ſignifies, in the old Celtic, the white habitation, *vrô llug*; *llug* denoting ſplendid, as *Lugdunum*, a white hill; the ſame as the Greek Λευκ☉ *albus*: if *lug* imports pure water, then it muſt relate to Calſton ſpring, breaking forth like a caſcade: if we take the word *gloyii*, *limpidus*, it is all one. It muſt be noted, that both the XIIIth and XIVth journeys of Antoninus his Itinerary are abominably corrupted, and want a healing hand as much as any throughout: and being both one journey by a different route, I ſhall undertake thus to reſtore them.

ITER XIII.

Ab Iſca Callevam *M. P.* CXXXIX. *ſic*

Iſca leg. II. *Aug.*	Caerleon		
Burrium	Uſk	IX	
Bleſcium	Old town	XI	
Ariconium	Kencheſter	XI	
Glevum colonia	Glocester	XXXV	
Durocorinium	Cirenceſter	XIV	
Cunetio	*Marlborough*	XIX	
Spinas	Newberry	XV	
Vindoma	*Silcheſter*	X	
Caleva Atrebatum	Farnham	XV.	*toto* CXXXIX.

In the copies the ſum total is ſet down CIX. miles; when, if you caſt up the particulars, it amounts to no more than XC. ſo that no leſs than nineteen in the original is loſt: this ſhows plainly that ſome ſtation is dropped out, and geography itſelf indiſpenſably demonſtrates it. Mr. Fulk was ſenſible of ſome deficiency, by his adding *Gobannium*, though thereby he hit not the white: in truth, both ſtations and numbers are wanting; for it is notorious that the diſtance between *Ariconium* and *Glevum*, places ſufficiently known, and about which we have no conteſt, is much too little, when ſet down only XV. mile; and XX. muſt unavoidably be added. Though I am as cautious as any man living in laying hand upon theſe venerable remains, and altering them; yet, where nature and reaſon abſolutely require it, I have not the leaſt fear in adding two ſtations, which are quite ſlipped out from the original: between Cirenceſter and Newberry it is evident *Cunetio* muſt be interpoſed, or the diſtance heightened to twice as much: the truth is, one ſtation is intermitted, *Cunetio*: and the like between *Spinas* and *Calleva*; for *Vindoma*, or Silcheſter, muſt be added, beyond which is our *Calleva*, or Farnham; all in a ſtrait line, and upon a Roman road from *Ariconium*. Caſt up the whole account, it comes to CXXXIX. inſtead of CIX. then all the difficulties that have hitherto obſcured this journey, vaniſh: they that compare William Harriſon's firſt copy with the others of this journey, will not be ſurpriſed at the effects of negligent tranſcribers, when, out of ſeven names in other books, he has miſſed two; and ſo frequently in other journeys. In the next place I offer this as the true reading of the fourteenth journey of Antoninus.

* In Weekfield, much foundations of houſes, coins, &c.

ITER

ITER XIIII.

Alio itinere ab Iſca Callevam M. P. CIII. *ſic*

Iſca leg. II. *Aug.*	Caerleon	
Venta ſilurum	Caerguent	IX
Trajectus	Old-bury	IX
Abone	Henbury	IX
Aquæ ſolis	Bath	VI
Verlucio	Hedington	XX
Cunetio	Malboro	X
Spinas	Newberry	XV
Vindoma *Silcheſter*		X.
Calleva Atrebatum	Farnham	XV *toto* CIII.

This journey leads us to *Calleva* another way. Mr. Gale has obſerved *Trajectus* and *Abone* tranſpoſed. The ſum total here likewiſe is invariably in all copies CIII. when the particulars amount but to ninety-eight; whence we likewiſe infer a ſtation is dropped out, as before, viz. Silcheſter, with the number X. annexed. Now it happens that number was not loſt, though the ſtation was; but was erroneouſly placed to Marlborough, being XX. inſtead of X. ſeeing the diſtance between the Bath and Marlborough is notoriouſly too much. Setting then X. mile to *Cunetio*, its real diſtance from our *Verlucio*, Hedington; it remains further to correct the number annexed to *Verlucio*, XX. for XV. the letter X being eaſily corrupted into an V. then we anſwer the diſtances on all hands, having a Roman road accompanying us, and complete the ſum total ſet at top preciſely CIII. and reſtore the whole to its ancient purity. When we reflect a little, that, take the matter how we will any other way, the difficulties are unſurmountable, I am thoroughly ſatisfied in theſe corrections.

Much ruſty old iron is dug up at the quarries by Brunham, probably of the Romans: it is a mile off Hedington.

Upon the hedge of the hill which overlooks Hedington, as it bends a little ſouthward, is another pretty little Roman camp, in an angle of the hill, of a ſquare form, and as if not finiſhed, or made for but a ſmall time of abode upon an expedition; for neither *vallum* nor ditch of any great ſtrength: it is ſituate on a very convenient promontory, or rather *peninſula* of high ground, the ſteepneſs whereof is a guard to three ſides of it; the other has the ſlender *vallum* made chiefly of the ſurface of the earth thrown up a little. From the edge of theſe hills is an indefinite proſpect over the country of the *Dobuni*, the *Belgæ*, and *Durotriges*: the deſcent to it, as being on the weſt ſide of the hill, is very ſteep. I think this place is called Bagdon hill.

PUNCTUOBICE. TAB. LXIX.

Under it, to the left, is the Deviſes: this I take to be the *Punctuobice* of Ravennas, which he mentions by parcels thus: *Leucomagus*, Bedwin, (*Cimetzone* for) *Cunetione* in the ablative caſe, Marlborough; *Punctuobice*, the Deviſes: then he begins a new period of cities in Wales, *Venta Silurum*, &c. I ſuppoſe here is a remnant of the former part of the word *Punctuobice* in Poulſholt, a little village hard by; Potern another, Potern-wood, and the name of the hundred Potern, taken, in the firſt times of their diviſion, from ſuch a corrupt appellation of this place: the laſt ſyllable *bice* ſubſiſts in the preſent name Deviſes, vulgarly *vies*. This town is excellently ſituated, about two miles from the bottom of the hills, which keep off

off the eaſtern winds, and in a rich ſoil.‡ Under the hill at Runway is an excellent ſpring, which the inhabitants have not yet found means to convey thither, though it runs but a little way off the town, where they want water. It is a very large old town, conſiſting chiefly of two long parallel ſtreets; the houſes for the moſt part of timber, but of a very good model: they value themſelves for one of the beſt weekly markets in England, and for being tenants to the king. It was incloſed by the Romans with a *vallum* and ditch, which I preſently found out: they have made a road of the ditch in moſt parts round the town; but in ſeveral places both that and the *vallum* are viſible enough, and it took in the caſtle: this caſtle was Roman originally, finely choſen upon a natural fortification, but in after-times made in a manner impregnable by Roger a biſhop of Saliſbury; though now it is ignobly mangled, and every day deſtroyed by people that care not to leave a wall ſtanding, though for a fence to their garden. Here are two churches; the choir of St. Mary's, of a very old model; the ſteeple, choir, and both wings of St. John's, the ſame, to which parcels have ſince been tacked all round, and new wide windows put in with pointed arches, inſtead of the ancient narrow ſemi-circular ones. Juſt out of town is a pretty plain, called the Green, with another handſome church and ſteeple, ſuburbs to the old town. Here William Cadby, a gardener, dug up his collection of gods, which he carried about for a ſhow: they were found in a garden, in a cavity incloſed with Roman brick: the *Venus* is of an excellent deſign; and the Veſtal Virgin, as they call it, a fragment of Corinthian braſs; it is of very curious drapery: *Vulcan* is as lame as if made at a forge: the reſt equal in deſigning with the *lares* of the *Oſtiaques*, and not at all mended in the plate publiſhed by Dr. Muſgrave: he had ſeveral coins found thereabouts, and a braſs Roman key which my lord Winchelſea bought. Roman antiquities are found here every day. My lord Winchelſea has one braſs *Probus*; on the reverſe, VICTORIA GERM. with a trophy: and a great fund of ſuch antiquities is to be met with all around the country. At Calne incredible numbers of Roman coin dug up; ſo at Studley, in the way to Bath, once a ſeat of the Saxon kings: I have ſeen and bought ſome of theſe: my lord Winchelſea has many found there.

From hence towards Trubridge is Steeple-Aſton, upon the bottom of the downs of Saliſbury plain: it is a moſt excellent church and tower of ſtone, and had a famous ſpire of lead upon it, but twice thrown down by thunder and tempeſt, which abſolutely diſcouraged the inhabitants from ſetting it up again.

Return we to the Roman Bath road, which we left at Hedington; whence it goes much as the common road to Bath, and all along upon the ſouth diviſion of Chipenham hundred: I could diſcern its bank now and then upon the road, though much worn away and defaced in defect of neceſſary repairs: it paſſes the Avon at Lacock, where has been a great religious houſe, ſo by a chapel ſouth of Haſelbury: then it deſcends a hill for two miles together, till it meets, over-againſt Bathford, the Foſs-way, which comes in a ſtrait line hither through Cirenceſter, from *Benonis* or High-croſs in Warwickſhire, where I left it laſt year: then our road goes round the crook of the river by Walcot to the Bath. This turn it is that ſwells the diſtance between Bath and *Verlucio* to XX. Roman miles, as we before corrected it. The Wanſuike runs ſtill not far off this road, but a little

 north

‡ Divitiacus, king of the Gauls, had a great command in Britain, in *Belgium*, and ſeems to have given his name to the Devizes, upon his frontier.

Wells remains of the *Belgæ*.

north of it through Spy park; ſo by Ditchbridge, which has its name from it; then to the Shire ſtones, at the diviſion between Glouceſterſhire, Wilts, and Somerſet. As to the nature of the ſoil, when we have left the chalky downs at Hedington, it is intirely ſand to the river Avon, whence the name of Sandy lanes: from thence to the Bath it is rocky. There is a vaſt deſcent from the Downs quite to Bath, and every great ridge is very ſteep weſtward.

AQUÆ SOLIS. TAB. LXX. LXXI.

The Bath is a place ſo celebrated, and ſo well known, that I need ſay but little upon it; nor can much be expected from the ſmall time I reſted here: its hiſtory and antiquities have been copiouſly handled by ſeveral gentlemen of our own faculty. It is indeed a ſpot of ground which we Britons may eſteem as a particular boon of Nature: it lies in a great valley ſurrounded with an amphitheatrical view of hills; and its ſituation on the weſt ſide of the iſland does not a little contribute to its pleaſures; for ſuch is ever leſs ſubject to violent and enormous alterations of the air by winds and tempeſt, heat and cold: but the Romans were prudently induced to make a ſtation here, by the admirable hot ſprings, ſo wonderful in themſelves, and ſo juſtly regarded. The walls round the city are for the moſt part intire, and perhaps the old Roman work, except the upper part, which ſeems repaired with the ruins of Roman buildings; for the lewis holes are ſtill left in many of the ſtones, and, to the ſhame of the repairers, many Roman inſcriptions: ſome ſawn acroſs, to fit the ſize of the place, are ſtill to be ſeen, ſome with the letters towards the city, others on the outſide: moſt of thoſe mentioned in Mr. Camden and other authors are ſtill left; but the legend more obſcure. The level of the city is riſen to the top of the firſt walls, through the negligence of the magiſtracy, in this and all other great towns, who ſuffer idle ſervants to throw all manner of dirt and aſhes into the ſtreets: theſe walls incloſe but a ſmall compaſs, of a pentagonal form: four gates on four ſides, and a poſtern on the other: from the ſouth-weſt angle has been an additional wall and ditch carried out to the river; by which ſhort work the approach of an enemy on two ſides is cut off, unleſs they paſs the river. The ſmall compaſs of the city has made the inhabitants croud up the ſtreets to an unſeemly and inconvenient narrowneſs: it is handſomely built, moſtly of new ſtone, which is very white and good; a diſgrace to the architects they have there. The cathedral is a beautiful pile, though ſmall; the roof of ſtone well wrought; much imagery in front, but of a ſorry taſte. Here they ſuppoſe (with probability) ſtood the Roman temple of Minerva, patroneſs of the Baths.† Before it was a handſome ſquare *area*, but lately deformed with houſes encroaching: on the ſouth ſide are the juſtly-renowned hot ſprings, collected into a ſquare *area* called the King's Bath. The corporation has lately erected a pretty handſome building before it, called the Drinking-room, for the company to meet in that drink the waters drawn hither by a marble pump from the bottom of the ſprings, where it is near boiling hot. This water is admirably grateful to the ſtomach, ſtriking the roof of the mouth with a fine ſulphureous and ſteely *gas*, like that of the German Spa or Pyrmont: though you drink off a large pint glaſs, yet it is ſo far from creating a heavineſs, or *nauſea*, that you find yourſelf briſker immediately, by its agreeable ſenſation on the membranes of the ſtomach: at firſt it operates by

† A moſt noble buſto in braſs found at the Bath, anno 1727. Mr. Gale ſays it is not eaſy to know whether it be a man's or a woman's: I ſuppoſe it is the Genius of the city, buried there for luck ſake. Such another found in the middle of Paris, very deep, with a mural crown on; and ſuch a one had ours, the holes being viſible where it was faſtened.

by ſtool, and eſpecially urine: it is of moſt ſovereign virtue to ſtrengthen the bowels, to reſtore their loſt tone through intemperance or inactivity, and renews the vital fire by its adventitious heat and congenial principles. Hither let the hypochondriac ſtudent repair, and drink at the Muſes' ſpring: no doubt the advantages obtained here in abdominal obſtructions muſt be very great. The King's Bath is an oblong ſquare; the walls full of niches, perhaps the Roman work: there are twelve on the north ſide, eight on the eaſt and weſt; about four larger arches on the ſouth: at every corner are the ſteps to deſcend into it, and a parapet or baluſtrade with a walk round it: in the middle is ſet an aukward timber-work, like a croſs, adorned with crutches, the trophies of its wonderful cures: around that emerge the boiling ſprings very plentifully: upon the ſouth wall is the fanciful image of king Bladud, with a ſilly account of his finding out theſe ſprings, more reaſonably attributed to the Romans: they no doubt ſeparated them firſt from common ſprings, and fenced them in with an eternal wall. The people have a notion, and probable enough, of ſubterraneal canals of their making, to carry off the other waters, leſt they ſhould mix and ſpoil the heat of theſe. It is remarkable that at the cleanſing of the ſprings, when they ſet down a new pump, they conſtantly find great quantities of hazle-nuts, as in many other places among ſubterraneous timber. Theſe I doubt not to be the remains of the famous and univerſal deluge, which the Hebrew hiſtorian tells us was in autumn, Providence by that means ſecuring the revival of the vegetable world. In this bath the people ſtand up to the chin, men and women, and ſtew, as we may properly call it; for the moſt part, in the way of gallantry, and as at a collation. I ſhould judge the method uſed at Buxton preferable, where the ſexes go in ſeparately and privately, where they have liberty to ſwim about and ſtir the limbs, and exerciſe the lungs; whence the whole body will better receive the full force and benefit of the warmth: and this will more effectually put the humours in motion, that ſhould be exterminated at the opened pores: this exerciſe of the ſolids ſets the glands to work, and every ſecretion is promoted. Many are the diſeaſes and calamities which here find a happy period, when judiciouſly applied, which, as a traveller, I need not diſcourſe upon. This brings innumerable people to the ſalutiferous ſtreams; eſpecially in the ſummer time, which likewiſe ſeems an error owing to cuſtom and faſhion; for I doubt not they are equally, if not more beneficial, both internally and externally, in winter than ſummer. The carrying the water to diſtant places to drink, ſeems only a ſplendid fallacy.

I obſerve the whole country hereabouts is a rock of good lime-ſtone, which is the *minera* of the water's heat and virtue: but how that comes to be calcined; by what refined chymiſtry of Nature ſulphur and ſteel are mixed with it; by what means it acquires and conſerves with ſo much conſtancy this equable and mighty *focus*, together with the reaſon of fountains in general; I profeſs, in my ſentiments, is one of the great *arcana* in philoſophy hitherto inſcrutable.

Behind the ſouthern wall of the King's Bath is a leſſer ſquare, called the Queen's Bath, with a tabernacle of four pillars in the midſt: this is of more temperate warmth, as deriving its water at ſecond-hand from the other. There are likewiſe pumps and pumping-rooms, for pouring hot ſtreams on any part of the body; which in many caſes is very uſeful, to diſſolve ſizy concretions about the joints and the like, and recovers the natural elaſticity in the relaxed fibres of the ſolids. The *area* before this bath and front of the cathedral, is in the centre of the *pentagon*, upon which the city is formed.

formed. Why the Romans made it of this unuſual figure, I cannot tell: nothing appears from the manner of the ground and ſituation; but I obſerve the ſame of Aix in France. One would be apt to ſuſpect they had a regard to the ſacred ſymbol and myſtical character of medicine, which in ancient times was thought of no inconſiderable virtue: this is a pentagonal figure, formed from a triple triangle, called by the name of *Hygeia*, becauſe to be reſolved into the Greek letters that compoſe the word. The Pythagoreans uſed it among their diſciples as a myſtical ſymbol, denoting health; and the cabaliſtic Jews and Arabians had the ſame fancy: it is the *pentalpha*, or *pentagrammon*, among the Egyptians; the mark of proſperity. Antiochus Soter, going to fight againſt the Galatians, was adviſed in a dream to bear this ſign upon his banner; whence he obtained a ſignal victory. This would make one believe a phyſician had a hand in projecting this city. Dr. Muſgrave thinks it was Scribonius, who accompanied Claudius hither.

In the ſouth-weſt part of the town are two other baths, not to be diſregarded: for in any other place who would not purchaſe them at the greateſt price? The Hot bath is a ſmall parallelogram, not much inferior in heat to the King's bath: it has a ſtone tabernacle of four pillars in the middle. The Croſs bath, near it, is triangular, and had a croſs in the middle; which now is a very handſome work, in marble, of three Corinthian pillars, erected by the lord Milford, in memory of king James the Second's queen conceiving, as it is ſaid, after the uſe thereof. Hard by is an hoſpital built and endowed by a biſhop of this ſee. The water in theſe two places riſes near to the level of the ſtreets, becauſe I ſuppoſe in this part of the town the earth is not ſo much heightened. On the ſouth ſide of the cathedral are ſome parts of the abbey left, and the gate-houſe belonging to it. Not long ago, by money contributed, they made a cold bath, at a ſpring beyond the bridge, that nothing of this ſort might be wanting for the benefit of the infirm.

Since Mr. Camden's time two inſcriptions have been ſet in the eaſtern wall of the cathedral, fronting the walks: but this is as imprudently done as thoſe in the city-walls; for, beſides the rain and weather, they are expoſed to the boys, who throw ſtones at them: one is that of Julius Vitalis, publiſhed by Dr. Muſgrave; the other, which he calls a baſſo relievo of Geta, ſeems to have been the top of a monumental ſtone over
TAB. XLIX. ſome common horſeman. Harriſon's houſe, they ſay, is built againſt ſome baſſo's and inſcriptions. In the 49th plate I have given the whole
TAB. XLI. 2d Vol. ſtone and inſcription, now in the wall near the north gate.

At Walcot has been a camp, and many Roman antiquities are frequently found. Lord Winchelſea has an urn, a *patera*, and other things, found in a ſtone coffin, wherein was a child's body, half a mile off the Bath.

Riding upon Lanſdown, I ſaw the monument, lately erected by lord Lanſdown, in memory of his grandfather Bevil Granvile, ſlain here in a battle with the parliament forces. Hence, it being a north-weſt precipice, is a proſpect of Briſtol, the Severn, &c. This road ſeems to be the Ricning-ſtreet, called Langridge, going to the paſſage over the Severn, the ancient *Trajectus*; and ſo along the eaſt ſide of the Severn, and into Yorkſhire. The ground hereabouts is very red, covering a ſolid rock of ſtone, which lies in thin layers parallel to the horizon, with as much exactneſs as if hewn for courſes in a wall: this ſtone is full of little ſhells; and of this ſort is the monument of Julius Vitalis: between the *ſtrata* are cryſtallizations or fluors of petrifying juices: all the ſtone in this country abounds with curious foſſils. As you walk along a new paved road, it is very common

common

mon to find very great *cornua ammonis*, two foot diameter, laid in among the reſt; and, though formed with ſuch admirable curioſity, yet the country people walk careleſsly over them, as I obſerved, whilſt a horſe will ſtartle at ſo unuſual an appearance: the firſt I ſaw in the Foſs road, going up the hill ſouth of Bath, I took for the image of the Sun, which I remembered to have ſeen prints of, as it was in *baſſo relievo* in the city-walls, with his hair flowing round like rays; and this was well enough repreſented in a ſtone that had been worn a little: but I was ſoon undeceived, when I found great numbers of the ſame ſort further on.†

From the Bath I went to viſit the famous Celtic temple called the Weddings, in company with John Strachey, eſq; who lives near there, a perſon well verſed in natural hiſtory and antiquities, and fellow of the Royal Society. I ſhall deſcribe this memorable curioſity upon another occaſion. In the way hither, about Twyfordton, I found a fallow field with but little quantity of earth upon the rock: this was as full of foſſil ſhells as poſſible, let into a ſoftiſh ſtone, which had preſerved their very natural colour of blue and white as perfectly as at firſt. Near Stanton Drue, in a *trivium*, is an old elm-tree made infamous for the bloody trophies of judge Jeffrys's barbarity, in the duke of Monmouth's rebellion; for all its broad-ſpreading arms were covered over with heads and limbs of the unfortunate countrymen. In Chu pariſh is Bowditch, a large camp on a hill trebly fortified, whence you may behold the iſles of Flatholm and Steepholm in the ſea. I ſuppoſe the word means the circular form of the place. Here is a petrifying ſpring. This country abounds with coal-pits: the ſlates that lie upon it, and have not received their due quantity of ſulphur, ſo as to make perfect coal, are moſt curiouſly marked with impreſſions of plants, capillary ones eſpecially, and more particularly thoſe of fern; all which grew in exceeding plenty in this country, and gave their forms to this ſoft matter at the Deluge. This is indeed a rock, and full of ſprings, very bad road for travelling, ſhort and ſteep valleys, narrow lanes, intricate, dark and hard: ſo no wonder *harts-tongue*, *liver-wort*, *maiden-hair*, *navel-wort*, and the like moiſt plants, thrive here. The ground in theſe valleys is very rich: much wood grows upon it; though in ſome roads you ride upon the ſuperfice of a rock lying flat in great ſlabs, as if artificially placed with good joints. Many wood-plants grow about here, ſuch as *wood-ſorrel*, *ſtrawberries*, *tutſan* or *park-leaves*, &c. The neatneſs of the houſes even of the poorer ſort of people is remarkable, being generally whited over, and with pretty little gardens, which in pure and unartful nature is a neceſſary adjunct in the happineſs of life.

The WEDDINGS. *Br. Temple.*

MARSBURY *field.*

BOWDITCH *camp.*

There is a camp overlooks Stanton Drue, called Mizknoll; another at Elm, two miles weſt from Frome: in 1691 a pot of Roman coin found there, moſt of Conſtantine junior: it is upon the end of a precipice, and ſevered from the reſt of the hill by a *vallum* on one ſide only: ſouth of it runs a rivulet. Maſbury caſtle upon Mendip hills, half a mile from the Foſs, a mile north of Shipton-Mallet, of a round form, 150 paces diameter: the two entrances oppoſite: the environing ditch on one end laps over with a ſemi-lunar turn, rendering the paſſage to it oblique. Hereabouts are many camps, whoſe ditches are hewn out of the ſolid rock: that above Briſtol has four trenches, as many *vallums*, and but one entrance: one would think it impregnable to any thing but hunger. A camp cut out of the rock at Churchill with a ſingle trench. There is a cave equal to that of Ochey-hole at Dolebury. Theſe are from information of Mr. Strachey.

Camps.

† In the public papers, Jan. 1722-3, at Corton, Somerſetſhire, a ſmall Roman urn full of coins, Valerian, Gallienus, Aurelian, in the hands of Mr. Tho. Naſh, rector there.

In this county of Somerſetſhire are three remarkable hills, that make an exact triangle twelve mile each ſide, much talked of by the country people; Camalet caſtle, Glaſſenbury torr, and Montacute. They have a notion that king Arthur obtained from ſome ſaint, that no ſerpent or venomous creature ſhould ever be found in this compaſs, though frequent all around it. I ſhall rehearſe to your lordſhip what occurred to me at the places. All this country, though to the eye very pleaſant with woods and proſpects, yet is very diſagreeable to travel, for the reaſons I juſt mentioned.

COLOMEÆ. TAB. XLIII. Camalet is a noted place, ſituate on the higheſt ground in this county, on the edge of Dorſetſhire. The country people are ignorant of this name, which has generally obtained among the learned: they call it Cadbury caſtle, from the village of North-Cadbury, in which it is: this caution is uſeful to thoſe that go to enquire for it. Hereabouts riſe the rivers of Somerſetſhire, which run into the Severn ſea weſtward; and that in Dorſet, which goes eaſtward, through Sturminſter, into the ſouthern ocean. It is a noble fortification of the Romans, placed on the north end of a ridge of hills ſeparated from the reſt by nature; and for the moſt part ſolid rock, very ſteep and high: there are three or four ditches quite round, ſometimes more: the *area* within is twenty acres at leaſt, riſing in the middle: its figure is ſquariſh, but conforms to the ſhape of the hill. There is a higher angle of ground within, ditched about, where they ſay was king Arthur's palace: it was probably the *prætorium*, and might be king Arthur's too. who lived in this place: the country people refer all ſtories to him. The whole has been ploughed over ſince the memory of man, and much ſtone has been taken from the ſurface, which has altered it. The rampart is large and high, made chiefly of great ſtones covered with earth, and perhaps, in ſome parts where it was neceſſary, laid with mortar: here is only one entrance from the eaſt. It is not unlikely there were buildings erected in the later Britiſh times, being of ſo great ſtrength, and a perfect watch-tower, ſurveying the country round to an incredible diſtance. The proſpect is woody, and very pleaſant; here and there little hills, lofty and ſteep, peeping up with their naked heads: you reach all the Mendip hills and Black-down in Devonſhire. In this camp they find many pebble-ſtones exactly round, half a peck at a time; whereas there are none ſuch in the country: they ſuppoſe them ſtones to fling withal, fetched from the ſea, or perhaps ſhot in croſs-bows. Roman coin in great plenty has been found here, and all the country round: I ſaw vaſt numbers of Antoninus and Fauſtina, about that time and after. The entrance here is guarded with ſix or ſeven ditches: on the north ſide, in the fourth ditch, is a never-failing ſpring, called King Arthur's well: over it they have dug up ſquare ſtones, door-jambs with hinges, and ſay there are ſubterraneous vaults thereabouts. Selden, in his notes on *Polyolbion*, writes it was full of ruins and reliques of old buildings. At top they told me many pavements and arches have been dug up, hand-grindſtones, and other domeſtic or camp utenſils. They ſay there is a road acroſs the fields, that bears very rank corn, called King Arthur's Hunting-cauſeway.

CADBURY. The church and tower of Cadbury is neat and ſmall, built of ſtone. In this place they call walnuts *Welſh-nuts*. To the ſouthward, on the oppoſite hill, corpſes have been dug up: there was lately an urn full of Roman money found at Wincaunton. A little above Sutton, toward Beacon-Aſh, in incloſing ground, half a peck of the ſame coin was found; I ſaw ſome of Tetricus. Roman *pateras*, a knife, and other antiquities, taken up thereabouts, ſent to madam Thyns, now in lord Winchelſea's cuſtody.

Many

Many are the Britiſh ſtories told of Camalet, of the knights of king Arthur's round table, of the ſolemn juſtings and tournaments there, &c. It ſeems, when the caſtle for its ſecurity was turned into a city, this was the *Colomeæ* of Ravennas, (as Mr. Baxter has corrected it) in the later times of the Romans; unleſs Quincamel, not far off, can better put in its claim, to which this might be the garriſon. At Long-Leat, in my lord Weymouth's library, is a piece of lead weighing fifty pound, one foot nine inches long, two inches thick, three and an half broad, found in the lord Fitzharding's grounds near Bruton in Somerſetſhire, and was diſcovered by digging a hole to ſet a gate-poſt in: upon it this memorable inſcription, which I ſuppoſe was ſome trophy; communicated by lord Winchelſea.

IMP DVOR AVG ANTONINI
ET VERI ARMENIACORVM.

Hence let us go, as in pilgrimage, to the famous Glaſſenbury; for it is a very rough and diſagreeable road, over rocks and the heads of rivers: but that is much alleviated by the many natural curioſities ſuch places afford: ſeveral times I ſaw *gilded ivy* grow in the hedges, as yellow as gold; great plenty of *viorna*, *purging-thorn*, *prim-print*, and the banks every where over-grown with *fox-gloves*. Kyneton village, for half a mile together, is paved naturally with one ſmooth broad rock, the whole breadth of the road; ſo that it looks like ice. Great quarries of ſtone hereabouts, of the ſlab kind: all the uppermoſt layers are incredibly full of ſea-ſhells, and would make admirable pannels to wainſcot a *virtuoſo*'s ſummer-houſe, grotto, or the like, and of any dimenſions; not inferior, in true value, to thoſe brought from Italy, but too cheap. I frequently took notice that the courſe of the vein of the ſtone quarry runs north-eaſt and ſouth-weſt.

Croſſing the Foſs road at Lyteford you enter upon a flat mooriſh country, full of artificial cuts and drains, like the levels in Lincolnſhire. Not far before I came to Glaſſenbury, I obſerved a great bank, croſſing the road, which ſeemed to be a Roman road. I gueſs there was a Roman road went from Briſtol, through Axbridge, Bridgewater, Taunton, parallel to the Foſs, and nearer the ocean. I have been told, between the two laſt places it is very fair, and paved with ſtone. With much labour I climbed to the top of the Torr, hanging over the town of Glaſſenbury. This hill, with that called Werial hill, is a long rib of elevated ground in the midſt of this vaſt level or iſle of Avalon. I obſerved, in its ſeveral breaks or gradations, a ſteepneſs weſtward. Here upon the narrow creſt of the Torr, which is much the higheſt, the abbots built a church to St. Michael, of good ſquare ſtone: the tower is left, though ruinous; and it is an excellent ſea-mark: it probably coſt more to carry the ſtone up to this *apex*, than to erect the building. There is a ſpring half way up it. It is certainly higher than any ground within ten miles of the place. They ſay here is a paſſage hence under ground to the abbey.

GLASENBURY TORR. TAB. XXXVII.

This great monaſtery in ſuperſtitious times held the firſt place for fame and ſanctity. Here the chriſtian doctrine firſt found admittance in Britain, or early tradition has amuſed us: it is not unlikely the fact may be true, though the perſons and circumſtances invented: however, it is not to be doubted but king Ina built their church; as one of the moſt ancient, ſo the moſt wealthy and magnificent, loaded with revenues by the Saxon kings,

GLASENBURY. TAB. XXXIII.

kings, and perhaps the Britiſh before them. Truly the abbot lived in no leſs ſtate than the royal donors: no wonder, when his revenue was equivalent to 40,000 l. per ann. he could from the Torr ſee a vaſt tract of this rich land his own demeſnes, and ſeven parks well ſtored with deer belonging to the monaſtery. It is walled round and embattled like a town, a mile in compaſs: as yet there are magnificent ruins; but within a *luſtrum* of years, a preſbyterian tenant has made more barbarous havock there, than has been ſince the Diſſolution; for every week a pillar, a buttreſs, a window-jamb, or an angle of fine hewn ſtone, is ſold to the beſt bidder: whilſt I was there they were excoriating St. Joſeph's chapel for that purpoſe, and the ſquared ſtones were laid up by lots in the abbot's kitchen: the reſt goes to paving yards and ſtalls for cattle, or the highway. I obſerved frequent inſtances of the townſmen being generally afraid to make ſuch purchaſe, as thinking an unlucky fate attends the family where theſe materials are uſed; and they told me many ſtories and particular inſtances of it: others, that are but half religious, will venture to build ſtables and outhouſes therewith, but by no means any part of the dwelling-houſe. The abbot's lodging was a fine ſtone building, but could not content the tenant juſt mentioned, who pulled it down two or three years ago, and built a new houſe out of it; aukwardly ſetting up the arms and cogniſances of the great Saxon kings and princes, founders, and of the abbots, over his own doors and windows: my friend Mr. Strachey had taken a drawing of it very luckily juſt before, which I have put in its proper place, plate 37. Nothing is reſerved intire but the kitchen, a judicious piece of architecture: it is formed from an octagon included in a ſquare; four fire-places fill the four angles, having chimneys over them: in the flat part of the roof, between theſe, riſes the arched octagonal pyramid, crowned with a double lantern, one within another: there are eight curved ribs within, which ſupport this vault, and eight funnels for letting out the ſteam through windows; within which, in a leſſer pyramid, hung the bell to call the poor people to the adjacent almery, whoſe ruins are on the north ſide of the kitchen: the ſtones of the pyramid are all cut ſlaunting with the ſame bevil to throw off the rain. They have a report in the town, that king Henry VIII. quarrelling with the abbot, threatened to fire his kitchen: to which he returned anſwer, That he would build ſuch a one as all the timber in his foreſt ſhould not burn.

TAB. XXXVII. TAB. XXXIV.

TAB. XXXVI.

The church was large and magnificent: the walls of the choir are ſtanding, twenty-five fathom long, twelve broad: there is one jamb at the eaſt end of the high altar left: hereabouts were buried king Edgar, and many of the Saxon kings, whoſe noble aſhes ought to have protected the whole: two pillars of the great middle tower are left next the choir: on the north ſide is St. Mary's chapel, as they told me; the roof beat down by violence, and a ſorry wooden one in its place, thatched with ſtubble to make it ſerve as a ſtable: the manger lies upon the altar and niche where they put the holy water. St. Edgar's chapel is oppoſite to it; not much left of it, beſide the foundations: the north and ſouth tranſepts are quite demoliſhed. They ſay king Arthur was buried under the great tower. A ſmall part of the ſouth ſide wall of the body of the church remains, which made one ſide of the cloyſters; and the arch at the weſt end, leading to the chapel of Joſeph of Arimathea, the patron and aſſerted founder of the whole. This they ſay was the firſt chriſtian church in Britain. The preſent work is about the third building upon the ſame ſpot: it is forty-four paces long, thirty-ſix wide without: it is ſo intire, that we could well enough draw the

TAB. XXXV.

the whole ſtructure, as in plate 35. the roof is chiefly wanting: two little turrets are at the corners of the weſt end, and two more at the interval of four windows from thence, which ſeem to indicate the ſpace of ground the firſt chapel was built on: the reſt between it and the church was a ſort of anti-chapel. Underneath was a vault now full of water, the floor of the chapel being beaten down into it: it was wrought with great ſtones. Here was a capacious receptacle of the dead: they have taken up many leaden coffins, and melted them into ciſterns. Hence is the ſubterraneous arched paſſage to the Torr, according to their notion. The roof of the chapel was finely arched with rib-work of ſtone: the ſides of the walls are full of ſmall pillars of Suſſex marble, as likewiſe the whole church; which was a little way of ornamenting in thoſe days: they are moſtly beaten down: between them the walls are painted with pictures of ſaints, as ſtill eaſily ſeen. All the walls are overgrown with ivy, which is the only thing here in a flouriſhing condition; every thing elſe preſenting a moſt melancholy, though venerable aſpect. On the ſouth ſide the cloyſters was the great hall. The town's people bought the ſtone of the vaults underneath to build a ſorry market-houſe, contributing to the ruin of the ſacred fabric, and to their own: what they durſt not have done ſingly, they perpetrated as a body, hoping vengeance would ſlip between ſo many: nor did they diſcern the benefit accruing to the town from the great concourſe of ſtrangers purpoſely to ſee this abbey, which is now the greateſt trade of it, as formerly its only ſupport; for it is in a moſt miſerable decaying condition, as wholly cut off from the great revenues ſpent among them. There are many other foundations of the buildings left in the great *area*, but in the preſent hands will ſoon be rooted up, and the very footſteps of them effaced, which ſo many ages had been erecting. Though I am no encourager of ſuperſtitious foppery, yet I think, out of that vaſt eſtate, ſomewhat might have been left, if only to preſerve old monuments for the benefit of our hiſtory. The abbot's hall I have been told was curiouſly wainſcoted with oak, and painted with coats of arms in every pannel. The mortar of theſe buildings is very good, and great rocks of the roof of the church lie upon the ground, conſiſting chiefly of rubble ſtone untouched by the fanatical deſtroyers, who work on the hewn ſtone of the outſide, till a whole wall falls when undermined a little. Throughout the town are the tattered remains of doors, windows, baſes, capitals of pillars, &c. brought from the abbey, and put into every poor cottage.

TAB. XXXVII.

In the town are two churches; the upper a handſome fabric, with a fine tower of good deſign, adorned with figures in niches: at the eaſt end of the church-yard is a curious old tomb inſcribed with ancient Engliſh letters, but ſo worn with trampling on, that I could make little out of it, except the name of the interred Alleyn. The George inn is an old ſtone building, called the Abbot's inn, where chiefly the pilgrims were lodged that came ſtrolling hither, and idling their time away for ſanctity: ſtone and timber are liberally beſtowed on it: a coat of arms of the kings of England, ſupported by a lion and a bull, over the gate, and many croſſes: the bed I lay in was of large timber, with great emboſſed gilt pannels, and ſeemed to have been the abbot's.

When I left this place, I paſſed through a great gate built acroſs the road under the abbey wall, with a leſſer portal by the ſide of it; which I ſuppoſe was ſome boundary of the abbey-lands, and part of their extravagance; for the abbot's revenues being inconſumable in their way of life, they prodigally threw it away in building, as one method of perpetuating their

name: another they had which was very uſeful, the making great and high cauſeways, along this moory country, for facilitating travelling and commerce; the remains of which I ſaw here and there, and wiſhed they had been in better repair. I paſſed by the ſide of Werial hill, where grew the famous hawthorn that bloſſomed at Chriſtmas; I ſuppoſe, an early blooming white-thorn: but that it ſo ſtrictly obſerved Chriſtmas day to an hour, nay a minute, as they here aſſert, I believe no more than the vulgar derivation of the hill, with more of the dregs of monkery. Somerton is an old town, that gives name to the whole county, once the royal ſeat of the Weſt-Saxon kings: the ſteeple is octangular: probably it was a Roman town. I ſaw a camp upon a great copped high hill on the right hand, as I travelled. At Ilcheſter town end I fell into the Foſs road again.

ISCHALIS. TAB. LXXII. This ſtation of the Romans is ſituate on the ſouth ſide of the river Ivel, or Yeovil, the *Velox* of Ravennas. Pillbridge, a little lower, ſeems to retain the name: it is the *Uzella* of Ptolemy. I perceived immediately that this place had been originally encompaſſed with a wall and ditch, and traced out the manifeſt *veſtigia* thereof quite round: it was an oblong ſquare 300 paces in length, 200 in breadth, ſtanding upon the oblique points of the compaſs, conform to the Foſs way, which paſſes through the town exactly from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt: the north-eaſt ſide of the city lay againſt the river, where I ſaw foundations of the wall here and there, and took up ſeveral Roman bricks in ſearching for it in the gardens: the ditch on the north-weſt ſide is become a road, called Yard-lane, as going behind the yards and gardens: then it runs through the friery garden; for the religious had extended their bounds beyond the city, and turned the road on the outſide: then it goes along the road on the back of Mr. Lockyer's garden: it is now viſible between the Yeovil road and the ſouthern angle; then runs through another garden, being for the moſt part levelled by the gardener, who ſhowed me the track of it, and had by times, in digging, taken up remainders of the wall, with many coins, bricks, tiles, and other antiquities. I bought ſome coins of him, among which the braſs one of Antoninus Pius depicted in the plate; on the reverſe, Britannia ſitting on a rock with a military enſign. Sir Philip Sydenham has a great quantity of coins found here, and the miniſter of the pariſh gave many to the learned Mr. Coke of Norfolk. This gardener ſhowed me many ſquare paving bricks in the floor of his houſe, and told me he dug up a great braſs coin, as big as half a crown, under the foundation of the wall, which doubtleſs would have diſcovered to us the *area* of its building. Croſſing the Sherburn and Limington road, we find the ditch again, turning up to the riverſide, on the eaſtern angle, conformable to the ſcheme; where it is again incloſed into gardens and paſtures: the occupier of the gardens there informed me too, that he had frequently dug up the like antiquities, together with the foundations of the wall. The quickſet-hedge that fences in the garden ſtands on the edge of the ditch, and obſerves its turn at that angle of the city: by the new mill it meets the river. In all the gardens hereabouts, by the Borough-green, they find foundations of old houſes; and ſome run acroſs the preſent ſtreets, now viſible above ground. This ditch, when perfect, admitted the water of the river quite round. Mr. Lockyer's houſe is built upon ſubterraneous arches. They ſay here have been ſixteen pariſh-churches, and foundations are to be found all the town over; and that the ſuburbs extended ſouthward, eſpecially on the Yeovil road, which formerly had a gate: it is not to be doubted but that there were gates at the paſſage of all the other ſtreets. They ſay the biſhop of Bath and Wells has a manu-

ſcript

ſcript relating to the ancient ſtate of this town. They have the ſame tradition as in many other places, that the old city was ſet on fire by matches tied to the tails of ſparrows, let fly from a place called Stannard-croſs hill. As ſoon as I came into the inn, (the Swan) I ſaw a great parcel of the little ſtones of a teſſelated pavement, found but two days before, in a garden over the way near the river: a croud of people came immediately out of curioſity to ſee it, and tore it up: I ſaw ſome of the remainder *in ſitu*, about two foot deep, laid in ſtrong mortar upon a hard gravelled floor: I made the owner melancholy with informing him what profit he might have got by preſerving it, to ſhow to ſtrangers. The Foſs-way retains its name, and makes the principal ſtreet: the pavement thereof, or the original ford acroſs the river, may be ſeen on the weſt ſide of the bridge, made with great flag ſtones. Upon the bridge is an old chapel, called Little St. Mary's: at the foot of the bridge within the town is another, called White-chapel; both converted into dwellings. Foundations of houſes, chimney-pieces, and the like, have been dug up in the meads on the weſt ſide the town, and on both ſides the river, with ſtone coffins and other funeral *apparatus*. The head of the mayor's ſtaff or mace is a piece of great antiquity in caſt braſs: there are four niches with four images, two kings, a queen, and an angel: it ſeems to have been the croſier of ſome religious houſe: round the bottom is wrote, in two lines, + IESU DE DRUERIE + NEHE DUNECTHIE. In the northern angle beyond the old ditch of the city, towards the river, have been ſome baſtions and modern fortifications, of the time of king Charles I.

Beyond the river is a village adjoining, called North-over, with a church: at Mrs. Hoddle's, hard by, I ſaw a grey-hound bitch, from whoſe ſide a ſkewer of wood ſeven inches long had worked itſelf out from the ſtomach: we have ſome ſuch rare caſes in medicinal hiſtories. They talk of a caſtle ſtanding where now is the gaol, and that the tide came formerly up hither, though now it reaches not beyond Langport. Weſt of this, ſome time ſince, they dug up ſome bones in a leaden caſe, as big as a band-box, laid in a hollowed ſtone; and near it, under a tree, was a vault of ſtone, where a body was found lying at full length. Langport is moted about, as they tell me, and probably was a Roman town. Theſe were all the remarkables I met with at *Iſchalis*, where I ſtaid but half a day.

Hence I continued my journey along the Foſs, which I obſerved paved with the original work in many parts: it is compoſed of the flat quarry-ſtones of the country, of a good breadth, laid edgewiſe, and ſo cloſe that it looks like the ſide of a wall fallen down, and through the current of ſo many ages is not worn through: a glorious and uſeful piece of induſtry, and, to our ſhame, not imitated; for a ſmall reparation from time to time would have preſerved it intire, and where it is ſo much wanted in a dirty country. As I rode, on my left hand I ſaw the pleaſant view of Montacute hill, a copped round eminence incompaſſed at bottom with a broad verge of wood, ſo that it looks like a high-crowned hat with a fringed hat-band: here has been a caſtle and chapel at top, and below it a religious houſe built by the earl of Moriton in the time of William the Conqueror.† Another hill near it, much of the ſame figure. Between them and the Foſs, upon the

Foſs *road.*

† Some have had a notion that Joſeph of Arimathea was buried at Montague hill, not at Glaſenbury; but if Joſeph ever was in Britain, it is moſt likely he was buried really at Glaſenbury: and probably it is Simon the Zealot, or Canaanite, one of our Saviour's apoſtles, that is buried at Montague; the two ſtories being confounded, and perhaps two made of one: for that Simon preached in Britain, wrought miracles here, was martyred and buried in Britain, we have the expreſs teſtimony, and very ancient, of Nicephorus, Dorotheus, the Greek Monologies, wherein he is ſaid to be crucified and buried there.

HAMDEN-HILL. Ro. *camp.* TAB. XLIV.

the ſame hilly ridge, is a Roman camp called Hamden hill, with a double ditch about it; to which leads a vicinal Roman way from the Foſs through Stoke. The Foſs is very plain and ſtrait hither, and to Petherton bridge near South Petherton, once the palace of king Ina: here was formerly a wooden bridge, but ruinous, where two children were drowned, as they ſay; whereupon their parents rebuilt it of ſtone, and cauſed their *effigies* to be cut upon a ſtone which lies at the foot of the bridge. In a field not far off, two years ago a pot full of Roman coin, to the quantity of ſix pecks, was dug up. Beyond this the Foſs grows intricate and obſcure, from the many collateral roads made through the badneſs and want of reparation in the true one; yet it ſeems to run through Donington, which ſtands on a very high hill, and, when mounted, preſents us with a vaſt ſcene of Devonſhire. I ſuppoſe this Foſs went on the eaſt ſide of Chard, and ſo by Axminſter and Culliton, to Seaton or *Moridunum*, where properly it begins; whence if we meaſure its noble length to the ſea-coaſt in Lincolnſhire, at Grimſby or Saltfleet, where I imagine it ends, it amounts to 250 Roman miles in a ſtrait line from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt. Your lordſhip preſented me with an oyſter, found a little northward of Axminſter, where the very fiſh appears petrified with its cartilaginous concretion to the ſhell, all in their proper colours.

CHARD.

The ſtreet of Chard runs directly eaſt and weſt, where formerly was kept a large market on Sundays. Beyond this to Honiton is a very bad road of ſtones and ſand, over brooks, ſpring-heads, and barren downs. From the hill-tops about Stockland I firſt had ſight of the ſouthern ocean; a moſt ſolemn view, a boundleſs extent of water thrown into a mighty horizontal curve. Beyond Honiton the ſcene of travelling mended apace, and the fine Devonſhire proſpects entertained the eye in a manner new and beautiful; for here the hills are very long and broad, the valleys between proportional, ſo that the vaſtly-extended concavity preſented an immenſe landſcape of paſtures and hedge-rows diſtinct, like a map of an actual ſurvey, and not beyond ken: theſe are full of ſprings, brooks, and villages, copſes and gentlemen's ſeats; and when you have paſſed over one hill, you ſee the like repeated before you, with Nature's uſual diverſity. They told me of a great kairn, or heap of ſtones, on Black down, called Lapper-ſtones; probably a ſepulchral monument.

ISCA DUMNONIORUM. TAB. LXXIII.

Exeter is the famous *Iſca Dumnoniorum* of the Romans, the laſt ſtation this way in Antoninus his Itinerary; *pen cair* of the Britons, the capital: it is a large and populous city, built upon a pleaſant eminence on the eaſtern bank of the river *Ex*, or *Iſca* when latiniſed. I ſuppoſe the original word ſignifies no more than waters, like the French *eaux*, a collection of them, or ſeveral rivers, or branches of rivers, running parallel; and that whether it be wrote *Ax*, *Ex*, *Ix*, *Ox*, or *Ux*; of which many inſtances all over England. This river is navigable up to the city, but the tide comes not quite ſo high. The walls take in a very great compaſs, being a parallelogram of 3000 Roman feet long, 2000 broad; having a gate on every ſide: it lies oblique to the cardinal points of the compaſs, and objects its main declivity to the ſouth-weſt. What adds to its wholeſomeneſs and cleanlineſs, is that the ground is higher in a ridge along the middle of its length, declining on both ſides: further, on the ſouth-weſt and north-weſt ſides it is precipicious: ſo that, with the river, the walls, the declivity of ground and ditch without ſide, it was a place of very great ſtrength, and well choſe for a frontier againſt the ancient *Corinavii:* it was built with a good omen, and has been ever in a flouriſhing condition. The walls are in pretty good repair,

repair, having many lunettes and towers, and make a walk round the city, with the advantage and pleaſure of ſeeing the fine country on the oppoſite hills, full of wood, rich ground, orchards, villages and gentlemen's houſes. The beauty of the place conſiſts mainly of one long ſtreet, running the length of the parallelogram, called High-ſtreet, broad and ſtrait: the houſes are of a very old, but good model, ſpacious, commodious, and not inelegant: this ſtreet is full of ſhops well furniſhed, and all ſorts of trades look briſk. The people are induſtrious and courteous: the fair ſex are truly ſo, as well as numerous; their complexions, and generally their hair likewiſe, fair: they are genteel, diſengaged, of eaſy carriage and good mien. At Mr. Cole's the goldſmith I ſaw an old ground-plot of this city in queen Elizabeth's time: there has been ſince a vaſt increaſe of buildings within and without the city: the ſituation renders it of neceſſity clean, dry and airy. The ſoil hither from Honiton was rather ſandy than ſtony, whence it muſt needs be very healthful; and it is of a convenient diſtance from the ſea. They drive a great trade here for woollen manufacture in cloths, ſerges, ſtuffs, &c. all along the water-ſide innumerable tenters or racks for ſtretching them. Here is a good face of learning too; many bookſellers' ſhops: I ſaw a printed catalogue of an auction of books to be ſold there. I ſaw the coloſs head of the empreſs Julia Domna dug up near Bath, in Dr. Muſgrave's garden, which his father calls *Andromache:* the head-dreſs is like that of her times, and her buſt at Wilton; nor is the manner and carving deſpiſable: the graver has not done it juſtice. It is the nobleſt relique of Britiſh antiquity of this ſort that we know: it is twenty-one inches from the top of the attire to the chin, and belonged to a ſtatue of twelve foot proportion, ſet upon ſome temple or palace originally. In the ſame place is the inſcription of Camillus publiſhed by him: I ſaw his library, a very good collection of books, coins and other antiquarian *ſupellex*; likewiſe a treatiſe, ready for publication, of the original gout, which he wrote thirty years ago, before his other two. The doctor had made this diſtemper his particular view through his long practice; and this country remarkably abounds with patients of that ſort, which he attributes in a great meaſure to the cuſtom of marling the lands with lime, and the great uſe of poor, ſweet cyder, eſpecially among the meaner people.

In the northern angle of the city, and higheſt ground, is Rugemont caſtle, once the royal reſidence of the Weſt-Saxon kings, then of the earls of Cornwall: it is of a ſquariſh figure, not very large, environed with a high wall and deep ditch: there is a rampire of earth within, equal in height to the top of the wall at preſent, and makes a terrace-walk overlooking the city and country. In the morning, the air being perfectly ſerene, and the ſun ſhining, I obſerved from this place all the country ſouthward, between the ſea and Exeter, covered with a very thick fog; the weſt ſide of the city and country beyond it very clear. In this place is the aſſize-houſe and a chapel. In the wall of this caſtle is a narrow cavity quite round, perhaps for conveyance of a ſound from turret to turret. Dr. Holland ſuppoſes this to have been a Roman work originally; and it is not unlikely that it was their *prætorium*, or garriſon. Beyond the ditch is a pleaſant walk of trees, and a little intrenched hill, called Danes caſtle.

The cathedral is a good pile of building: two old towers ſtand on the north and ſouth tranſept of the moſt ancient part: the organ is remarkably large; the diapaſon pipes fifteen inches diameter, and ſet againſt the pillars of the church: the weſt front of the church is full of old ſtatues. Many religious foundations in the city are converted into ſtreets and houſes, full

of numerous families and thriving inhabitants, inſtead of lazy monks and nuns. King Edward I. in the Saxon times founded the monaſtery of Exeter, anno 868: Athelſtan enlarged it for the Benedictines in 932: Edward Confeſſor tranſlated thoſe monks to Weſtminſter, and made this an epiſcopal ſee; not Edward III. as Mr. Camden ſays. Leofricus a Briton was the firſt biſhop, and founder of the cathedral: he was chaplain to king Edward the Confeſſor, anno 1046: he gave his lands at Bampton in Oxfordſhire to this church: he has a monument in the ſouthern tranſept. Warewaſt, the third biſhop, began to build the choir, 13 Henry I. Biſhop Brewer created the dean and prebends in the time of Henry III. Biſhop Quivel built the body of the church to the weſt end, 13 Edward I. he inſtituted the ſub-dean and ſinging-men. Biſhop Grandiſon lengthened the cathedral by two arches, and is buried in a little chapel in the weſt end: biſhop Lacy began the chapter-houſe; biſhop Nevil finiſhed it: biſhop Courtney built the north tower, or rather repaired it, and gave that large bell called *Peter:* the dean and chapter built the cloyſters. St. Mary's chapel, at the end of the choir, is now turned into a library: this, I ſuppoſe, is what biſhop Leofric built. The biſhop's throne in the choir is a lofty Gothic work. Here are many monuments of biſhops in the cathedral.

The preſent deanery, they ſay, was a nunnery. The monaſtery of St. Andrew at Cowic was founded by Thomas Courtney earl of Devon; a cell to Bec abbey in Normandy: it was diſſolved in the time of Edward III. Roger Holland, I ſuppoſe duke of Exeter, lived in it in the time of Edward VI. St. Nicholas' priory was a cell to Battle abbey: St. John's was of Auguſtine friers: Poleſloe, a mile off, dedicate to St. Catharine, a nunnery of the Benedictine order: Marſh was a cell to Plympton: Cleve was a monaſtery of Black canons; St. James' priory, of Cluniac monks: Grey friers, without South-gate, were Franciſcans; Gold-hays, without Weſt-gate, Black friers: the Bear inn was the abbot of Taviſtock's houſe; the Black-lion too was a religious houſe; Lathbier another, near the new river below Radford mount. Thus had theſe holy locuſts well nigh devoured the land.

In Corry lane, over-againſt St. Paul's church, is a little old houſe called King Athelſtan's, ſaid to have been his palace, built of large ſquare ſtones, and circular arches over the doors: it ſeems indeed to have been originally a Roman building, though other later works have been added to the doors and windows: over the door in the ſtreet is a very ſmall niche crouded into the wall, as if it had been converted into a religious houſe: in the yard a winding ſtone ſtair-caſe is added. One arch of South-gate ſeems to be Roman. No doubt the walls of the city are upon the Roman foundation for the moſt part, and great numbers of antiquities have been found here. In digging behind the guild-hall in Pancras-lane, they found a great Roman pavement of little white ſquare ſtones eight foot deep. A pot of Roman coin of two pecks was dug up, two years ago, near St. Martin's church: I ſaw ſome of them in Dr. Muſgrave's poſſeſſion, of Gordian, Balbinus, Philippus, Julia Mæſa, Geta, Gallienus, and the like. Mr. Loudham, ſurgeon in this city, has many of them among his curious collection of antiquities, manuſcripts, &c. Mr. Reynolds the ſchoolmaſter is a great collector and preſerver of ſuch learned remains. St. Mary Arches church, and St. Stephen's Bow, by their names ſeem to have been built out of Roman temples.

The

The bridge over the *Iſca* is of great length, and has houſes on both ſides and both ends; a conſiderable void ſpace in the middle: there is a church upon it with a tower-ſteeple. In the Guild-hall are the pictures of general Monk, and the princeſs Henrietta Maria, born at Bedford-houſe, a palace in this city, during the civil wars. The compoſition of the ſtone of this country is intirely made of little black pebbles, incruſted in a ſandy matter of a red colour and mouldering nature. TAB. LXXIV.

Leaving Exeter, my fartheſt weſtern longitude at preſent, I ſteered my courſe back again along the ſea-ſide, inwrapped in contemplation with the poet, MORIDUNUM. TAB. LXXV.

Undæ quæ veſtris pulſatis littora lymphis,
Littora quæ dulces auras diffunditis agris! VIRG.

Nor could I think myſelf alone, when ſo much new entertainment was preſented to me every minute. Much rock-ſamphire grows upon theſe cliffs. The Roman road ſeems to have croſſed the Otter at Hertford. At Woodbury is a camp. I paſſed by Sidmouth, and came to Seaton, a little village upon the mouth of the river Ax. This Mr. Camden conjectures to have been the Roman *Moridunum*, and with reaſon: it has been a great haven and excellent port, of which they ſtill keep up the memory: the river runs in a large valley, having high ground on each ſide: the ſhore is rocky, high and ſteep, conſiſting of the ends of hills which here run north and ſouth: the ground at bottom under the rocks is marly; the waves waſh it down perpetually, undermining the *ſtrata* of ſtone, which from time to time fall down in great parcels. At preſent this haven mouth, which is a good half-mile over, is filled up with beach, as they call it: that is, coggles, gravel, ſand, ſhells, and ſuch matter as is thrown up by the roll of the ocean: ſo that the river water has but a very narrow paſſage on the eaſt ſide under the cliff. The beach was covered over with *papaver luteum corniculatum*, now in bloſſom: the people in the iſle of Portland call it *ſquat maw*, i. e. bruiſe herb, and uſe it in that caſe, no doubt with good ſucceſs, where both intentions are anſwered, of diſſolving the coagulated blood, and eaſing pain. On the weſt ſide, near Seaton, upon a little eminence is a modern ruined ſquare *Pharos* built of brick; they remember it ſixteen foot high; and two guns lie there. They ſay there were formerly many great foundations of houſes viſible nearer the ſea than the preſent town, but now ſwallowed up; and in all likelihood there ſtood the Roman city. More inward toward the land, beyond the great bank of beach, is a marſh which the ſea has made, landing itſelf up when its free flux was hindered: this is full of ſalt-pans, into which they take the ſea-water at high tides. When they dig theſe places they find innumerable keels and pieces of veſſels, with nails, pitch, anchors, &c. ſix or eight foot deep, becauſe it was formerly part of the haven: anchors have been found as high as Axminſter, and beyond it, though now there is no navigation at all: ſo great a change has Time produced in the face of Nature, upon theſe confines of the two great elements always oppoſing each other.

Sic volvenda ætas commutat tempora rerum. LUCR. V.

Half a mile off, upon higher ground, on the weſtern ſide is a caſtle in a paſture, but formerly tilled, called Honey Ditches: it is moted about, and perhaps walled; for they dig up much ſquare ſtone there. The place is an oblong ſquare, containing about three acres: I gueſs it to have been the garriſon of the port. Juſt by the preſent haven-mouth is a great and long pier or wall, jutting out into the ſea, made of great rocks piled together to the HONEY-DITCHES. *a Camp.*

the breadth of ſix yards. They told me it was built many years ago by one Courd, once a poor ſailor, who, being ſomewhere in the Mediterranean, was told by a certain Greek, that much treaſure was hid upon Hogſdon hill near here, and that this memorial was tranſmitted to him by his anceſtors: Courd, upon his return digging there, luckily found the golden mine, which enriched him prodigiouſly; ſo that at his own expence he built this wall, with an intent to reſtore the harbour. The people hereabouts firmly believe the ſtory, and many have dug in the place with like hopes: and as an argument of its truth, they ſay ſome of his family are ſtill remaining, that live upon their eſtate got by him.

A mile higher on the ſame weſtern ſide of the river is Cullyford, where was the ancient road from London to Exeter paſſing over at Axbridge, which is now a ſtony ford, with two bridges that traverſe the valley and the river, once a haven. Here have been many inns and houſes, and a conſiderable town. They talk of great ſtone vaults being found; ſo that it probably aroſe from the deſtruction of *Moridunum*, as Culliton adjacent, from it. Further, it was a corporation, and they now keep up their claim by an annual choice of a mayor, who has a mace too, but I ſuppoſe not of great elegance.

LONDINIS. LYME. TAB. LXXVI.

Lyme lies upon the ſea-ſide, in the cavity between two mountains, the *Londinis* of Ravennas according to Mr. Baxter. Here is a bold ſtony ſhore, the ridges of the hills jutting out into the ſea; but broken off continually, and waſted away, by the waves as before: the ground too is clay and ſtone. Their method of oppoſing its violence is to throw out a wall of huge dry ſtones, which by time gathers the beech, and conſolidates to a greater breadth. Beſides, here is a great artificial pier, called the Cobb, extended to the length of 1000 foot with a bow into the ocean, where ſhips lie ſecure from the impetuous ſurges. Here are two little forts, one with five, another with three guns. A large ſort of ſea horſe-tail grows plentifully upon theſe clayey cliffs; and many little ſprings iſſue thereout in the face of the briny deep, which looſen the earth, and haſten its continual downfall. I took notice that the declivity of the hills, with the veins of ſtone and different *ſtrata* of earth in theſe cliffs, is ever north-weſt, juſt as is the appearance of the Iſle of Portland hence, and with the ſame angle. The town of Lyme has a pretty good appearance. A ſmall river runs in a rocky *alveus* through the middle of it into the ſea. Moſt of their buildings are of a rag-ſtone, blue, not very durable. The duke of Monmouth landed at this place juſt by the pier with only twelve men: many of his party were executed on the ſpot afterwards, their limbs hung up in the town. Before that time the duke of Tuſcany came here on ſhore in his viſit to Britain. This is called Lime-Regis.

Here entering Dorſetſhire, I journeyed along the coaſt, in view of the ocean, and Portland iſle growing more and more diſtinct, till I came to Bridport, a large town upon a little river. Aſcending a high hill, I found myſelf upon the great downs of chalk like thoſe at Saliſbury, and, much to my ſurprize, infinitely fuller of Celtic barrows than your lordſhip's celebrated plains. What matters of that ſort I diſcovered ſhall be referred to

ICENING-STREET.

another diſcourſe. A little north of Bridport I found the great Iceningſtreet of the Romans going to Dorcheſter, which I accompanied with no ſmall pleaſure. I imagine it goes a little farther up the country than I had travelled, and hereabouts may properly be ſaid to begin, probably meeting the Foſs at *Moridunum*. The road from *Moridunum* weſtward through Exeter I think ought not to be denominated either from the one or the other,

other, becauſe of a different direction, which with reaſonable allowance I eſteem eſſential: but this road we are upon, which is the parallel and ſiſter to the Foſs, from Seaton to Yarmouth in Norfolk, extends to the like quantity of 250 Roman miles. In this place it is called the Ridge-way, both as it riſes in an artificial ridge, and as it takes a high ridge all the way between here and Dorcheſter, having many valleys on both ſides. The compoſition of the road is wholly of flints gathered off the lands, or taken from near the ſurface: theſe were laid in a fine bank, and ſo covered with turf. As I road along I found it frequently makes great curves to avoid paſſing over valleys, and induſtriouſly keeps on the higheſt ground, and commands the proſpect of the country every where: it goes to Eggardon hill, as they tell me, north of Bridport; and here I ſuppoſe is a camp, whence the whole hundred is denominated: whether from this camp, or from this road, it is plain the old Latin word is retained, *agger;* therefore *aggerdon*, as it ought to be wrote, is the hill intrenched, or the down where the high road runs. AGGERDON

The Icening-ſtreet derives its name not from beginning, but ending, at the Iceni, *via ad Icenos*. They ſay hereabouts it was caſt up in a night's time by the devil, referring to a ſupernatural agent the effect of Roman wiſdom and induſtry. It enters the city of Dorcheſter by the north of Winterburn at Weſt-gate. In divers places they have mended it where wore out, by a ſmall ſlip of chalk and flints, with a ſhameful and degenerate careleſſneſs; ſo that we may well pronounce the Romans worked with ſhovels, the moderns with tea-ſpoons: beſides, it is moſtly incloſed and obſtructed with perpetual gates acroſs it, to the great hindrance of travellers, to whom public ways ought to be laid open and free; and the authors of ſuch nuſances may well be declared ſacrilegious. An endleſs fund of Celtic as well as Roman inquiries hereabouts, and no where leſs regarded.

Dorcheſter, the Roman *Durnovaria*, meaning the paſſage over the river, is a good regular town, ſtanding conformable to the four cardinal points, with the river on its north ſide: it had four gates in the middle of each ſide, was encompaſſed with a ſtrong wall and ditch, if not two; for ſo it ſeems, though now levelled into arable, to which the inhabitants hereabout are extremely prone. On the weſt ſide great part of the old Roman wall is ſtanding, twelve foot thick, made of rag-ſtone, laid ſide by ſide and obliquely, then covered over with very ſtrong mortar: the next courſe generally leans the contrary way: now and then three horizontal ones for binding, for much flint is uſed withal. I ſaw the foundation of it in a ſaw-pit laid upon the ſolid chalk: it is yet twelve foot high, broke through and battered every where, as if the ſight of it was obnoxious: this is a ſtrong manner of building, and very expeditious. Much more of this wall remained within memory. It would ſurpriſe one to think why the very ruins of it ſhould be pulled down, which muſt be done with great labour, and frequently a mud wall erected in its place. The foundations appear quite round the town; but eaſtward a ſtreet is built upon it, and the ditch filled up: it is ſtill called The Walls; for that way the town is ſwelled out into a conſiderable village, with a church and handſome tower, called Fordington, corruptly Farington. Here are three churches in the town beſide it. On the ſouth and weſt ſide, without the walls, a handſome walk of trees is planted, looking pleaſantly into the fields; but the ſort of them being common ſycamores, are incommodious by harbouring flies. The winding of the river on the north ſpoils the ſquare of the town that way; and there is an *area* of a caſtle, out of the ruins of which the grey friers built their convent: DURNOVARIA. TAB. LXXVII. TAB. LXXVIII.

convent: but now all the works are wholly obliterated, religious and military. The banks of the river here are ſteep, for the town ſtands on high ground. Beyond the river are meadows and warm ſandy lands; on this ſide, the fine chalky downs, pleaſant for riding, and profitable in excellent grain. The air muſt needs be wholeſome and pure, the climate warm, and a ſufficient diſtance from the ſea; ſo that we need not wonder if the Romans were fond of this place. The level of the old city was much lower than the preſent; for antiquities, which are found in great number, always lie deep. Some farmers were levelling another great barrow; but the people of Fordington roſe in arms and prevented them with a laudable animoſity. All this land is of the prince's fee. I took notice of a particularity in the ſtone they uſe here: it is fetched from a quarry ſouthward in the way to Weymouth; a flag-ſtone, riſing in large dimenſions, but not very thick: the ſuperfice of it is curiouſly and regularly indented or waved, like a mat made of cables, and that very regularly: it much reſembles the face of the ſands upon the ſea ſhore, juſt after the tide is gone off: it is very convenient for paving, and thoſe natural undulations prevent ſlipperineſs, being nevertheleſs level enough: they make fences for their grounds with it in many places, ſetting them up edgewiſe in a pretty method. The Roman money dug up here are called *dorn-pennies*, or king Dor's money: the reverend Mr. Place, living here, ſhowed me a great collection of them. Much *opus teſſellatum* has been found. As this town, ſo Wareham below from its ford derives its name. In Lincolnſhire we call them ſtill *warths*.

From Dorcheſter many Roman roads diſperſe themſelves, beſide the Icening-ſtreet, paſſing directly over the meadows to Walton: one goes by the amphitheatre ſouthward to Weymouth; another by Poundbury, Stretton, to Yeovil and Iſchalis; another probably to Wareham.

POUNDBURY *a Ro. Camp.* Poundbury, I am intirely perſuaded, was a camp of Veſpaſian's, when he was buſy hereabouts in the conqueſt of the *Belgæ*, therefore ancienter than the adjacent Roman city: the ſituation, the bulk, and the manner of it, ſo much reſembling that by Ambſbury, engages me into that ſentiment: it ſtands half a mile weſt of Dorcheſter, upon the brink of the river, which is very ſteep, in form ſquare: the rampart high, but the ditch inconſiderable, except at the angle by the river; the reaſon is, becauſe ſtanding on high ground, they dug the earth clear away before it, and threw it intirely into a *vallum*; ſo that its height and ſteepneſs, wherein its ſtrength conſiſts, is the ſame as if a regular ditch was made in level ground. The chief entrance was on the ſouth ſide: there ſeems likewiſe to have been an entrance next the river, but made with great art; for a narrow path is drawn all along between the edge of the precipice and the *vallum*, ſo that it was abſolutely impoſſible to force an entry that way: beſide, I obſerve, beyond the camp, for a long way, a ſmall trench is cut upon the ſaid edge, which ſeems deſigned to prevent the aſcent of cavalry, if they ſhould paſs the river: the ground of the camp riſes in the middle, as was uſual among the Romans in their choice. There is a *tumulus* too, which I imagine is Celtic, and extant before the camp was made: this levelled a little might ſerve for the *prætorium*. A very good proſpect from hence all around. The name is taken from its incloſure as a pound; for here they call a circle of ſtones round a *tumulus*, a pound.

MAIDEN CASTLE. *a Ro. camp.* The other camp, called Maiden Caſtle, was undoubtedly the *Æſtiva* of the Durnovarian garriſon:† it is of a vaſt extent, and prodigiouſly ſtrong, apparently

† A broad Roman ſword found here, 1688. Here is a ſpring.

apparently of much later date than the foregoing, its manner ſavouring of inferior times of the empire: it has every where a double ditch of extraordinary depth, and a double rampire, in ſome places treble or more: it takes in the whole ſummit of a great hill: within it ſeems as if two camps, a ditch and *vallum* running acroſs, with each its entry of very perplexed work; ſeveral ditches with croſs entries lapping over one another, as we may well expreſs it; eſpecially weſtward, where their number may be affirmed half a ſcore. Certainly, for healthful air and proſpect, a moſt delightful place;

Heic Veneris vario florentia ſerta decore,
Purpureo campos quæ pingit avena colore.
Hinc auræ dulces, hinc ſuavis ſpiritus agri. VIRG.

and, for ſight of barrows, I believe not to be equalled in the world; for they reach ten miles. What further remains to be ſaid of Dorcheſter, is the noble amphitheatre, of which your lordſhip firſt gave me the hint; therefore moſt juſtly are you intitled to the following deſcription of it.

Of the ROMAN AMPHITHEATRE *at* Dorcheſter.

THERE was no kind of civil edifice, or public work, more frequent among the Romans, in Italy or the conquered provinces, than ſuch as related to ſports and games; for that brave and wiſe people both judged and found that method well calculated to bring over the nations to their own language and cuſtoms, being agreeable contrivances that ſeemed rather pleaſure and delight than compulſion. Such were theatres, circs, amphitheatres, *ſtadia*, and the like. There were three amphitheatres in the city of Rome; that of Veſpaſian, the Caſtrenſe, and of Statilius Taurus: and, though we find them not ſo particularly taken notice of elſewhere in hiſtorians, yet we behold the things themſelves, whoſe immenſe bulk and weighty materials have generally ſo long out-faced time and weather. We may affirm, there was ſcarce any colony or free city, of conſiderable note, in their extenſive empire, that wanted theſe places of public paſtime; and ſcarce any province now, where their footſteps at leaſt are not viſible, and many almoſt intire, particularly what we are now treating upon, amphitheatres: yet I believe it will appear a novelty to moſt people, when we ſhall talk of ſuch curious antiquities in Britain. But ſince this time twelve- TAB. LXI.
months, I have ſeen three, one at Silcheſter, another at Richborough caſtle XCVII.
in Kent, and this at Dorcheſter in Dorſetſhire. I have been told of one with ſix tire of ſeats, three mile off Redruth in Cornwall. Sir Chriſtopher Wren is the firſt perſon that I know of who gave this hint of inquiry, in diſcovering this, many years ago, in his journeys to the iſle of Portland, when he began to build St. Paul's cathedral. Great pity it is that he did not take an exact deſcription of it at that time, when in greater perfection, before the gallows were removed hither by an unlucky humour of the ſheriff; ſince when the parapet at top is on that ſide much beaten down, by the trampling of men and horſes at executions; but eſpecially becauſe his great ſkill might have done it exact juſtice, and by means of his pen it might have ſhared in the duration of his works. In defect of ſuch illuſtration, I hope the reader will accept of my mean endeavours to preſerve ſo valuable a piece of architecture, which, notwithſtanding the damage above mentioned, and that the *area* of it has been ploughed up theſe many years, will ſtill give a ſpectator a fine notion in the ſtructures of this ſort abroad, deſervedly

vedly the admiration of travellers; and will preſent a perſon of underſtanding, the pleaſure of obſerving the noble and great genius of the Romans in every production of their hands. Nor does the meanneſs of its materials debaſe, but rather inhance, its value and its art; for, though leſs coſtly and laſting than ſtone and marble, of which others are generally built, yet for the ſame reaſon leſs liable to rapine, and the covetous humour of ſuch as plunder them for other uſes: therefore I believe, in the main, it is as perfect as moſt abroad, if not ſo alluring to the eye; whence we may ſuppoſe it has ſo long eſcaped common obſervation, though cloſe by a great town and road.

An amphitheatre is properly a double theatre, or two theatres joined together. A theatre is a ſemicircle wherein are the ſeats of the ſpectators; the *apparatus* of the actors, or ſcenes, filling up the diameter before it. But if we would be more exact, we ſhall obſerve, it is half as long again as the *radius*; for they cut off the fourth part of a circle, then the reſt became the form of their theatres. Now two ſuch as theſe joined together, throwing away the ſcenic part, conſtituted an amphitheatre; taking its name from circular viſion, and becauſe the ſeats were continued quite round, the faces of the people being all directed to the centre of its excentricity: ſo its uſe required, different from that of the theatre, where the company look all one way toward the ſtage. But then, as Lipſius takes notice in diſcourſing upon this topic, the lines, at the ends where they are conjoined, muſt be drawn outward a little, approaching more to ſtrait lines, than it becomes a true oval, well expreſſed by Caſſiodorus; " for, (ſays he) the " *area* includes the figure of an egg, which affords due ſpace for com- " batants, and more advantage to ſpectators to ſee every thing by its long " curvity or relaxed circle." Theſe were not put in practice at Rome till the end of the commonwealth, and appropriated to the hunting and fighting of wild-beaſts, to gladiators and the like; and at laſt to ſea engagements, repreſented in gallies floating upon the water, which they introduced for that purpoſe. Firſt of all, they made them *pro tempore* of timber, being two theatres, each fixed upon a wonderful *axis*, and ſo contrived, that when they pleaſed they could turn both together, with all the people on their ſeats, and make an amphitheatre; of which Pliny, XXXV. 15. ſpeaks with a note of aſtoniſhment, as it really was. This was done by C. Curio, one of Cæſar's party. It is worth while to read the great naturaliſt's deſcant upon it. This I ſuppoſe gave occaſion to the building of regular amphitheatres, of which Cæſar made the firſt in the *Campus Martius*, but of wood, when he was dictator. The firſt of ſtone was erected in Auguſtus his time, by Statilius Taurus, in the place of the former, which was the only one till Veſpaſian, whoſe work was the monſtrous *Coliſſæum*, but finiſhed by his ſon Titus. This has afforded materials for many public buildings in Rome, and ſtill boaſts its immenſe ruins, as one of the greateſt prodigies of the imperial city.

Vitruvius mentions nothing of amphitheatres; therefore he probably publiſhed his book before that of Taurus was built: as for Cæſar's, it belonged not to maſonry, being carpenter's work; in which he was a very great maſter, as in every thing elſe: ſo that we muſt form our notions of theſe things from the works themſelves, and the ruins that time has ſpared. The parts of an amphitheatre are theſe: the *arena* or ſpace within, the ſcene of action; the *euripus*, or river that generally encompaſſed the verge of it; the *podium*, or parapet at bottom; the *itinera*, or *viæ*, which were the walks between certain ſeries of ſeats; the *aſcenſus*, ſteps or ſtairs; the *pul-*

pita

pita or *tribunalia*, a ſort of covered chair of ſtate, where the emperor, his legate, the prætor or chief magiſtrate of a city, ſat; the *cathedræ*, where the ſenators, foreign ambaſſadors, and great perſonages, ſat; the *gradus*, or common ſeats; the *præcinctiones*, which I ſuppoſe baluſtrades; the *aditus* or *vomitoria*, being the paſſages from the ſtairs withinſide to the ſeats, a metaphorical name, from the people pouring themſelves through them with violence; the *cunei*, which were the ſpace of ſeats comprehended between two of thoſe paſſages, ſo called from their wedge-like ſhape; the *porticus*, or galleries within, partly for magnificence, and partly for convenience: all theſe particulars are eaſily apprehended from inſpection of ſchemes and ſections of theſe works in many authors. Some of them could not, others need not to be in our work; therefore I ſhall occaſionally enlarge upon thoſe pertinent to this ſubject, as they fall in our way in the deſcription.

The amphitheatre at Dorcheſter is ſituate on a plain in the open fields TAB. about a quarter of a mile (being juſt 300 of my paces) or 1500 foot ſouth- LXXVII. weſt from the walls of the town, delicately aſcending all the way, cloſe by the Roman road running from thence to Weymouth. The vulgar call it Maumbury, but have no notion of its purpoſe, though it is a common walk for the inhabitants, and the terrace at top is a noted place of rendezvous, as affording a pleaſant circular walk, and a proſpect of the town and wide plain of corn fields all around, much boaſted of by the inhabitants for moſt excellent grain. Weſtward of the town we ſee the Roman camp called Poundbury, and ſouthward the moſt famous one Maiden caſtle, both before deſcribed. More ſoutherly all the hill-tops, as far as the eye reaches, are covered with an incredible number of Celtic barrows. It ſtands upon the very edge of that part of the fields which declines gently northward, or toward the town, upon a chalk, and which without doubt at firſt was perfect down, like that of Saliſbury plain, or the neighbouring downs in the way to Bridport. One may in fancy imagine the beauty of its proſpect, and the pleaſantneſs of the walk hither upon that fine carpet, when all was in its firſt perfection; but at preſent it is ploughed up to the very ſkirt of the amphitheatre, both within and without: ſo fooliſhly greedy are the TAB. country people of an inch of ground, that they have levelled ſeveral barrows LXXVIII. lately in the neighbourhood, which coſt more than the ſpot they covered will pay in fifty years. This work of ours is raiſed of ſolid chalk upon the level, without any ditch about it. I have endeavoured to delineate, as exactly as I could by menſuration, the true and original ground-plot thereof, or architectonic deſign upon which it is formed, from what is left by the injuries of age, of the plough, of men and beaſts; and that in its firſt and genuine ſcale the Roman foot, which is about an eleventh part leſs than ours. The plate N° 50, repreſents the amphitheatre as covered with the TAB. L. *ſubſellia*, and as in its primitive perfection; for we may well ſuppoſe age has diminiſhed it on all dimenſions: and in truth it requires a great deal of thought and judgement to attempt to meaſure it. It is obvious thence to obſerve, in the general, its conformity with other works of this ſort abroad, as far as its different materials will allow; and the great judgement of the architect in varying his ſcheme thereto, ſo as fully to anſwer the propoſed end. It is to be noted that half this work is above, and half below the ſurface of the ground, as viſible in a ſection; ſo that great part of the mat- TAB. LIII. ter was dug out of the *cavea* in the middle; for it is a ſolid bed of chalk, and the reſt fetched from elſewhere. I believe the method of building it, was to join ſolid chalk cut ſquare like ſtones, and that mortar made of burnt chalk was run into the joints; and probably all the outſide was neat-

ly laid with ſcantlings of the ſame, but with the natural turf on: ſo that it is not much inferior in ſtrength to thoſe of ſtone, though infinitely leſs expenſive; but for uſe and convenience there is very little difference; and as to beauty, as far as relates to the ſeats, and what was viſible on the inſide, our work no doubt was very handſome, and even now is a very pleaſant ſight. It is obſerved of moſt amphitheatres abroad, that they are placed without the cities for wholeſomneſs, and upon elevated ground for benefit of the air, and perflation; a thing much recomended for theatres in Vitruvius; as that of Bourdeaux, 400 paces without the city. Beſides, this is very artfully ſet upon the top of a plain, declining to the north-eaſt; whereby the rays of the ſun, falling upon the ground hereabouts, are thrown off to a diſtance by reflection, and the upper end of the amphitheatre, for the major part of the day, has the ſun behind the ſpectators.

When you ſtand in the centre of the entrance, it opens itſelf with all the grandeur that can be imagined: the jambs are wore away ſomewhat, and the plough encroaches on its verge every year, eſpecially the cheeks below: never did I ſee corn growing, which of itſelf is an agreeable ſight, with ſo much indignation as in this noble concavity, where once the *gens togata*, and majeſty of imperial Rome, uſed to ſhow itſelf. The conjugate, or ſhorteſt diameter externally, is to the longeſt as 4 to 5; that of the *area* within, as 2 to 3: this is the ſame proportion as of the amphitheatre at Lucca, which is 195 *brachia* in length, 130 broad: a *brachium* is about 23¼ of our inches: it is 25 high. In ours therefore the two centres upon the tranſverſe diameter, or longeſt that form it, are 100 feet diſtant: the ends of the oval are ſtruck with a *radius* of 60 feet ſet upon each of thoſe centres. The centres that deſcribe the ſide-lines are formed by ſetting off 85 feet on each ſide the diameter, from the centre of excentricity. Thus from theſe four centres only the whole is delineated, and that moſt eaſily and naturally; whence I ſuſpect Deſgodetz, in laying down his plot of the *Coliſeum*, has without neceſſity employed no leſs than eight centres, which is an operation of great perplexity: but ſtill we except the circle in the middle, which ſo remarkably diſtinguiſhes this from all other works, and which gives ſo great a beauty to the ſcheme: this is that artful contrivance ſupplying the place of portico's, ſtair-caſes, *vomitoria*, and all the coſtly work in the grander amphitheatres, for ready conveyance of the ſpectators in and out to their proper places: it is deſcribed from the common centre of the whole, and in the ground-plot is a true circle; but upon the place becomes a walk of eight foot broad, gradually aſcending, from the ends upon the long diameter, to its higheſt elevation in the middle upon the ſhort diameter, where it reaches half-way up the whole ſeries of ſeats of the ſpectators, who marching hence diſtribute themſelves therein from all ſides without hurry and tumult. On the top is a terrace twelve feet broad at leaſt, beſide the parapet outwardly five feet broad, four high. There are three ways leading up to this; at the upper end of the work, over the cave, one; and one on each ſide upon the ſhorteſt diameter, going from the elevated part of the circular walk: horſes very conveniently, ſeveral a-breaſt, may go upon this, and frequently do, aſcending by the ruin of the cave, but not on the outward ſteep. The parapet is now three or four foot high, but much ruined on that ſide next the gallows ſince laſt year, at an execution: not only ſo, but I ſaw a mixen heap laid under it on that ſide; and ſome vile fellow had been digging down part of the amphitheatre to lay among it for compoſt. There is ſome enormity, if one examines this work in mathematical ſtrictneſs without proper judgement: becauſe it ſtands on a

a declivity, ſome parts of the out-ſide are higher than others, not only as to the ſame ſide, but as to the ſame part on different ſides: the plain on which it ſtands, declines to the north-eaſt: hence the outer ſide of the work is higher there than in other places; therefore in my ſections and ground-plot I endeavour to reduce it to a medium, and the meaſure which ſeems to have been the primary intent of the architect.

The cave, or receptacle of the gladiators, wild beaſts, &c. I ſuppoſe to have been at the upper end, under the aſcent to the terrace, being vaults under that part of the body of the work: whether they were of the ſame chalk, or timber, or whether they were arched with brick or ſtone, or what other matter, I cannot ſay; but the ruin thereof ſeems to be the reaſon of the preſent deformity at that end; ſo that it is not eaſy to gueſs at its original profile. We may obſerve that the parapet and terrace go back there, and, taking a new ſweep, fall beyond the line of the outer oval; for two reaſons, as I conceive: 1ſt, Becauſe by that means there is a greater length obtained for the aſcent to the terrace, which makes it more gradual and eaſy: 2dly, Thereby more ſpace is procured for the apartments of the priſoners under ground. By the ſection lengthwiſe, it is eaſily underſtood TAB. LIII. that I ſuppoſe a paſſage quite through, or ſubterraneous gallery upon that end of the longeſt diameter, under the aſcent to the terrace, from the out-ſide TAB. XLII 2d Vol. into the *area*: this muſt open at the bottom of the *podium*, as was practiſed in other works of like nature, with a ſquariſh door, as Varro tells us, *de re ruſtica*. "The door (ſays he) ought to be low and narrow, of that "ſort which they call a *cochlea*, as is wont to be in the cave where "the bulls are ſhut up for fight." The entrance to this place might be from without-ſide the amphitheatre: here is no want of room for the door within; for the level of the *area* was at leaſt twelve feet lower than the *podium*, like our pit at the play-houſes; and it is probable there was a deſcent of the whole level this way, to draw off the rain into ſome ſubterraneous paſſage: the *podium* in the *caſtrenſian* amphitheatre is monſtrouſly high. Our *area*, no doubt, is exceedingly elevated by manuring, ploughing, and ruins: yet it preſerves a diſh-like concavity, through innumerable injuries; for the deſcent from the entrance is very great, and you go down as into a pit. I conjecture the middle part of the *area* is now ten foot lower than the level of the field: but the field itſelf, eſpecially about the entrance, is much lowered by ploughing, becauſe the end of the circular walk there, which ſhould be even with the ground, is a good deal above it. The dens and caves of the wild beaſts at the great circ in Rome were only of earth and wood, till Claudius the emperor built them of marble. This ruin at the upper end is very conſiderable; for it has ſo filled the *arena* thereabouts, that the cattle plough up to the very *præcinctio*. On the out-ſide is a large round tumour, a conſiderable way beyond the exterior verge, and regular in figure, which certainly has been ſomewhat appertaining to the work: I could wiſh that a careful perſon had liberty of digging into it. Moreover, this *podium* had a parapet of earth, if not a baluſtrade, as was uſual in others: behind this, upon the lowermoſt ſeat, was the place of the ſenators and chief perſons, who often had chairs or cuſhions: this was the beſt place for ſeeing and hearing, as being neareſt the *arena*; whence Juvenal ſays,

———— generoſior & Marcellis,
Et Catulis Paulique minoribus et Fabiis &
Omnibus ad podium ſpectantibus.————

So Suetonius, in *Auguſto*, ſays, the ſenate made an order, that the firſt or loweſt ſeat at public ſpectacles ſhould be left for them: probably this was broader

broader than any other ſeat, with a greater ſpace between the *podium* and next ſeat, for more eaſe. The chair of ſtate for the *prætor* was on one ſide, and probably another oppoſite to it for the emperor, or his legate, which was reſerved empty, for ſtate, in their abſence; or for the *editor* of the ſhows, who was generally thus diſtinguiſhed: and it is remarkable that a little prominence is ſtill left in theſe very places. Theſe were ſet in the middle of the *podium*, on each ſide, upon the ſhorteſt diameter, and were covered with canopies like a tabernacle. This *podium* had, for greater ſafety, grates, nets, and lattice work of iron, or more coſtly metal, ſupported by pillars, and the like: beſide, there were rollers of wood or ivory length-wiſe, which hindered the beaſts from climbing up, by their turning round, as is particularly deſcribed by Calpurnius. And, moreover, in greater amphitheatres, there was a ditch full of water under it, called *euripus*, firſt introduced by Julius Cæſar. In the early times of theſe buildings, the people ſat all together promiſcuouſly; but after the emperors, the places were diſtinguiſhed according to the degrees of quality, ſenators, knights, or common people. The knights ſeats were next to the ſenators, fourteen deep in number; ſo that *gradus quatuordecim* became a phraſe for the equeſtrian order. We may ſuppoſe theſe two degrees filled all the ſeats in our amphitheatre under the circular walk or aſcent. The common people poſſeſſed the remainder, or the whole concavity above the circular walk, taking the beſt places as they came firſt: but the uppermoſt ſeats were reſerved particularly for the women; and one reaſon of their diſtance was, I ſuppoſe, becauſe the gladiators were naked. And that no routs and confuſions ſhould diſturb the order of theſe ſolemnities, there were proper officers appointed, that took care none ſhould preſume to ſit out of the ſeats ſuitable to his degree.

I imagine the terrace at top in our work was deſigned for the men of arms: for they are by no means to be excluded, ſeeing one of the primary intents of theſe diverſions was to inure them, as well as the people, to blood and murder. Hence, before they went upon any great expedition, or foreign war, theſe feaſts and butcheries were publicly celebrated: and in my opinion, the two riſing plots, that are ſquariſh on each ſide upon the ſhorteſt diameter, were for the officers. Theſe are above the level of the walk, or terrace, and might poſſibly have a tent ſet upon them for that purpoſe. I call them pavilions: they are of a handſome turn, and capable each of holding two dozen of people commodiouſly: their ſide-breadth is fifteen foot; their length, i. e. north and ſouth, twenty: they are ſomewhat nearer the upper end, not ſtanding preciſely upon the ſhorteſt diameter, and four foot above the level of the terrace. I conſidered with care that ſeeming irregularity of the terrace on both ſides the lower end; for it is higher within ſide than without, yet ſo as to produce no ill effect below, either within or without, but the contrary. I find it is a maſter-piece of ſkill, and am ſurpriſed that it has not been more defaced in ſo long time. The matter is this: the work ſtanding on a declining plain, this artifice was neceſſary to render its appearance regular; for when you ſtand in the centre within-ſide, the whole circuit of the terrace ſeems and is really of one level: but on the out-ſide the verge of the north-eaſterly part is ſloped off gradually toward the entrance where the declivity is, conformably with it; whence the whole exterior contour appears of an equal height too: and this could not otherwiſe have been obtained, ſince within it was neceſſary to keep a true level, without regard to the outer plain. As to the ſeats, which I have ſuppoſed in plate 50, they were contrived to be twice as broad as high:

high: their height was but a ſmall matter more than a foot, and their breadth not above two feet and a half; half that ſpace being allotted for the ſeat of the lowermoſt, and the other half for the feet of the uppermoſt. The declivity of theſe *gradus* is juſtly made within an angle of thirty degrees, the third part of a quadrant: but this is more exact at the ends; for in the middle, or towards the ſhorteſt diameter over the elevated part of the circular walk, the upper *ſeries* of ſeats has a ſomewhat more obtuſe angle; the reaſon of which is obvious, to overlook the breadth of the circular walk. This is moſt plainly ſeen in the ſections, and is done with judgement, becauſe by that means the upper edge of the amphitheatre is in a right line with the declivity. As to the diſpoſition of theſe ſeats, their method is as new as curious: it is ſo contrived, that the circular walks cut the whole breadth in two equal parts upon the ſhorteſt diameter; therefore an equal number of ſeats is above and under it: hence the middle ſeat at each extremity is in the ſame level with the elevated part of the walk. Though theſe ſeats in other amphitheatres abroad were made of ſtone or marble, yet they were generally covered with boards, becauſe more wholeſome; and that ſometimes covered with cuſhions for the better ſort. Dion Caſſius tells us, this piece of nicety was firſt brought in by Caligula, who gave cuſhions to the ſenators ſeats, that they might not ſit upon the bare boards, and *Theſſalic* caps to keep them from the ſun. The vulgar had mats made of reeds. I think we may well infer from hence, that the ſeats in our amphitheatre were covered too with plank, if not made wholly of it. The *præcinctiones*, or, as Vitruvius ſometimes calls them in Greek, *diazomata*, which commentators make a difficulty about, to me ſeem only baluſtrades, becauſe he orders them to be as high as the breadth of the walk along them: beſide that upon the *podium*, here might poſſibly be one upon the inner edge of the terrace which ſeparated between the ſoldiers and the women.

The *area* in the middle was commonly called *arena*, from the ſand it was ſtrown over with, for the better footing of the combatants, and to drink up the blood: this again by intervals was freſh ſtrown, or raked over, to prevent ſlipperineſs; for if, inſtead thereof, the pavement had been brick or ſtone, it would have proved highly inconvenient. Hence this word became a common appellation of an amphitheatre, and moſt of thoſe beyond ſea are ſtill called *arena*. As for the preſent name of *Maumbury*, perhaps it comes corrupted from the old Britiſh word *maingc*, ſignifying *ſcamnum*, *ſcabellum*, the ſame as our bench, from the multitude of ſeats therein; the remains of which in former times might very plauſibly give occaſion to ſuch an appellation. Or is it not equivalent to the heathen *bury*, from the memory of theſe pagan ſports therein celebrated? as our anceſtors uſed to call heatheniſm by the general name of *maumetry*, corrupted from *mahometiſm*: of this my friend Robert Stephens, eſq; J. C. firſt gave me the hint. Thus in Treviſa's tranſlation of *Polychronicon*, XIV. 18. p. 175. "Julianus had commaunded that cryſten knyghtes ſholde do ſacrefyce to "*mawmettes*," meaning heathen idols. Or is it from the old-faſhioned games of *mummings*, ſo frequent among us, derived from *Mimus* or *Momus*? The *Mimi* were frequently introduced into all ſhows, at theatres, amphitheatres, circs, &c. Or perhaps in the ſame ſenſe it is to be underſtood as in Oxfordſhire they call land *maum*, conſiſting of a mixture of white clay and chalk, Plot's hiſt. p. 240. The *area* was originally about 140 feet diameter the ſhorteſt way, 220 the longeſt; wherein it falls not much ſhort of the compaſs of the moſt conſiderable ones. The famous amphitheatre at Verona

but 233, and 136; and the vaſt *Coliſæum* at Rome is but 263, 165; but, I believe, as reckoned by a larger meaſure, the French foot. That at Periguſium is leſs than ours, being 180 one way, 120 the other. I find the amphitheatre at Silcheſter is of the ſame dimenſion with ours here, and built of the ſame materials and form, as far as I could diſcern, but more ruinous.

Theſe places, though of abſolute neceſſity open at top, where uſually ſheltered from rain in ſome meaſure, and from the ſun effectually, by great ſail-cloths ſpread along the top from maſts and ropes, which were managed by the ſoldiers of the marine affairs, who were more ſkilful in ſuch work: a faſhion firſt invented by Q. Catulus when he was Ædile. The places where theſe poles were let through the cornices of the upper order, and reſted on corbels, are ſtill viſible in the great amphitheatres. This probably was done in ours by maſts and poles faſtened into the ground without-ſide, and leaning along the outſide bank; which would give them a very advantageous turn in hanging over the top of the theatre; for the ſlope of the *agger* externally is with an angle of forty five degrees, being half a right angle, the moſt natural and commodious for beauty and force to oppoſe againſt the ſide weight: or they might erect them in the ſolid work on the top of the terrace, ſeeing it has abundantly ſtrength enough. But in the particularity of theſe modes no certainty is at this time to be expected. However, by the ſituation of the place, the architect has taken great care, according to Vitruvius his rules about theatres, to obviate the inconvenience of the ſun-beams as well as poſſible; and that in three reſpects. 1ſt, As he has ſet it upon a plain declining northwards, and upon the higher part of the plain; upon the very tip where the declivity begins. 2dly. By taking the bearing of it exactly, I found the opening, or entrance thereto, is to the north-eaſt preciſe: hence it is very plain and eaſy to conceive, that from nine o'clock in the morning till ſun-ſet, in the longeſt day of the year, the ſun will be on the backs of the ſpectators, upon the upper or ſouth-weſt half of the building; which contrivance is worthy of notice: and that this is not done upon account of the city of Dorcheſter lying that way, but as a thing eſſential, is plain from the like in the amphitheatre of Silcheſter, which opens upon the ſame point, though directly the fartheſt from the city. 3dly, The breadth of the opening or entrance, level with the ſurface, and oppoſite to the falling beams of the ſun, muſt produce a very great rebatement of the heat thereof, reflected into this vaſt concave, and prove a convenience the other amphitheatres are wholly deſtitute of: and this purpoſe is ſo much regarded, that, if we conſider it with a ſcrupulous eye, we ſhall find that the weſtern ſide of this upper half of the terrace and the pavilion there is ſomewhat broader, and nearer the upper end of the long diameter, than the eaſtern. In the midway of the terrace between the pavilions on both ſides and the *cavea*, are ſtill to be ſeen two round holes, which ſeem to be places where they ſet poles to oppoſe againſt thoſe others leaning on the out-ſide that bear the ſail-cloths. The ſection or profile of this work is contrived with exquiſite judgement in proportioning its parts; for the eye of a man ſtanding at the moſt retired part of the terrace next the parapet is in the right line of the declivity within ſide; of a man ſtanding in the middle of it, his eye ſees the heads of the ſpectators ſitting under him on the upper *ſubſellia*, even with the line of the circular walk; the eye of him ſtanding on the edge of the terrace, ſees the heads of thoſe on the lowermoſt *ſubſellia*, even with the edge of the *podium*, and commands the whole *area*: therefore we may conclude

conclude none were permitted to ſtand on the circular walk, for that would have obſtructed the ſight, but it was left open for paſſage. I took notice before, that on both ſides, the terrace at the top of the lower half ſeemed to me narrower than that at the other and principal half: whether ſo originally, and for ſake of any advantage to be had in this reſpect, and that the meaneſt of the people ſtood here, or that it has happened to have been more waſted away ſince, I cannot be poſitive; but I judged it not material enough to be regarded in the ſcheme: for, in the main, I found the breadth of the ſide of the work, or ſolid, taken upon the ground-plot, is equal to half the longeſt diameter of the *area*, or a fourth of the whole longeſt diameter. Its perpendicular altitude, from the top of the terrace to the bottom of the *area*, is a fourth of the longeſt diameter of the *area*.

In the middle of each ſide we may obſerve a *cuneus*, or parcel of the ſeats, of near thirty feet broad, juſt over the moſt elevated part of the circular work, and reaching up to the terrace, which ſwells out above the concavity of the whole, and anſwering to the riſing ground in the middle of the terrace, which we call the pavilions, and have aſſigned for the ſeats of the officers among the ſoldiery. This is upon the ſhorteſt diameter, and over the *tribunalia* of the emperor and prætor; and conſequently cuts each ſide of the upper *ſeries* of ſeats above the circular walk into two equal parts. I have gueſſed only at theſe reaſons for it, which I leave to better judgements. One might poſſibly be, to give a greater beauty to the range of ſeats over the circular walk by its break, which is a thing not practiſed at all in other amphitheatres, unleſs we ſuppoſe this effect produced by their *vomitoria:* or is it not more neceſſary here, becauſe of the circular walk, which cauſes the *ſeries* of ſeats above them to be broader at the extremity than in the middle, and therein different from the aſpect of common amphitheatres? Or was not this diviſion uſeful in diſtinguiſhing the great length of that *ſeries* into ſeparate compartments for two different ſort of plebeians? Or is it neceſſary to diſtribute the three orders of people; the ſenators under the circular walk to the *podium*, whoſe place in general was called *orcheſtra*; that half of the upper ſeats on the upper or ſouth ſide of this protuberant part, to the equeſtrian order; that on the lower or north ſide, to the people or vulgar? But there ſeems to be another likely reaſon, that every ſeat here was divided into two (at leaſt ſome part of it) in the nature of ſteps, as was practiſed in particular places of all other amphitheatres: and perhaps there were three of theſe ranges of ſteps, one in the middle, and one on each ſide: that in the middle was for the officers to aſcend from the circular walk to their tribunals, or tents, ſet upon the raiſed part of the terrace, whilſt the common ſoldiers went up by the aſcent over the cave, at the upper end. The ſteps on each ſide led to the reſpective halves of the upper *ſeries* of ſeats above the circular walk. All which uſes to me appear convenient and neceſſary for eaſe, regularity, and decency. In the upper or ſouth-weſt half of the internal ſlope have been ſome deformities, cauſed by the inner edge of the terrace in ſome places cut or fallen down, which ſpoils the curve a little: and, as the lower terraces diminiſh gradually from the pavilions to the entrance, that on the weſtern end has received great damage over and above; for the inward verge of it has been thrown down intirely: as for that north-eaſterly half of the terrace, which we ſaid was narrower, more expoſed to the ſun, and for that reaſon allotted to the laſt rabble, we leave them to ſcramble up with ſomewhat more labour over the whole *ſeries* of the ſeats at that end, which we may reaſonably judge were laſt filled by the ſpectators.

Theſe noble buildings, which were of a fine invention, and well calculated for their uſes, were moſt frequently called, from their hollow figure, *cavea*; of which there are many quotations to be had out of the old poets, and other writers: and originally it was inherent to theatres; in which ſenſe commonly uſed by Cicero and others, but at length paſſed chiefly to amphitheatres, as the greater works. The matter of ſome was brick, as that near Trajecto in the Campania of Italy; another at Puteoli; others ſtone, and others ſolid marble; as that famous one at Capua, another at Athens, and that at Verona. The amphitheatre which is ſtill in part to be ſeen at Pola in Iſtria, was of ſtone and wood too; for the whole frame of the ſeats was made of timber, the portico's only, or external part, of ſtone. The wit of man could not find out a fitter ſcheme for commodiouſneſs of ſeeing and hearing: and in ſome reſpect, I conceit, they had an eye to the form of their harps, fiddles, and ſuch inſtruments of muſic, as modulate ſounds in a roundiſh cavity: the oval turn thereof, and the ſolidity of the materials, had all the requiſites of receiving and returning the vibrations of the air to greater advantage. Vitruvius adviſes, in this caſe, that the place, as well as the ſtuff, wherein theſe buildings are ſet, and of which they are compoſed, muſt not be what he calls *ſurd*, ſuch as deaden the ſound, but make ſmart repercuſſions, and in juſt ſpace of time; which is of great conſequence in the philoſophy of echoes: for if the voice ſtrike upon a ſolid that is not harmonious in its texture, that is, whoſe parts are not of a proper tone or tenſeneſs, not conſentaneous to the vibrations of muſical notes; or if this ſolid be too near, or too far diſtant, ſo that it reverberates too quick, or too ſlow, as a room too little, or too great; all the main buſineſs of hearing and ſounds is diſturbed. Vitruvius is very large upon this head, to whom I refer the reader. Now I ſuppoſe the ancients learnt by experience and trial, as well as by reaſoning upon the nature of things, that ſuch a capacity and compaſs, and of ſuch extent, was beſt for this end: whence we find, that all their amphitheatres are much about the ſame bulk, and executed upon nearly the ſame proportions. A thing of this kind deceives the eye without ſtrict conſideration; for it is bigger than it ſeems, and a perſon in the middle of it, to one upon the terrace, looks leſſer than one would imagine. It is true indeed, that ours is not made of ſo ſolid materials as brick, ſtone or marble; but yet it is poſſible there may be as much an error in one extreme as the other, and nature affects a mediocrity. One ſhall ſcarce doubt that a *convallis*, or proper convexity between two mountains, will give as fine an echo as any artificial work that can be contrived. I can ſay, however, in favour of the ſubject we are upon, that in effect it has a very fine and agreeable ſound, (as I purpoſely ſeveral times tried) and ſeems to want nothing of the compactneſs of matter, or cloſeneſs of the place, though doubtleſs much deficient in the original depth, which would improve it. An echo here is not to be expected, the return being too quick; but after the voice you hear a ringing, as of a braſs pot, or bell; which ſhows the proportion well adjuſted: and perhaps, if we conſider the great numbers of the ſtair-caſes and openings, or what they call *vomitoria*, in the other amphitheatres, for the people to come in and go out at, which are intirely wanting here; we may not be far to ſeek for the reaſon of it, or ſcruple thinking ours to be the better model: the ſides being perfectly uniform, and free from thoſe frequent apertures, ſeem better adapted for the rolling, concentring, and retorting the voice. It is not unlikely that ſome may think the great gap and diſcontinuity of our entrance an obſtacle in the caſe; but to ſuch I would

would propoſe a *quære*, Whether that ſingle break, which bears ſo ſmall a proportion to the whole, in account of thoſe beſt ſkilled in the doctrine of *acouſtics*, be not by far more inconſiderable in that point, than the multiplicity of thoſe other paſſages which we ſee in all drawings of this kind? Or whether again it be not a real advantage to the ſound? as is the hole in the ſounding-board of a fiddle, harp, harpſichord, or the like inſtrument; or when two holes are made, as frequently; but, if there were twenty inſtead thereof, probably it would be injurious, though of leſs bulk when all put together. Perhaps the air intirely pent up in this great hollow, without any collateral aperture, may be obſtructed in the varieties of its neceſſary motions and reflections, ſo as to delight the ear: and I muſt profeſs myſelf of this opinion, which ſeems confirmed by Nature's abhorrence of ſuch figures, in the conſtant outlets of valleys ſome way or other. It is certain, whatever effect the entrance has as to the ſound, it muſt be highly uſeful in cooling the place, in admitting the breezes of the north-eaſterly air from over the meadows to refreſh them; and the ſide of the oppoſite hill beyond the town, diverſified with hedge-grows, preſents a beautiful ſcene to the better ſpectators: nor is the preſent town deficient in contributing to the landſcape: for, as you advance from the *arena* toward the entrance, the two handſome towers of the churches appear very agreeably at each cheek of the entrance.

But we have reaſon to content ourſelves with the plain matter of fact, and need not enter into a diſpute, whether neceſſity or choice determined the Romans here to uſe the preſent materials, or whether the entrance was originally of the manner we ſee it: it is certain, that in all the places where I have ſeen theſe amphitheatres, the Roman walls that incompaſſed the towns are ſtill left, built with ranges of brick, ſtone, flint, and indiſſoluble mortar; ſo that ignorance of building cannot be laid to their charge. Nor is this practice wholly confined to our iſland, and without parallel; for there is now in France an amphitheatre, not improperly to be reckoned of this ſort, whereof Lipſius gives us a large account: it is at a place called Doveon, near Pont du ſey, upon the river Loire, as you go from Anjou to Poictou; a place where the Druids are ſaid to have had a ſeat: this is cut out of a mountain of ſtone, but of a very ſoft kind, and, I ſuppoſe, not much better than our chalk: it is not near ſo big as ours, and much inferior in beauty and convenience: here are chambers hewn out of the rock for the caves; and the *area* is but very ſmall. The ſeats of the theatre of Bacchus at Athens are ſtill viſible, cut out of the natural rock. It is not much to be doubted, that in many places in France, and other provinces of the Roman empire, where the ſame chalk is the ſoil, there are ſuch as ours, though as little regarded: and we may reaſonably think, in the beginning of the commonwealth, before art, luxury, and magnificence had got to its higheſt pitch, that the Romans themſelves were contented with ſuch of graſſy turf. The people of Rome originally ſtood at the games. Cicero, *de Amicit.* c. 7. ſays, *ſtantes plaudebant in re ficta*. So Tac. *Annal.* XIV. 20. " If you look back to cuſtoms of antiquity, the people ſtood at " the ſhows; for if they had been accommodated with ſeats, they would " have idled the whole day away at the theatre." Valer. Max. XI. 4. ſays, " it was ordered by the ſenate, that no one ſhould ſet benches for ſhows " in the city, nor within a mile of it, or ſhould ſee the games ſitting, that " the manly poſture of ſtanding, the peculiar note of the Roman nation, " ſhould be obſerved even at diverſions." If any one had rather think, that ours never had any ſeats, but that the people ſtood upon the plain

graſſy declivity, I ſhall not be averſe to it, and the rather becauſe it is your lordſhip's opinion: yet it ſeemed to me, viewing the ſides very curiouſly, when the ſun ſhone upon them with a proper light and ſhade, that I could ſee the very marks of the poles that lay upon the ſlopes, whereon the benches were faſtened. Ovid, *de arte amandi*, ſpeaking of theatres, ſays the ſeats were turf.

In gradibus ſedet populus de ceſpite factis,
Qualibet hirſutas fronde tegente comas.

On graſſy ſeats of turf the people ſate,
And leaves of trees Theſſalic caps ſupply.

This of ours ſeems to be a better method than that in the amphitheatre at Pola; and, if it is readily owned much inferior to thoſe at Rome, yet even thoſe were exceeded by the noble Greek architects, eſpecially by that moſt admirable theatre near the temple of Æſculapius in Epidaurus, of which Pauſanias, an eye-witneſs of both, ſpeaks *in argolicis:* "for, though "it is not ſo big as ſome others, yet for the art of it, the nicety of its "conſtituents, and for beauty, who dare contend with Polycletus, who "was the architect of it?" ſays he.

As it is not my intent to write a complete hiſtory of amphitheatres, or further than what is neceſſary to our preſent purpoſe, and to give a clear underſtanding of our work; ſo I forbear ſaying any thing of the manners, times, qualities, and circumſtances, of the games here practiſed, but ſuppoſe them much the ſame in all points with thoſe uſed at Rome, and other places, and with ſuitable grandeur and magnificence; whether in relation to hunting or fighting of wild beaſts, of the ſame or different kinds, with one another, or with men; of the gladiators, wreſtlings, of the pageants called by the ancients *pegmata*, whence our word ſeems derived; of the ſhowers of ſaffron water to refreſh the ſpectators; of the gods theſe places were dedicated to, and their feſtivals: the whole of theſe matters, by thoſe that have a mind to make themſelves acquainted therewith, is beſt learnt from authors who have largely and profeſſedly handled the ſubject; ſuch as the learned Lipſius before quoted, Donatus, and many more Pitiſcus will inform us of in his Lexicon. It is not to be queſtioned, that the Romans, who had ſo firmly ſettled themſelves here for the ſpace of 400 years, were for elegance and politeneſs much upon the level with thoſe of the continent. But amongſt other ſhows and diverſions of beaſts, we may ſafely imagine that our Britiſh bull-dogs bore a part, ſince the Romans brought them up for the uſe of the Italian amphitheatres. Claudian ſpeaks of them thus,

Magnaque taurorum fracturi colla Britanni.

But ſee a large and learned account of them from ancient authors in Mr. Camden's *Britannia*, Hampſhire, pag. 119.

I ſhall give the reader a plain calculation of the number of people, that might commodiouſly be preſent at the ſolemn ſports and diverſions, made generally upon holy-days and great feſtivities of their gods. The people hereabouts told me, that once they executed a woman for petit-treaſon, in the middle of the *area*, by burning; which brought all the country round to the ſight, and filled the whole place: they by a groſs gueſs ſuppoſed there might be 10,000. But if we allow a foot and half for each perſon ſitting, and the number of ſeats, as I have delineated it, 24; then one ſide of the building ſpread *in plano* will form a conic *fruſtrum* 440 feet long at top, 280 at bottom; taking the medium number 360, multiplying it by 24, it gives

gives us 8640 feet; from which take off a fourth part, to reduce it to ſingle places of a foot and half, there remain 6480 places on one half of the amphitheatre; double this for the other ſide, and you produce 12,960 ſingle places for ſpectators upon the whole range of ſeats. For fear of exceeding the truth, I omit all that might occaſionally ſtand on the terrace at top, the aſcent up to it, and on the entrance.

It would be vain to talk of the exact time, or the perſons concerned in building this amphitheatre: but my friend Mr. Pownall of Lincoln, before ſpoken of, has a ſilver coin of Philippus, ploughed up in the very place. *imp. m. jul. philippus aug.* ℞ *lætit. fundat.* a Genius with a garland in his right, the helm of a ſhip in his left hand: the legend of the reverſe, I muſt own, ſeems ſtrongly to intimate he made or repaired this work, or that ſome ſolemn ſports were here performed in his time; notwithſtanding his melancholy and cynical nature, which Sext. Aurelius gives us an account of, or that he was a chriſtian. He reigned about A. D. 240. yet I chuſe to think it is of a higher date. Tacitus tells us, ſo early as the time of Agricola in Titus his reign, they began to introduce luxury among the Britons; for he exhorted them privately, and publicly aſſiſted them, to build temples, places of public reſort, and fine houſes; and by degrees they came to thoſe excitements to debauchery, portico's, baths, and the like, of which we frequently find the ruins. Therefore we may ſuppoſe amphitheatres were not forgotton; and probably this was not later than that time, ſo near the ſouthern coaſt, (which among the Britons themſelves was the moſt civiliſed) ſo rich and fine a country: for Titus his father Veſpaſian, partly under Claudius the emperor, and partly under Aulus Plautius his lieutenant, conquered all the parts hereabouts (as we mentioned in the beginning of this letter) where he fought the Britons thirty times, ſubdued two of their moſt potent nations, took above twenty of their towns, and the whole Iſle of Wight. No doubt but the people, inhabitants of this country, the *Durotriges*, and the town of Dorcheſter, *Durnovaria*, were included in his conqueſts; and they, whatever reign it was in, for their entertainment, erected this noble work; of which, in compariſon of our modern bear-gardens, and places of prize-fighting, I ſhall venture to give it as my ſentiment,

Hunc homines dicant, hos ſtatuiſſe feras.

7 Nov. 1723.

ITER

ITER SEPTIMUM ANTONINI AUG. VII.

Adde tot egregias urbes, operumque laborem.
Tot congeſta manu præruptis oppida ſaxis,
Fluminaque antiquos ſubterlabentia muros. VIRG. Geor. II.

To ROGER GALE, *Eſq;*

THE reaſons I have to addreſs the following journey to you, are both general and particular: of the firſt ſort, the title affixed to it could not but put me in mind of your claim to theſe kind of diſquiſitions from any hand, whoſe excellent commentary on Antoninus's Itinerary has deſervedly given you the palm of ancient learning, and rendered your character claſſic among the chief reſtorers of the Roman Britain. But I am apprehenſive it will be eaſier to make theſe papers of mine acceptable to the world, than to yourſelf, both as the moſt valuable part of them is your own, and as I purpoſe by it to remind you of favouring the public with a new edition of that work, to which I know you have made great additions; and in this I am ſure they will join with me. The honour you have indulged me of a long friendſhip, the pleaſure and advantage I have reaped in travelling with you, and eſpecially a great part of this journey, are particular reaſons, or rather a debt from myſelf and the world, if any thing of antique inquiries I can produce that are not illaudable, if what time I ſpend in travelling, may not be wholly a hunting after freſh air with the vulgar citizens, but an examination into the works of nature, and of paſt ages. I have no fears, that aught here will be leſs acceptable to you, becauſe perhaps in ſome things I may differ from your ſentiments: the ſweetneſs of your diſpoſition, and your great judgement, I know, will diſcern and applaud what is really juſt, and excuſe the errors: difference of opinions, though falſe, is often of great ſervice in furthering a diſcovery of the truth: to think for one's ſelf is the prerogative of learning; and no one, but a tyrant in books, will perſecute another for it. It is certain, Antoninus his Itinerary is an endleſs fund of inquiry. I doubt not but in future reſearches I ſhall be induced as much to vary from myſelf as now from others; and, after our beſt endeavours, ſucceeding writers will correct us all.

VIA TRINOVANTICA. The laſt ſummer I travelled this whole Seventh Journey, and in the order of the Itinerary; but I took in ſeveral other places by the way, which relate to the clearing ſome parts of other journeys. Parallel to the great Icening-ſtreet, runs another Roman road from ſouth-weſt to north-eaſt,

eaſt, through London, beginning at the ſea-coaſt in Hampſhire by Rumſey, and ending at the ſea-coaſt in Suffolk about Aldborough. The name of it is utterly loſt: if I might have the liberty of aſſigning one, it ſhould be *via Trinovantica*, as it tends to the country of thoſe people; and names are neceſſary to avoid confuſion. The lower part of it, or that comprehended between London and Ringwood upon the edge of Dorſetſhire, is the ſubject of this journey; but becauſe I have already given an account of ſeveral towns that relate to the XIIIth and XIVth journeys of Antoninus, which have ſome connexion with this, and that I conceive they are conſiderably faulty in the original, I ſhall run through ſome few more I had opportunity to ſee, and offer my conjectures towards the reſtitution of thoſe journeys.

Upon the great moor between Bagſhot and Okingham, near Eaſt-Hamſted park, we ſaw a large camp upon a hill doubly ditched, commonly called Cæſar's camp, as many more without any reaſon: there has been a well in it, and both Roman and Britiſh coins have been found there, one of Cunobelin in ſilver: its figure is not regular, but conformable to the top of the hill: near it are two large barrows, Ambury and Edgebury. At Berkham by Okingham I bought a very elegant Britiſh coin of gold, dug up by a woman in her garden: it is of the moſt ancient kind, and without letters. I ſaw a Britiſh gold coin found near Old Windſor; another dug up, 1719, at Hanmer hill, between Guildford and Farnham.

All the country hereabouts, and to Silcheſter, is clay, moor, ſand, gravel by ſpots, much boggy, ſpringy land, much good land, but more bad: the water is blackiſh every where. Silcheſter is a place that a lover of antiquity will viſit with great delight: it ſtands upon the higheſt ground thereabouts, but hid with wood, which grows very plentifully all about it. Many were the Roman roads that met here, though now ſcarce any road; which is the reaſon it is ſo little known: it is likewiſe inconvenient for travellers, becauſe no inns are near it; and it may be ſerviceable to tell the curious, that Aldermaſton is the neareſt town where lodging is to be found, three miles off; for at the place we may truly ſay, VINDOMA. TAB. LXI.

Rarus & antiquis habitator in urbibus errat.

The walls of this city are ſtanding, more or leſs perfect, quite round; perhaps the moſt intire of any in the Roman empire, eſpecially the whole north ſide of the wall, which is a moſt agreeable ſight. The compoſition is chiefly flint for the ſpace of four foot high, then a binding of three layers of rag-ſtone laid flat: in many places five of theſe double intervals remain for a great length. There was a broad ditch quite round, and now for the moſt part impaſſable, and full of ſprings. Here and there Roman bricks are left in the walls. Though on the out-ſide they are of this conſiderable height, yet the ground within is ſo raiſed as nearly to be equal to the top, and that quite round crowned with oaks and other timber-trees of no mean bulk, and which Mr. Camden takes notice of in his time. Not long ſince, lady Bleſſington cut 500 l. worth of timber from thence. Gildas ſays, Conſtantius the ſon of Conſtantine the Great built it, and ſowed corn in the track of the walls, as an omen of their perpetuity:* indeed, now the whole city is arable; and among the fields Roman bricks, bits of pots, rubbiſh of buildings, are ſcattered every where, and coins are picked up every day. It is a parallelogram whoſe ſhorteſt ſide to the longeſt is as 3 to 4; its length about 2600 feet, its breadth 2000; ſtanding

* Alexander, at building Alexandria, marked the track of the walls with bread-corn.

ing conformable to the four cardinal points: it had two gates upon its length oppoſite. There is only one farm-houſe within it, and the church. To the eaſt, by that houſe, the foundation of the gate is viſible, and ſeveral Roman bricks thereabouts. All the yards here are like a ſolid rock, with rubbiſh, pavements and mortar, cemented together. The late Rev. Mr. Betham, miniſter of this place, a learned, curious and worthy perſon, had collected a vaſt number of coins and antiquities found here: he is buried under the north wall of the chancel without ſide: within is another monument of a perſon of quality: it is remarkable that a wall only divides them in their graves, who both met a ſad and diſaſtrous fate at different times in the ſame place, being drowned in Fleet-ditch. Onion-hole, in the middle of the ſouthern wall, is a place much talked of here by the ignorant country people, which is only an arch in the foundation for the iſſue of a ſewer: they have a like ſtory here of this city being taken by ſparrows. I ſaw a ſilver coin of Philippus, and a braſs one of Conſtantine, and many more. A ſpring ariſes from under the wall at the church-yard. The ſtreets are ſtill viſible in the corn. Rings with ſtones in them are often found, among inſcriptions and all ſorts of other antiquities.

AMPHITHEATRE. TAB. XLIII. 2d Vol.

Five hundred foot without the city, on the north-eaſt corner I eſpied another great curioſity, which the people think was a caſtle: I preſently diſcerned it to be an amphitheatre: it is in bulk, in ſhape, and all points, the ſame as that at Dorcheſter, but not built of ſo ſolid materials; for it is chiefly clay and gravel: it ſtands in a yard by the road ſide, near a ruinous houſe and barn, upon a ſloping piece of ground: eaſtward toward the road there is a pit: there it is ſixty foot high on the out-ſide. The whole *area* or *arena* within is now covered with water, but they ſay it is not much above three foot deep: the bottom of it, and the work, muſt certainly be exceeding ſolid, and well compacted, to retain the water ſo many years without draining through: it is a moſt noble and beautiful concave, but intirely over-grown with thorn-buſhes, briars, holly, broom, furze, oak and aſh trees, &c. and has from times immemorial been a yard for cattle, and a watering-pond; ſo that it is a wonder their trampling has not defaced it much more. I examined this fine antiquity with all the exactneſs poſſible: the terrace at top, the circular walk, the whole form, is not obſcure: it is poſited exactly as that before deſcribed, with its longeſt diameter from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt; its entrance north-eaſt, though fartheſt from the city. There is an aſcent to it from the entrance ſide, that being upon the loweſt ground: at the upper end, the level of the ground is not much below the top of the terrace, and vaſtly above that of the *arena*; ſo that I conceive the better ſort of the people went that way directly from the city into their ſeats: there is ſuch a gap too in that part, from the ruin of the cave where the wild beaſts were kept. An old houſe ſtanding there with an orchard has forwarded its ruin from that quarter; and they have levelled ſome part of the terrace for their garden. Surveying the whole could not but put me in mind of that piece of Roman magnificence, when the emperors cauſed great trees to be taken up by the roots, and planted in the amphitheatres and circs, *pro tempore*, to imitate foreſts wherein they hunted beaſts; which here is preſented in pure nature.

Riding along the road on the north ſide of Silcheſter, I left it with this reflection: Now a perſon of a moderate fortune may buy a whole Roman city, which once half a kingdom could not do; and a gentleman may be lord of the ſoil where formerly princes and emperors commanded. To the weſt of the place, but at ſome diſtance, runs a high bank overgrown with trees

trees ſeemingly north and ſouth: they ſay there is another ſuch, ſouth of the city: which would make one ſuſpect they were raiſed by ſome beſiegers. Farther on I croſſed a great Roman road coming from Wincheſter: they call it Long-bank and Grimeſdike. I have very often found this name applied to a road, a wall, a ditch of antiquity; which would make one fancy it is a Saxon word ſignifying the witches work; for the vulgar generally think theſe extraordinary works made by help of the devil. They told me it goes through Burfield and Reading. Towards Wincheſter I could ſee it as far as the horizon, perfectly ſtrait, ten miles off. We may ſay with the poet,

Tellus in longas eſt patefacta vias. TIBULL.

Near it they talk of a ſtone thrown by an imp from Silcheſter walls, a mile off, which I ſuppoſe a mile-ſtone. Mr. Camden ſays a Roman road runs weſtward from Silcheſter, which I imagine goes to Andover. From Alder-maſton is a fine view of the country hanging over the Kennet, lately made navigable. Going from Aldermaſton to Kingſclere, where once was a palace of the Saxon kings, I paſſed over Brimpton common: here are many very fine Celtic barrows: the ſoil is a moor full of *erica*, which they dig up for fewel; underneath it is ſand: at Kingſclere the mighty chalk-hills begin. Upon the top of a very high promontory is a ſquare Roman camp, in a park. From hence to Andover is an hard way and open country. Juſt before I deſcended the continuation of this great ridge of hills over-looking Andover, I croſſed a ditch like Wanſditch, hanging upon the edge of the hills, which I ſuppoſe ſome diviſion among the ancient Britons: it extended itſelf both ways as far as I could ſee: the foſs is not very large, though the bank is: the foſs is northward. *Barrows* Br.

Andover is (not to be queſtioned) the *Andaoreon* of Ravennas: the name ſignifies the watery habitation; *annedh*, habitatio; *dur*, aqua. It ſtands on the ſlope of a hill juſt by the ſprings of the river Tees, or *t'iſca*: they ariſe here northward of the town very plentiful, and are carried in a thouſand rills through all the meadows, till they unite and paſs under the bridge. The church is an aukward old building; the weſt door, of an ancient circular make. They are now pulling down the timber market-houſe to build a new one of ſtone: the market-place is a broad ſtreet. Upon a very high hill to the ſouth-weſt is a large Roman camp, ſeeming to be admirably well fortified: it is called Bury hill. Between this and Stockbridge is Dunbury hill, a circular camp, doubly intrenched with various works at the entrance. ANDAORE-ON. BURY-HILL Ro. *Camp.*

I travelled along a fine downy country, 'till paſſing the river Bourn in Wiltſhire I came to the Icening-ſtreet near Haradon hill; where I intended to obſerve the great eclipſe of the ſun, which was to be on the next day; of which memorable *phænomenon* I judge it will not be diſagreeable if I repeat what I wrote of it.

To Dr. *Edmund Halley.*

ACCORDING to my promiſe, I ſend you what I obſerved of the ſolar eclipſe, though I fear it will not be of any great uſe to you. I was not prepared with any inſtruments for meaſuring time, or the like, and propoſed to myſelf only to watch all the appearances that Nature would preſent to the naked eye on ſo remarkable an occaſion, and which generally are overlooked, or but groſly regarded. I choſe for my ſtation a place called

called Haradon hill, two miles eaſtward from Amſbury, and full eaſt from the opening of Stonehenge avenue, to which it is as the point of view. Before me lay the vaſt plain where that celebrated work ſtands, and I knew that the eclipſe would appear directly over it: beſide, I had the advantage of a very extenſive proſpect every way, this being the higheſt hill hereabouts, and neareſt the middle of the ſhadow. Full weſt of me, and beyond Stonehenge, is a pretty copped hill, like the top of a cone lifting itſelf above the horizon: this is Clay hill, near Warminſter, twenty miles diſtant, and near the central line of darkneſs, which muſt come from thence; ſo that I could have notice enough before-hand of its approach. Abraham Sturgis and Stephen Ewens, both of this place and ſenſible men, were with me. Though it was very cloudy, yet now and then we had gleams of ſun-ſhine, rather more than I could perceive at any other place around us. Theſe two perſons looking through ſmoaked glaſſes, while I was taking ſome bearings of the country with a circumferentor, both confidently affirmed the eclipſe was begun; when by my watch I found it juſt half an hour after five: and accordingly from thence the progreſs of it was viſible, and very often to the naked eye; the thin clouds doing the office of glaſſes. From the time of the ſun's body being half covered, there was a very conſpicuous circular *iris* round the ſun, with perfect colours. On all ſides we beheld the ſhepherds hurrying their flocks into fold, the darkneſs coming on; for they expected nothing leſs than a total eclipſe, for an hour and a quarter.

When the ſun looked very ſharp, like a new moon, the ſky was pretty clear in that ſpot: but ſoon after a thicker cloud covered it; at which time the *iris* vaniſhed, the copped hill before mentioned grew very dark, together with the horizon on both ſides, that is, to the north and ſouth, and looked blue; juſt as it appears in the eaſt at the declenſion of day: we had ſcarce time to tell ten, when Saliſbury ſteeple, ſix mile off ſouthward, became very black; the copped hill quite loſt, and a moſt gloomy night with full career came upon us. At this inſtant we loſt ſight of the ſun, whoſe place among the clouds was hitherto ſufficiently diſtinguiſhable, but now not the leaſt trace of it to be found, no more than if really abſent: then I ſaw by my watch, though with difficulty, and only by help of ſome light from the northern quarter, that it was ſix hours thirty-five minutes: juſt before this the whole compaſs of the heavens and earth looked of a lurid complexion, properly ſpeaking, for it was black and blue; only on the earth upon the horizon the blue prevailed. There was likewiſe in the heavens among the clouds much green interſperſed; ſo that the whole appearance was really very dreadful, and as ſymptoms of ſickening nature.

Now I perceived us involved in total darkneſs, and palpable, as I may aptly call it: though it came quick, yet I was ſo intent that I could perceive its ſteps, and feel it as it were drop upon us, and fall on the right ſhoulder (we looking weſtward) like a great dark mantle, or coverlet of a bed, thrown over us, or like the drawing of a curtain on that ſide: and the horſes we held in our hands were very ſenſible of it, and crouded cloſe to us, ſtartling with great ſurpriſe. As much as I could ſee of the men's faces that ſtood by me, had a horrible aſpect. At this inſtant I looked around me, not without exclamations of admiration, and could diſcern colours in the heavens; but the earth had loſt its blue, and was wholly black. For ſome time, among the clouds, there were viſible ſtreaks of rays, tending to the place of the ſun as their centre; but immediately

diately after, the whole appearance of the earth and ſky was intirely black. Of all things I ever ſaw in my life, or can by imagination fancy, it was a ſight the moſt tremendous.

Toward the north-weſt, whence the eclipſe came, I could not in the leaſt find any diſtinction in the horizon between heaven and earth, for a good breadth, of about ſixty degrees or more; nor the town of Amſbury underneath us, nor ſcarce the ground we trod on. I turned myſelf round ſeveral times during this total darkneſs, and remarked at a good diſtance from the weſt on both ſides, that is, to the north and ſouth, the horizon very perfect; the earth being black, the lower part of the heavens light: for the darkneſs above hung over us like a canopy, almoſt reaching the horizon in thoſe parts, or as if made with ſkirts of a lighter colour; ſo that the upper edges of all the hills were as a black line, and I knew them very diſtinctly by their ſhape or profile: and northward I ſaw perfectly, that the interval of light and darkneſs in the horizon was between Martinſal hill and St. Ann's hill; but ſouthward it was more indefinite. I do not mean that the verge of the ſhadow paſſed between thoſe hills, which were but twelve miles diſtant from us: but ſo far I could diſtinguiſh the horizon; beyond it, not at all. The reaſon of it is this: the elevation of ground I was upon gave me an opportunity of ſeeing the light of the heavens beyond the ſhadow: nevertheleſs this verge of light looked of a dead, yellowiſh and greeniſh colour: it was broader to the north than ſouth, but the ſouthern was of a tawny colour. At this time, behind us or eaſtward toward London, it was dark too, where otherwiſe I could ſee the hills beyond Andover; for the foremoſt end of the ſhadow was paſt thither: ſo that the whole horizon was now divided into four parts of unequal bulk and degrees of light and dark: the part to the north-weſt, broadeſt and blackeſt; to the ſouth-weſt, lighteſt and longeſt. All the change I could perceive during the totality, was that the horizon by degrees drew into two parts, light and dark; the northern hemiſphere growing ſtill longer, lighter, and broader, and the two oppoſite dark parts uniting into one, and ſwallowing up the ſouthern enlightened part.

As at the beginning the ſhade came feelingly upon our right ſhoulders, ſo now the light from the north, where it opened as it were: though I could diſcern no defined light or ſhade upon the earth that way, which I earneſtly watched for; yet it was manifeſtly by degrees, and with oſcillations, going back a little, and quickly advancing further; till at length upon the firſt lucid point appearing in the heavens, where the ſun was, I could diſtinguiſh pretty plainly a rim of light running along-ſide of us a good while together, or ſweeping by at our elbows from weſt to eaſt. Juſt then, having good reaſon to ſuppoſe the totality ended with us, I looked on my watch, and found it to be full three minutes and a half more: now the hill-tops changed their black into blue again, and I could diſtinguiſh a horizon where the centre of darkneſs was before: the men cried out, they ſaw the copped hill again, which they had eagerly looked for: but ſtill it continued dark to the ſouth-eaſt; yet I cannot ſay that ever the horizon that way was undiſtinguiſhable: immediately we heard the larks chirping and ſinging very briſkly for joy of the reſtored luminary, after all things had been huſhed into a moſt profound and univerſal ſilence: the heavens and earth now appeared exactly like morning before ſun-riſe, of a greyiſh caſt, but rather more blue interſperſed; and the earth, as far as the verge of the hill reached, was of a dark green or ruſſet colour.

As ſoon as the ſun emerged, the clouds grew thicker, and the light was very little amended for a minute or more, like a cloudy morning ſlowly advancing. After about the middle of the totality, and ſo after the emerſion of the ſun, we ſaw Venus very plainly, but no other ſtar. Saliſbury ſteeple now appeared. The clouds never removed, ſo that we could take no account of it afterward, but in the evening it lightened very much. I haſted home to write this letter; and the impreſſion was ſo vivid upon my mind, that I am ſure I could, for ſome days after, have wrote the ſame account of it, and very preciſely. After ſupper I made a drawing of it from my imagination, upon the ſame paper I had taken a proſpect of the country before.

I muſt confeſs to you, that I was (I believe) the only perſon in England that regretted not the cloudineſs of the day, which added ſo much to the ſolemnity of the ſight, and which imcomparably exceeded, in my apprehenſion, that of 1715, which I ſaw very perfectly from the top of Boſton ſteeple in Lincolnſhire, where the air was very clear: but the night of this was more complete and dreadful. There indeed I ſaw both ſides of the ſhadow come from a great diſtance, and paſs beyond us to a great diſtance; but this eclipſe had much more of variety and majeſtic terror: ſo that I cannot but felicitate myſelf upon the opportunity of ſeeing theſe two rare accidents of nature, in ſo different a manner: yet I ſhould willingly have loſt this pleaſure for your more valuable advantage of perfecting the noble theory of the celeſtial bodies, which laſt time you gave the world ſo nice a calculation of; and wiſh the ſky had now as much favoured us for an addition to your honour and great ſkill, which I doubt not to be as exact in this as before. *Ambſbury, Wilts, May* 10, 1724.

Return we to matters of antiquity. Upon this very hill-top are great pits dug lately by order of my lord Charlton for clay, which they find here of a very ſtiff ſort, by nature let in like veins among clefts of the ſolid chalk: the workmen here, whilſt they have been buſy in taking it up, have found many Romans coins, ſilver and braſs, ſome very deep in the earth, as they ſay; ſeveral of which I have now by me. I ſaw likewiſe a very fair gold *Conſtantius*; the reverſe, two Genii holding a ſhield, *vot.* xxx. *victoria Augg.* It ſeems as if the Romans, with their wonted ſagacity, had been occupied here in the ſame way, to make pottery ware, and not neglected to leave proof of it according to their method. I took notice likewiſe of one ſide of the ſummit being covered with oyſter-ſhells looſe upon the ſurface; and how they came there I could get no information.

ICENING-STREET. The Icening-ſtreet runs between this hill and the Bourn river, coming from Newberry, as I ſuppoſe, through Chute foreſt, where vulgarly called Chute cauſeway: at Lurgiſhal it makes a fine terrace-walk in the garden of Sir Philip Medows; then paſſes the Bourn river about Tudworth, and ſo by this place to the eaſtern gate of Old Sarum, the Roman *Sorbiodunum*, where it runs moſt preciſely north-eaſt and ſouth-weſt, as we ſaid before. This city is perfectly round, and formed upon one of the moſt elegant deſigns one can imagine: probably a fortreſs of the old Britons, and I fancy ſomewhat like the famous Aleſia in Gaul, memorable for the ancient Hercules, its founder, and for the ſiege of the great Cæſar; which only his genius could have taken in his circumſtances. The proſpect of this place is at preſent very auguſt, and would have afforded us a moſt noble ſight when in perfection: ſuch a one will not be difficult to conceive when we have deſcribed it. It fills up the ſummit of a high and ſteep hill, which originally roſe equally on all ſides to an *apex:* the whole work is 1600 foot diameter, included

SORBIODUNUM. TAB. LXV

included in a ditch of a prodigious depth: it is ſo contrived that in effect it has two ramparts, the inner and outer, the ditch between: upon the inner, which is much the higher, ſtood a ſtrong wall of twelve foot thick, their uſual ſtandard, which afforded a parapet at top for the defendants, with battlements quite round: upon ſtill higher ground is another deep circular ditch, of 500 foot diameter; this is the caſtle or citadel. Upon the inner rampire of this was likewiſe another wall, I ſuppoſe of like thickneſs: ſo that between the inner ditch and the outer wall, all around, was the city. This is divided into equal parts by a meridian line: both the banks are ſtill left; one to the ſouth, the other to the north; and theſe had walls upon them too: the traces of all the walls are ſtill manifeſt, and ſome parts of them left; but we may ſay with the poet of the whole,

———lapſis ingentia muris
Saxa jacent, nulloque domus cuſtode tenetur. LUCAN. I.

In the middle of each half, toward the eaſt and weſt, is a gate, with each a lunette before it, deeply ditched, and two oblique entries; that to the eaſt is ſquare, to the weſt round: the hollow where the wall ſtood is viſible quite round, though the materials are well-nigh carried away to New Sarum: in every quarter were two towers, the foundations plainly appearing: then, with thoſe that were upon the cardinal points, the gates and the median rampart, as it muſt neceſſarily be underſtood, there were twelve in the whole circumference; ſo that, ſuppoſing it about 5000 feet in circumference, there was a tower at every 400. Hence we may imagine the nature of the city was thus: a circular ſtreet went round in the middle between the inner and outer fortifications, concentric to the whole work; and that croſs ſtreets, like *radii*, fronted each tower: then there were twenty-four iſlets of building for houſes, temples, or the like. Now ſuch is the deſign of this place, that if one half was taken by an enemy, the other would ſtill be defenſible; and at laſt they might retire into the caſtle. The city is now ploughed over, and not one houſe left. In the angle to the north-weſt ſtood the cathedral and epiſcopal palace: the foundations are at preſent ſo conſpicuous, that I could eaſily mark out the ground-plot of it, as in the 65th plate: near it is a large piece of the wall left, made of hewn ſtone with holes quite through at equal ſpaces. One would imagine the Romans, in laying down the *area* of this city, had Plato's rules in view,‖ in his fifth dialogue of laws. Many wells have been filled up, and, no doubt, with noble reliques of antiquity: they muſt have been very deep, and eſpecially that in the caſtle, and dug out of the ſolid chalk. Of the caſtle-wall a good deal of huge fragments and foundations are left: a double winding ſtair-caſe led up to the gate, where bits of arch-work and immenſe ſtrength of ſtone and mortar remains; and within, many foundations and traces of buildings. In the north-eaſt corner of the city there is another rampart upon a *radius*, including a ſquariſh piece of ground; probably for ſome public edifice, but what in particular, is now hard to ſay. Certainly, for ſtrength, TAB. LXVI.

‖ Urbs primùm in medio regionis maximè condatur, delecto in loco qui cæteras quoque opportunitates complectatur, quas & concipere & deſignare minimè difficile eſt; deinde in partes duodecim diſtributio fiat, ut Veſtæ prima Jovique atque Minervæ conſecretur; & illa urbis pars Arx nuncupetur, & ſepto diligenter muniatur: & ex eo urbem & regionem in duodecim partes diſtribuant: vici præterea in 12 partes erunt diſtribuendi, ſicuti & cæteræ civium facultates ut ex 12 partium conſtitutione curſuum luſtrationes commodius peragi poſſint: 12 quoque partes 12 diis erunt deinceps attribuendæ; & unaquæque pars, ex ejus dei nomine cui illa obtigerit, erit nuncupanda, ut tribus ipſa ſit ſuo & tutelari deo cognominata; ſed ut 12 urbis membra, ſicuti in reliqua regione factum eſt, ſingulatim in duas habitationes fuerunt dividenda, quarum una circa medium ſit, altera circa extremum; & habitationis quidem ordo & ratio hunc in modum conformetur.—All this Plato learnt from the Jewiſh œconomy.

ſtrength, air, and proſpect over the lovely downs, and for ſalubrity, this place was well calculated, and impregnable to any thing but death and hunger. The river Avon runs near the bottom of the hill. The hiſtory of its glory, its ſtrange viciſſitudes, and its ruin by removal of the church to New Sarum, may be learnt from Camden, Burton, and other authors; my buſineſs being chiefly to deſcribe things: but the very ſight of ſuch a carcaſs would naturally from a traveller extort ſuch an expoſtulation: Is this the ancient epiſcopal ſee, and the ſeat of warlike men, now become corn-fields, and paſture for ſheep? Is this the place where ſynods have been held, and Britiſh parliaments; where all the ſtates of the kingdom were ſummoned to ſwear fealty to William the Conqueror; the palace of the moſt potent Britiſh and Saxon kings, and Roman emperors? and conclude with Rutilius,

Non indignemur mortalia corpora ſolvi,
Cernimus exemplis oppida poſſe mori.

Nor grieve at our own fate, ſince here we ſee
That towns themſelves muſt die as well as we.

Roman *way* Before the eaſtern gate of *Sorbiodunum*, a branch of the Roman way proceeds eaſtward to Wincheſter, which has never yet been obſerved: upon this goes part of the XVth imperial journey in theſe words; *Venta Belgarum, Brige, Sorbiodunum.* This way paſſes the river Bourn at Ford: the ridge of it is plain, though the countrymen have attacked it vigorouſly on both ſides with their ploughs: we caught them at the ſacrilegious work, and reprehended them for it: then it goes between Clarendon park, and the camp of Chlorus before deſcribed: on the whole length of Farley common it is very conſpicuous, made of hard matter dug up all along on both ſides; then aſcends the hills at Winterſlow, which ſignifies the white hill; then through Buckholt foreſt, where with good heed the courſe of it may be followed, though through by-ways, paſtures, woods and hedges; ſometimes running the length, ſometimes croſſing it: a little northward of Weſt Titherley it goes cloſe by a farm-houſe and large barn upon a riſing ground, and at the edge of a wood. This is the proper diſtance of eight
Brige. miles from *Sorbiodunum*, and was the ancient Brige; and Roman antiquities are often found here: the Britiſh name imports a town upon the top of the hill; *brege*, cacumen.

Nunc ſitus informis premit & deſerta vetuſtas. Hor.

All this country being part of the Conqueror's new foreſt, this colony of the Romans ſhared in that great depopulation he made for his diverſion. It is near the brink of that woody hill, called Horſeſhoe wood from its being upon a hill, overlooking Broughton upon the river Wallop, where Mr. Camden places the Brige. A little way farther upon the ſame brink, on an *apex* of the hill, ſtands a large Celtic barrow, ditched about, called Bols turret:† there are ſeveral other barrows thereabouts, and probably ſome Roman; for the Roman road, here called the Cauſe-way, proceeds upon this edge to the river at Boſſington, though ſometimes intercepted by corn-fields, where the common road goes about, and then falls into it again: it paſſes over the river at Boſſington, then marches directly to Wincheſter weſt gate.

Having

† It pleaſes me to inquire the names of theſe old things, however aukward. Quære, Whether it means the name of the perſon buried there, or the god worſhipped there, *Baal, Belinus*; or that it ſignifies only an eminence, *bal, ſal?*

Having deſcribed this road, let us return to *Sorbiodunum*, in order to purſue the Icening-ſtreet: but firſt give me leave to impart to the reader ſomewhat of the pleaſure you and I reaped at the neighbouring Wilton. WILTON. I ſhall only at this time give a catalogue of my lord Pembroke's moſt noble collection of ancient marbles, which may be of uſe to the curious, in knowing the particulars of that glorious *Muſæum*, or that have a mind to view them.

The BUSTO'S are in number 133. The STATUES 36. The BASSO RELIEVO'S 15. MISCELLANIES 9.

I. Of the BUSTO'S. 1. Thoſe made with eyes of different matter from the buſt. A Sibyl, the whole cavity of the eyes hollowed: Ariadne, with agate eyes: A Greek Cupid, with agate eyes: Druſus, Germanicus; theſe two are in copper, finely performed, with ſilver eyes.—2. Learned perſons. Heſiod: Homer, brought from Conſtantinople, ſeems by its high antiquity to have been the firſt model of the father of the poets: Sappho, the inimitable in poetry; this is of the ivory marble, the laſt perfection of Greek ſculpture: Pythagoras: Anacharſis, of an admirable character: Socrates, by the roguiſh carver dreſſed like a Satyr, with ſharp ears: Plato, very ancient, and of a moſt venerable aſpect: Ariſtotle: Ariſtophanes: Apollonius Tyanæus, a moſt valuable antiquity, with the right hand and arm: Marcus Modius, an Athenian phyſician, of excellent Greek work: Epicurus, a little buſt of the great atomic philoſopher: Poſidonius, preceptor to Cicero: Sophocles: Aſpaſia, who taught Socrates rhetoric: Iſocrates: Cato major: Cicero, of touch-ſtone: Horace, as ſome think; a young buſto of ſpeckled porphyry; I am inclined to believe it Ovid: Seneca: Perſius the Satyriſt: Titus Livius.—3. Of coloſs proportion. Arſinoe mater: Ahenobarbus, the bad father of the worſe Nero: Julia Domna, wife of Severus: Geta when young, their ſon.—4. Perſons of Greece before the Roman empire: Cecrops and his wife repreſented as Janus: Tmolus, a moſt ancient founder of a colony: Ganymede, with the Phrygian bonnet, very beautiful: Dido: Arſinoe filia: Phædra, wife of Theſeus: Damas, the learned daughter of Pythagoras: Olympias, mother of Alexander: Alexander magnus: Lyſimachus: Berenice mater: Berenice filia: Ptolemy, brother to Cleopatra: Cleopatra, wife to Antipater: Ammonius Alexandrinus, one of the Olympic victors: Iotape, wife of Antiochus Comagenes king of Syria.—5. Conſular perſons: Lucius Junius Brutus, who ſlew Tarquin: M. Junius Brutus, who ſlew Cæſar: P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus: Scipio Aſiaticus: P. Cornelius Scipio Naſica: one of the brothers of the Horatii: Marcellus: Marius: Sulpicius Rufus: Dolabella: Cneius Pompeius magnus: Sextus Pompeius.—6. Emperors, Empreſſes, Cæſars and Auguſtæ, beſide Geta and Julia Domna already mentioned. Julius Cæſar, of oriental alabaſter, the only original: Auguſtus: Julia, daughter to Auguſtus, incomparably fine: Cajus Cæſar: Lucius Cæſar: Marcellus: Druſus ſenior: Germanicus: Agrippina ſenior: Antonia, of curious marble: Tiberius, of ſmall braſs: Caligula: Cæſonia, wife of Caligula: Claudius, the conqueror of Britain: Druſilla: Meſſalina: Nero: Sabina Poppæa, his wife, a naked buſto: Octavia, his wife: Marcia: Galba: Otho: Vitellius: Lucius Vitellius, brother to the emperor: Veſpaſian: Titus: Julia, daughter of Titus: Domitian: Veſpaſianus novus, the adopted ſon of Domitian: Nerva: Trajan: Hadrian: Sabina: Antinous, Hadrian's favourite: Antoninus Pius: Fauſtina ſenior: M. Aurelius Antoninus Philoſophus: Annius Verus: Lucius Verus: Commodus: Lucilla, wife of Ælius: Lucilla junior, wife of Verus: Pertinax: Didius

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Julianus:

Julianus: Criſpina, wife of Commodus: Septimius Severus: Plautilla, wife of Caracalla: Julia Paula: Macrinus: Annia Fauſtina, wife of Heliogabalus: Julia Mammæa, wife of Verus: Julia Moeſa: Lucilla junior: Alexander Severus: Gordianus Cæſar: Balbinus: Sabina Tranquillina, wife of Antonius Gordianus, emperor: Marcia Otacilla; Q. Herennius, a boy: Hoſtilianus: Voluſianus: Valerianus, a boy: Conſtantinus magnus the Briton, of better work than was commonly in that age, as a few of his medals were.—7. Divinities. Jupiter: Pallas: Apollo, a fine large buſt: Diana: Venus, like that of Medicis: Bacchus: Faunus: Fauna: Libera: Libertas: Mercury Pantheon, made of different faces.

II. STATUES. A queen of the Amazons defending herſelf from a horſeman in battle: Cupid, a man, breaking his bow: Clio, the muſe, ſitting: a Faunus: theſe are of moſt admirable workmanſhip. Five ſtatues reckoned as ancient as any in the ſeveral parts of the world. Egypt, Iſis with her huſband Oſiris in Theban iron ſtone. Thrace, Jupiter Ammon from the temple built by Seſoſtris, with a ram on his ſhoulders; it is a very venerable piece. Aſia Minor, Diana of Epheſus; the head, hands and feet black, the reſt of white marble. Phrygia, Cupid tied to a tree; a Phrygian cap on his head. Lydia, Hercules wreſtling with Achelous. Paris with the Phrygian bonnet and ſhepherd's coat of ſkins. Saturn with an infant in his arms. The Egyptian Bacchus, of a fine ſhape, carrying the young fat Greek Bacchus on his ſhoulder. A ſhepherd playing on the flute. A Greek Bacchus. Flora. Silenus drunk, with a club in his hand, fancying himſelf Hercules, ſupported by a younger; a piece of moſt imcomparable art. A boy dancing and playing on muſic. Cupid holding the golden apple. A young Bacchus ſmiling. Marcus Aurelius on horſeback, made at Athens, ſmall. The river Meander, recumbent. A boy in an eager poſture, catching at ſome live thing on the ground. A coloſs Hercules, ſix Attic cubits high, with three apples in one hand. Cleopatra giving ſuck to Cæſarion her ſon, ſitting. Julia Pia Domna, wife of Septimius Severus, ſitting. Livia, the wife of Auguſtus, ſitting. Manlia Scantilla, ſitting. Attys the Phrygian, engraved by Montfaucon without the head, which is here reſtored. Mark Antony, a crocodile at his feet. Apollo. Ceres. Pomona. Andromeda. Young Hercules with the ſerpents. Hercules, old, with his club. The dwarf of Auguſtus.

III. BASSO RELIEVO'S. The Story of Niobe, *alto relievo*, very ancient: there are twenty figures; the marble is 2400 weight; ſeems to have been a pannel in ſome temple of Apollo, or Diana. The ſtory of Meleager, being the ſide of a *ſarcophagus*, ſeventeen figures, *mezzo relievo*, 1500 weight, of an admirable taſte. Curtius on horſeback, leaping into the gaping cavern, of moſt excellent work. M. Aurelius and Fauſtina, *adverſa capita*, fine work. Caracalla, a three-quarters *relievo*. The three Graces. One on horſeback, cutting at a ſoldier defending himſelf under the horſe. The ancient manner of eating, Jupiter ſerved by Hebe: he is accumbent. A frize of a ſea-triumph, ſmall figures. Cleopatra with the aſps in a covered vaſe, *alto relievo*. Part of a frize from a temple of Neptune, Naiades and Tritons. A *baſſo* from a temple of Bacchus, the *thyrſus*, &c. A *baſſo relievo* on porphyry of Roemitalces king of Thrace. A child ſtealing fruit from the altar through a maſk.

IV. MISCELLANIES. A nuptial vaſe, repreſenting the ceremonies of marriage. Ara Hammonis, a cube of white marble, on front the ſymbol of Jupiter Hammon on a circular piece of the old Theban marble. Two black

black porphyry pillars brought from Rome by the earl of Arundel. The column of Egyptian granite, weighing near 7000 weight, from the ruins of the temple of Venus genetrix, built by Julius Cæſar: this my lord has ſet up in the front of the houſe. A very ancient altar of Bacchus, adorned with *baſſo relievo's*. An altar table of red Egyptian granite, large, and four or five inches thick. An antique pavement, four ſorts of marble, of gradual light and ſhade. The antique picture from the temple of Juno: it is in thick ſtucco. The *ſarcophagus* of Epaphroditus intire, finely carved with the hiſtory of Ceres. The front of Claudia's ſepulchre, ſiſter of Probus the emperor: her head is joined with his. Eighty-five *termini* of antique marbles, buſto's on ſeventy-two of them.

From the gate of *Sorbiodunum* the Icening-ſtreet goes from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt, by the name of Port lane, over the river Avon at Stretford; then aſcends the hill, and paſſes the united Nadre and Willy near Bemerton, where the ſtony ford is ſtill very perfect: then it goes acroſs my lord Pembroke's horſe-race courſe and hare-warren, making a viſto to M. Aurelius his equeſtrian figure in the park. If the ſpirits and *genii* of the ancient Romans travel this way, no doubt they will be ſurpriſed to find themſelves ſo near the Capitol. Then it traverſes the brook at Fenny-Stretford, and ſo along the great downs toward Cranburn chace: here it delights one to turn and ſurvey its direction towards *Sorbiodunum*, a ſweet proſpect; whether we regard what ſhare of it is due to nature, or what to art; and of the latter ſort, what is owing to the road, or what to the old city. As it enters the chace there is a moſt remarkable *diverticulum*, and which notoriouſly demonſtrates it was begun from the ſouth: for here, as it came from thence acroſs the woods, where its ridge is very perfect, made of ſtone, it butts full upon the end of a vaſt valley, very deep and of ſteep deſcent; where it was abſolutely impracticable to carry the road on in a ſtrait line: the Roman ſurveyor therefore wiſely gave way to nature, turned the road ſide-ways along the end of the valley, then with an equal angle carried it forward upon the upper ſide of that valley in full direction to Old Sarum. That great and wiſe people, though ignorant of ſubmiſſion, knew nature might be drawn aſide, but not directly oppoſed, eſpecially in works that are to be laſting: hence my intent was, to purſue this noble road as far as it would carry me; and the pleaſure one perceives in ſuch a concomicant is not to be imagined by any one but thoſe that experience it: to obſerve their methods in the conduct of ſuch works, their artifices and ſtruggles between induſtry and the difficulties and diverſities of ground, of rivers, &c. and the continual preſentment of ſomewhat worthy of remark by the way, renders it ſhort, and vaſtly entertaining; nor is the mind ever at a loſs for learned amuſement. When it has paſſed through the woods of Cranburn chace, and approaches Woodyates, you ſee a great dike and *vallum* (Venndike) upon the edges of the hills to the left by Pentridge, to which I ſuppoſe it gave name: this croſſes the Roman road, and then paſſes on the other ſide, upon the diviſion between the hundred. The large *vallum* here is ſouthward, and it runs upon the northern brink of the hills; whence I conjecture it a diviſion or fence thrown up by the *Belgæ* before Cæſar's time. I call this the ſecond boundary of the *Belgæ*; two others are already mentioned. I pleaſed myſelf with the hopes of obſerving the Roman road running over it, as doubtleſs it did originally: but juſt at that inſtant both enter a lane, where every thing is disfigured with the wearing away and reparations that have been made ever ſince. Its high ridge is then incloſed within a paſture juſt at Woodyates, then becomes the common road for half

Icening-ſtreet.

a

a mile, but immediately paſſes forward upon a down, the road going off to the right. I continued the Roman road for two or three mile, where it is rarely viſited: it is very beautiful, ſmooth on both ſides, broad at top, the holes remaining whence it was taken, with a ditch on each hand: it is made of gravel, flint, or ſuch ſtuff as happened in the way, moſt convenient and laſting. There are vaſt numbers of Celtic barrows upon theſe downs, juſt of ſuch manner and ſhapes as thoſe of Saliſbury plain: at the firſt and more conſiderable group I came to, there was a moſt convincing evidence of the Roman road being made ſince the barrows: two inſtances of this nature I gave in the laſt letter. One form of theſe barrows, for diſtinction ſake, I call Druids (for what reaſons I ſhall not ſtand here to diſpute:) they are thus. A circle of about 100 foot diameter, more or leſs, is incloſed with a ditch of a moderate breadth and depth: on the outſide of this ditch is a proportionate *vallum*; in the centre of this incloſure is a ſmall tump, where the remains of the perſon are buried, ſometimes two, ſometimes three. Now ſo it fell out, that the line of direction of the Roman road neceſſarily carried it over part of one of theſe *tumuli*, and ſome of the materials of the road are dug out of it: this has two little tumps in its centre.

It was now my buſineſs to look out for the ſtation in Antoninus called *Vindogladia*, mentioned in the laſt journey to be twelve mile from *Sorbiodunum*. By this time I was come to a proper diſtance: accordingly I found, at the end of this heath, the road which is all along called Iclingdike, deſcended a valley where a brook croſſes it, from two villages called Gliſſet. At All-Saints, or Lower Gliſſet, there was a ſmall ale-houſe, and the only one hereabouts (the Roſe:) my old landlady, after ſome diſcourſe preparatory, informed me that at Boroſton, a mile lower upon the river, had been an old city; and that ſtrangers had come out of their way on purpoſe to ſee it; that ruins and foundations were there; that it had ſeven pariſh-churches, which were beaten down in the war time; that many old coins had been ploughed up when ſhe was a girl, which the children commonly played withal; but the caſe at preſent was plainly the ſame with that of old Troy, deſcribed in the ballad upon her wall, where ſhe ſhowed me theſe paſſionate verſes,

VINDOGLADIA.

Waſte lie thoſe walls that were ſo good,
And corn now grows where Troy towers ſtood.

This account, ſo natural, ſatisfied me that *Vindogladia* muſt here be fixed, and Wimbornminſter be robbed of that honour, where the tide of antiquarians have hitherto carried it, for no other reaſon but name ſake; the diſtances and road being repugnant. I ſuppoſe the name ſignifies the white river, or vale; *vint*, white; *gladh*, a river; whence our glade, or valley where a river runs. This place being not capable of affording me a proper manſion, I left the more particular ſcrutiny of it for another opportunity.

Hence I purſued the road on the oppoſite chalk-hill, where they have dug it away to burn for lime, but much degenerate from Roman mortar in ſtrength: it was not long before I abſolutely loſt it in great woods beyond Long Crechil; but by information I learnt that it paſſes the Stour at Crayford bridge below Blandford, where I was obliged to take up my nightly quarters. I was glad to gain the downy country again weſtward of it, and ſtill full of barrows of all ſorts by cluſters or groups. I frequently obſerved on the ſides of hills long diviſions, very ſtrait, croſſing one another with all kinds

kinds of angles: they look like the balks or meres of ploughed lands, and are really made of flint over-grown with turf: they are too ſmall for ploughed lands, unleſs of the moſt ancient Britons, who dealt little that way; but juſt ſuch like have I ſeen in what I always imagine Britiſh camps. Above the town of Blandford is an odd intrenchment on a hill, a ſquariſh work, with others like the foundation of ſmall towers: a barrow near it.

Blandford is a pretty town, pleaſantly ſeated in a flexure of the river, BLANDFORD before charming meadows, and rich lands. Wood thrives exceedingly here: indeed this country is a fine variety of downs, woods, lawns, arable, paſture, and rich valleys; and an excellent air: the dry eaſterly winds, the cold northern, and the weſtern moiſture, are tempered by the warm ſouthern ſaline breezes from the ocean, and neareſt the ſun. The incredible number of barrows that over-ſpread this country from the ſea-ſide to North Wiltſhire, perſuade me a great people inhabited here before the *Belgæ*, that came from Spain, which we may call the *Albionites:* but it is not a time to diſcourſe of that. This year, wherever I travelled, I found the bloom of the hedge-rows, and indeed all trees whatever, exceſſively luxuriant beyond any thing I ever knew. In this part the *buck-thorn*, or *rhamnus catharticus*, is very plentiful; and a traveller, if he pleaſes, may ſwallow a dozen of the ripe berries, not without uſe. Near the paſſage of the Icening-ſtreet at Crayford is Badbury, a vaſt Roman camp, where antiquities have been found.

About three mile beyond this I found another ditch and rampart, which WANSDIKE I believe to be the firſt of the colony of the *Belgæ*; it has indeed a rude ancient look; ſo that they made four of theſe boundaries ſucceſſively as their power enlarged, the laſt being Wanſdike, between North and South Wiltſhire. By what I could ſee or learn, in travelling over this intricate country, the Roman road paſſes upon a diviſion between Pimpern and Bere hundred to Bere; and that I reckon a convenient diſtance for a ſtation between *Vindogladia* and Dorcheſter, being near the middle: on one ſide it is about thirteen mile, on the other nine. Now in the laſt journey of Antoninus before mentioned, immediately after *Vindogladia* follows *Durnovaria M. P.* IX. IBERNIUM. Dorcheſter being very truly nine mile off this town Bere, and which is a market-town too, but far otherwiſe as to Wimbornminſter; I doubt not but this is the true place deſigned in the Itinerary; but that a town is ſlipped out of the copies. I think I have fortunately diſcovered it in the famous Ravennas, by which we may have hopes of reſtoring this journey to its original purity. That author mentions a town next to *Bindogladia*, which he calls *Ibernium:* this verily is our Bere. Mr. Baxter corrects it into *Ibelnium*, and places it at Blandford, for no other reaſon, as I conceive, but becauſe he imagined it muſt neceſſarily be hereabouts. I was not a little pleaſed when I found my notion highly confirmed by a great and elegant Roman camp upon a hill near Bere, I Ro. *Camp.* think it is called Woodbury, where a yearly fair is kept: this is between TAB.XLV Bere and Milburn upon the river: it is doubly intrenched, or rather a 2d Vol. double camp one within another. This town of Bere denominates the hundred too. In this caſe, where a Roman camp, a road, and all diſtances concur, which in the others are very abhorrent from reality, I imagine the reader will find little difficulty in paſſing over to my ſentiments. The town is called *Bere Regis*, and the camp is the *Æſtiva* to the town. Of Dorcheſter I have ſpoken already, beyond which is the original of the Icening-ſtreet: from thence I travelled along the ſouthern coaſts, in order to come to the beginning of this ſeventh journey.

Moriconium. Wareham is denominated from the paſſage or ford over the two rivers between which it is ſituate, where now are bridges: this has been a Roman town. A great ſquare is taken in, with a very high *vallum* of earth, and a deep ditch: there has been a caſtle by the water-ſide, weſt of the bridge, built by William the Conqueror, perhaps upon the Roman. It is an old corporation, now decayed, the ſands obſtructing the paſſage of veſſels; and Pool, being better ſeated, from a fiſher's town has roſe to be a rich flouriſhing ſea-port, robbing this place. They ſay here have been many pariſh-churches, and a mint. This is probably the *Moriconium* of Ravennas, as Mr. Baxter aſſerts. I heard of Roman coins being found here. This country is ſandy for the moſt part, as commonly toward the ſea-coaſts. I ſaw a ruinous religious houſe as I came by the ſide of the river Frome. This haven is of a vaſt extent, like a ſea, having a narrow entry; an indulgent formation of Nature to her beloved iſland of Great Britain. I ſaw vaſt ſtones lying looſe upon this ſand, in ſome places, like the Wiltſhire grey weathers. It is a melancholy unpleaſant view hereabouts for travellers, when they come from the other delightful ſcenes of the better parts of Dorſetſhire: it is moory for the moſt part, full of ling or heath, as on all the ſea-coaſts here, from the chalk-hills in Dorſetſhire to thoſe in Suſſex. Two rocks about Corf caſtle have an odd appearance hence.

Alauna. Wimburnminſter is a ſmall place, of no great trade: a large old church with two towers; the middle one in the croſs very old, and moſt of the church before the time of the Conqueſt: this middle ſteeple had a ſpire which fell down. The river Stour runs a little way ſouth of the town, through a large bridge; *ſdour*, a *ſibilus* put to the old Celtic word. The river Alen in ſeveral diviſions runs through the town, which makes me think it to be the *Alauna* of Ravennas, put next to *Bolnelaunium*, which I conjecture to be Chriſt's-church by the ſea-ſide, that being ſubſequent to *Moriconium*: that it was not Pool, as Mr. Baxter places it, is plain from a reaſon juſt mentioned, Pool being an upſtart. Wimburnminſter ſtands in a large extended fruitful vale like a meadow, with much wood about it. Theſe rivers abound with fiſh. Here was a nunnery built anno 712, by Cuthburga ſiſter to king Ina. King Etheldred was buried here.

Bolnelaunium.

From hence I went to Ringwood upon the river Avon, over a deep ſandy moor; which has ever been thought the *Regnum* in the Itinerary, and begins the *Iter ſeptimum* of Antoninus. It is a large thriving place, full of good new brick houſes, ſeated by the ſide of a great watery valley, the river dividing itſelf into ſeveral ſtreams, and frequently overflowing large quantities of the meadow: it ſeems well calculated to have been an old Britiſh town: they deal pretty much in leather here, and woollen manufactures of ſtockings, druggets, narrow cloth. Roman diſcoveries I could make little; but the name and diſtances ſeem to eſtabliſh the matter: ſo I haſtened through New Foreſt, where I found it neceſſary to ſteer by the compaſs, as at ſea. They tell us at Wattonsford the memory of Tyrrel is ſtill preſerved, as paſſing over there when he unawares ſhot William Rufus. The ſoil is ſand, gravel, ſtone, clay by parcels: theſe are pleaſant ſolitudes for a contemplative traveller, did not the intricacies of the roads give one uneaſineſs. Here are whole acres of the moſt beautiful *fox-gloves* that one can ſee, riſing upon a ſtrong ſtem, adorned with numerous bell-flowers as high as one's horſe. Mr. Baxter has a right notion of this name, ſignifying *lemurum manicæ*, from the ſuppoſed fairies. I take theſe names, and foxes bells, and the like, to be reliques of the Druids, who did great cures by them; for this is a plant of powerful qualities, when prudently adminiſtered,

Regnum. TAB. XLVI. 2d Vol.

adminiſtered, in a conſtitution that will bear it. I obſerve we derive the names of very many plants from the old Celtic language, as I believe the Greeks and Latins did likewiſe. The king's houſe, as called ſtill, was at Lyndhurſt: the duke of Bolton has a hunting-ſeat thereabouts. I rode through an old camp in the midſt of the foreſt: it is overgrown with wood, ſeems to have been round: at bottom is a ſpring: no doubt but it is a Britiſh *oppidum*. You may ſee Southampton from thence. They ſay the king was killed hereabouts. Here is a great plantation of young oaks, for the uſe of the crown: a great deal of fine oak-timber left; but the beech-trees are very ſtately and numerous. Br. *oppidum*.

Romſey was unqueſtionably a Roman town, and its preſent name ſhows as much. The church is a noble old pile of architecture, arched with ſtone in the form of a croſs, with ſemi-circular chapels in the upper angles. Theſe churches, hereabouts called minſters, were doubtleſs built by the Saxon kings as ſoon as they became chriſtian: the manner of their ſtructure is much like thoſe built by queen Helena in Paleſtine: at the weſt end of it is a bit of an old wall, perhaps belonging to the nunnery built here by king Edgar. I heard of a ſilver Roman coin found here. This town is an old corporation, in ſituation extraordinary pleaſant, having woods, corn-fields, meadows, paſtures, around it in view: the river and rivulets, which are many, have a rapid courſe. ARMINIS.

Two miles before I came to Wincheſter, the downs of chalk begin again with barrows upon them. I ſaw ſeveral double ones. The walls of Wincheſter incloſe a long ſquare about 700 paces one way, 500 the other: it ſtands on the weſtern declivity of a hill, the river running below on the eaſt. Many branches, and cuts of it too, paſs through the midſt of the city, and render their gardens very pleaſant: the walls and gates, as repaired in times long after the Roman, and chiefly of flint, are pretty intire; no doubt, built upon the old Roman. In the higher part of the city is the caſtle, which overlooks the whole:* here is a famed round table, where king Arthur's knights uſed to ſit. I ſaw ſome great ruins ſtill left of the walls and towers that belonged to it; but the main of it was pulled down when Sir Chriſtopher Wren projected the king's palace there in king Charles the IId's reign: it fronts the weſt end of the cathedral. The houſes in the town were bought in order to make a ſtreet between both, which would have had a noble effect. This palace is a large pile of building, and beautiful, yet with all the plainneſs that was neceſſary to ſave an extravagant expence, or that became a royal retirement: it fills up three ſides of a large ſquare, ſo that the opening of the wings or front looks over the city: three tire of windows, twenty-ſix in a row, fill up every ſide externally, beſides the fronton in the middle of each ſide, compoſed of four Corinthian pilaſters: a handſome baluſtrade runs quite round the top: the inſide of this open court is more elegant, and enriched with portico's, &c. the late duke of Tuſcany gave ſome fine marble pillars towards the adorning it. A great bridge was to have been built acroſs the foſs in the principal front; and a garden, park, &c. were to have been made before the back front: the citizens entertain great hopes, that ſince the happy increaſe of the royal family, this palace will be finiſhed: it is of plain brick-work, but the window-caſes, faſcias, cornice, &c. of good Portland ſtone. There is a great old chapel near it. This place was the reſidence of the potent kings of the Weſt Saxons. VENTA BELGARUM TAB. LXXXIII.

The cathedral is a venerable and large pile: the tower in the middle and tranſept are of ancienter work than the choir and the body. Inigo Jones has

* *Opus teſſellatum* found in the caſtle.

has erected a delicate ſcreen of ſtone-work before the choir. Here was the burial-place of many Saxon and Norman kings, whoſe remains the impious ſoldiers in the civil wars threw againſt the painted glaſs: they ſhow too the tomb of king Lucius. Queen Mary was here married to Philip of Spain: the chair uſed in that ceremony is ſtill preſerved. In the body of the church is a very ancient font, with odd ſculptures round it. In the city is a pretty croſs of Gothic workmanſhip, but ill repaired. Without the ſouthern gate is a ſtately fabric, the college, erected and endowed by William of Wickham, biſhop here, for education of youth. There is good painted glaſs of imagery in the chapel windows: in the middle of the cloyſters is a ſtrong ſtone building, the library, well contrived to prevent fire: the ſchool is a more modern ſtructure, handſome, with a very good ſtatue of the founder over the door, made by Cibber. This country is intirely chalk, whence I ſuppoſe the name of *Venta:* the city is a genteel and pleaſant place, and abounds with even the elegancies of life. Beyond the river eaſtward is a high hill, called St. Giles's, from an hoſpital once there; now only ſome ruins of it to be ſeen, and a church-yard, ſeeming to have been a camp, beſide the marks of baſtions, and works of fortifications in the modern ſtile. Here Waltheof, earl of Northumberland and Huntingdon, was beheaded, by order of William I. whoſe body was carried to Crowland, and aſſerted to have miraculous virtues.

In digging the foundation of a houſe near the college, in a ſtone coffin was found a ſtone ſet in a gold ring, with this inſcription in very old characters, ſuppoſed about the ſixth century.

Duce domino comite fidele meo.

A mile to the ſouth of Wincheſter is a magnificent hoſpital, called Holy Croſs, founded by biſhop Blois: the church is in the form of a croſs, and has a large ſquare tower. Over it, on the other ſide the river, hangs a camp upon St. Catharine's hill, with a *brachium* reaching down to the water ſide, for convenience of that element. The way between Wincheſter and Southampton we perceived plainly to be a Roman road, eſpecially as far as the chalk reached: then we came to a foreſt where the ſoil is gravelly all the way.

SOUTHAMPTON. Southampton was ſtrongly walled about with very large ſtones, full of thoſe little white ſhells, like honey-combs, that grow upon the back of oyſters: this is a ſort of ſtone extremely hard, and ſeems to be gathered near the beach of the ſea. Theſe walls have many lunettes, and towers, in ſome places doubly ditched; but the ſea encompaſſes near half the town: it was built in the time of king Edward III. I obſerve they have a method of breaking the force of the waves here, by laying a bank of ſea-ore, as they call it: it is compoſed of long, ſlender, and ſtrong filaments, like pilled hemp, very tough and durable; I ſuppoſe it is thrown up by the ocean: and this performs its work better than walls of ſtone, or natural cliff. At the ſouth-eaſt corner, near the quay, is a fort with ſome guns upon it, called the Tower: on one we ſaw this inſcription,

Henricus VIII. *Anglie, Franciæ & Hiberniæ rex,*
fidei defenſor inviƈtiſſimus f. f.
MD. XXXXII. HR. VIII.

In the north-weſt corner was a ſtrong caſtle with a mount, walled about at top, as a keep: upon this a round ſtone tower, with a winding aſcent: the Anabaptiſts are about pulling it down, to build a meeting-houſe. The main of this town conſiſts of one broad ſtreet, running through its length:

there are many old religious ruins, and great warehouſes, cellars, ſtore-houſes, &c. but with their trade gone to decay. It was a great ſea-port not long ſince, and had the ſole privilege, by charter, of importing wine from France, till they fooliſhly ſold it to the city of London.

The old Roman city ſtood more eaſtward, upon the banks of the river Itching coming from Wincheſter, where now is a hamlet called St. Mary's. There is a handſome new church built upon the ruins of an old one, which they ſay was burnt in ſome French wars: it is near the preſent ferry and oppoſite to Bittern. Many antiquities have been found upon the ſite of the old city. Likewiſe at Bittern was an old Roman caſtle, ſurrounded by a ditch, into which the ſea-water flowed: many antiquities likewiſe have hence been produced, of which Mr. Camden gives us an account. Perhaps the buildings on both ſides the river were comprehended under one name of *Trauſantum*; therefore this river muſt have been the *Antona*: it was ruined in the Daniſh wars, and Southampton aroſe from its aſhes. This is the place memorable for the famous experiment of king Canute, who ſitting upon the banks of the river, crowned and in regal robes, commanded the tide not to approach his footſtool; but the ocean, like an unlimited monarch, was as regardleſs of his menaces, as the Helleſpont, of Xerxes his bridles and fetters.

TRAUSANTUM. TAB. LXXIX.

Leaving this leſſon of the periſhing glory of monarchs and cities too, we journeyed to Portſmouth, an entertaining ſight of the maritime majeſty of Great Britain, in this point excelling the ancient Roman grandeur. Over a moory common we paſſed by Fareham, and by Portcheſter, a caſtle made out of a Roman city. We have little reaſon to doubt that this is the *portus magnus* of Ptolemy, as it deſerves to be called, where a thouſand ſail of the biggeſt ſhips may ride ſecure: the mouth of it is not ſo broad as the Thames at Weſtminſter, and that ſecured by numerous forts; on Goſport ſide, Charles fort, James fort, Borough fort, which name ſeems to intimate a Roman citadel formerly there; Blockhouſe fort, which has a platform of above twenty great guns level with the water: and on the other ſide, by Portſmouth, Southſea caſtle, built by Henry VIII. of a like model with thoſe I ſaw near Deal upon the Kentiſh ſhore.

PORTUS MAGNUS. TAB. LXXX.

Portſmouth is the moſt regular fortification, of the modern manner, which we have in England; a curious ſight to thoſe that have not been out of it. The government has bought more ground lately for additional works, and no doubt it is capable of being made impregnable; for a ſhallow water may be brought quite round it. Here is one of the greateſt arſenals for the royal navy: above thirty men of war of the higheſt rates lie here, capable of being fitted out in leſs than a fortnight; among them, the Royal William, that can play off at once 120 battering-rams of braſs, infinitely more forceable than that famous one Titus uſed againſt the walls of Jeruſalem. The yards, the docks, the ſtore-houſes, where all their furniture is laid up in the exacteſt order, ſo that the men can go in the dark and fetch out any individual, is a ſight beyond imagination. The immenſe quantities of cables, maſts and tackle, of great guns, bullets, bombs, carcaſſes, mortars, granado's, &c. theſe of all ſorts and ſizes, and the regular methods they are repoſited in and diſtinguiſhed by, are prodigious, and no where to be equalled but in England; for when I was informed that this place is outdone, in all the particulars, both at Chatham and Plymouth, there was no more room left for wonder. The Royal William's maſt is a noble piece of timber 124 foot long, and this is only the bottom part of the main maſt; it is 36 inches diameter, clear timber: its lantern is like a ſummer-houſe: its great anchor and all accoutrements are equally aſtoniſh-

TAB. LXXIX.

 ing.

ing. The rope-houſe is 870 foot long, one continued room, almoſt a quarter of a mile : we chanced to have the pleaſure of ſeeing a great cable made here ; it requires 100 men to work at it, and ſo hard the labour, that they can work but four hours in a day. The leaſt complement of men continually employed in the yard is a thouſand, and that but barely ſufficient ordinarily to keep the naval affairs in good repair. But I have talked enough of matters ſo much out of my ſphere. I was ſorry to leave this amazing ſcene of naval grandeur, with the ſhocking ſight of a wretched ſtatue of king William, gilt indeed in an extraordinary manner ; but of all the bad works in this ſort, I have ſeen, it is the very laſt. From Portſmouth there is a fine proſpect of the iſle of Wight, famous for Veſpaſian's firſt attempts in ſubduing the ſouthern parts of Britain : its beautiful elevations, ſome woody, ſome downy, its towns, havens and white cliffs, at this diſtance, ſeem to perſuade one it is an epitome of Great Britain, as that of the world ; or that Nature made it as an eſſay, or copy, of her greater and and more finiſhed work. Before I leave Portſmouth I ſhall ſet down this catalogue of the Britiſh fleet as it ſtands this preſent year, given me by an officer ; by which ſome people, fond of magnifying the mimic endeavours of ſome other powers, may calculate, if they pleaſe, when ſuch will come up to rival it.

Rates.	Guns.	N° of each rate.	Complement of men to each.
1ſt.	100	7	780
2d.	90	13	680
3d.	80	16	520
	70	24	440
		60	
4th.	60	18	365
	50	46	280
		124	
5th.	40	24	190
	30	4	155
		152	
6th.	20	27	130
		179	3540

The whole complement of men 55720.

Fire-ſhips	3
Bombs	3
Sloops	13
Yachts	12
Hoys	11
Smacks	2
Hulks	7
Store-ſhips	1
Hoſpital-ſhips	1
	232

I obſerved, the great quantity of water and ditches about this place is apt to render it aguiſh. The reader will excuſe me from giving any deſcription of the fortifications here, for the ſame reaſon that I did not offer to draw any thing; but paſſing by draw-bridges, baſtions, gates, foſſes, counterſcarps, &c. we repeated our ſteps to the Ports-down hills, which are of chalk, and at a reaſonable diſtance from the ſhore extend themſelves into Suſſex; leaving to the ſouth a leſs elevated, woody, and rich country. Here we turned to admire the delightful view of the ground we had paſſed, and that we were going to: the ports, creeks, bays, the ocean, the caſtles fixt, and thoſe moving on the water, the iſle of Wight in its full extent, all lay before us, and under the eye, as in a map: Portcheſter, Goſport, which is a very conſiderable town, Portſmouth, Southampton, Chicheſter, and all the ſea-coaſt from Portland iſle to the Suſſex coaſts, were taken in at one ken. I took a little ſketch of it in paſſing, in plate 82. TAB. LXXXII.

We found ſome of the Roman way upon this ridge, which I ſuppoſe went through Fareham and Havant, between *Trauſantum* and Chicheſter, with a vicinal turning out to Portcheſter: it goes eaſt and weſt. We paſſed by a large long barrow. We were led to Chicheſter by the fame of a moſt ancient inſcription lately diſcovered there, whereof tranſcripts were handed about, that appeared not exact enough: this has revived the luſtre of Chicheſter; for, though the termination of its name, and a Roman road called Stane-ſtreet coming to it, is evidence ſufficient of its being a Roman city, yet none has poſitively affirmed it, becauſe we have not hitherto been able to aſſign it a name. Mr. Camden ſatisfied himſelf that it owed its name and foundation to Ciſſa, the South-Saxon king. It is probable the city was deſtroyed ſoon after the Romans evacuated this kingdom, either in the wars between the Britons and firſt Saxons, or by the plundering Danes, who ravaged all the ſea-coaſts; ſo that its name was utterly forgot: but Ciſſa becoming maſter of this country, and there chuſing to fix his ſeat, repaired the ancient caſtle or walls, whoſe *veſtigia* were of too laſting materials wholly to have loſt the appearance of their workmanſhip: then it was natural enough to prefix his name to this Roman termination, by which the Saxons always called caſtles of the Romans: or it might be ſimply called *caſter*, *cheſter*, as was frequent in other places, till he reſtored it; and then it took his name, importing *Ciſſa's cheſter*: but had it been originally founded by him, it would never have aſſumed that adjunct.

I doubt not but the walls of the preſent city are built upon the old Roman foundations chiefly. It is of a roundiſh form, the river running under part of the walls. Two principal ſtreets croſs it at right angles upon the cardinal points, where ſtands a curious croſs erected by biſhop Read. The church takes up one of theſe quadrants: it is remarkable for two ſide-ailes on both ſides, and the pictures of all the kings and queens of England ſince Ciſſa, which are hung upon the wall of the ſouthern tranſept; all the biſhops on the oppoſite wall. Eaſtward of the cathedral is a place called the *Pallant*, which ſeems derived from the Latin *palatium*. In the middle of North-ſtreet was dug up this memorable inſcription, which I have printed in plate 49. To your explication of it nothing can be added: the reader and myſelf will be obliged to you for the leave you have given me here to inſert it. It was happy we took great care in tranſcribing the letters; for, ſince it has been in the poſſeſſion of the duke of Richmond, I hear a workman, who pretended to ſet the fragments together, has defaced it. TAB. LXXXI.

An

An Account of a ROMAN INSCRIPTION *found at* Chicheſter.

By ROGER GALE, *Eſq.*

TAB. XLIX.

THIS inſcription, as curious as any that has yet been diſcovered in Britain, was found, the beginning of laſt April, at Chicheſter, in digging a cellar under the corner houſe of St. Martin's lane, on the north ſide, as it comes into North-ſtreet. It lay about four foot under ground, with the face upwards: by which it had the misfortune to receive a great deal of damage from the picks of the labourers, as they endeavoured to raiſe it; for, beſides the defacing of ſeveral letters, what was here diſinterred of the ſtone was broke into four pieces: the other part of it, ſtill wanting, is, in all probability, buried under the next houſe, and will not be brought to light till that happens to be rebuilt. The inſcription is cut upon a grey Suſſex marble, the length of which was ſix Roman feet, as may be conjectured by meaſuring it from the middle of the word TEMPLVM to that end of it which is intire, and is not altogether three foot Engliſh, from the point mentioned: the breadth of it is 2 and $\frac{1}{2}$ of the ſame feet; the letters beautifully and exactly drawn; thoſe in the two firſt lines three inches long, and the reſt $2\frac{1}{4}$.

Being at Chicheſter in September laſt with Dr. Stukeley, we took an accurate view of this marble, which is now fixed in the wall under a window within the houſe where it was found; and, that we might be as ſure of the true reading as poſſible, wherever the letters were defaced, we impreſſed a paper with a wet ſponge into them, and by that means found thoſe in the fifth line to have been as we have expreſſed them above, and not as in other copies that have been handed about of this inſcription.

The only letter wanting in the firſt line is an N before EPTVNO, and ſo no difficulty in reading that. As to the ſecond, though it was more uſual, in inſcriptions of this nature, to expreſs the donation by the word SACRVM only, referring to the *temple*, or *altar*, dedicated; yet we have ſo many inſtances, in Gruter's *Corpus Inſcriptionum*, of TEMPLVM and ARAM alſo cut on the ſtones, that there is not the leaſt occaſion to ſay any thing farther upon that point.

The third line can be no other way filled up, than as I have done it by the pricked letters: I muſt own, however, that I have had ſome ſcruple about the phraſe of DOMVS DIVINA, the ſame thing as DOMVS AVGVSTA, the *imperial family*; which I cannot ſay occurs, with any certainty of the time it was uſed in, before the reign of Antoninus Pius, from whom, down to Conſtantine the Great, it is very frequently met with in inſcriptions. This kept me ſome time in ſuſpence, whether this found at Chicheſter could be of ſo early a date as the time of Claudius: but as we find ſeveral inſcriptions in Gruter with thoſe words in them, or I. H. D. D. *In Honorem Domus Divinæ*, which is much the ſame thing, without any mark of the time when they were cut, they may have been before the reign of Antoninus Pius, and then only came into more general uſe; and as the time that Cogidunus lived in, will not let this be of a later ſtanding, I think we may offer it as an authority for the uſe of this piece of flattery to the emperors long before that excellent prince came to the purple.

The third line, as I believe, was EX AVCTORITATE. TIB. CLAVD. and the fourth COGIDVBNI. R. LEG. &c. that is, *Ex auctoritate Tiberii Claudii Cogidubni regis, legati Auguſti in Britannia*; for the following reaſons: we are informed by Tacitus, *in vita Agricolæ, cap.* 14. that after Britain

Britain had been reduced to a Roman province by the ſucceſsful arms of Aulus Plautius, and Oſtorius Scapula, under the emperor Claudius, *Quædam civitates* Cogiduno Regi *erant donatæ, is ad noſtram uſque memoriam fidiſſimus remanſit, vetere ac jam pridem recepta Populi Romani conſuetudine ut haberet inſtrumenta ſervitutis &* Reges. This *Cogidunus* ſeems to be the ſame perſon as *Cogidubnus* in our inſcription, the letter B in the third ſyllable making little or no difference in the word, eſpecially if pronounced ſoft, as it ought to be, like a V conſonant.

It is ſo well known to have been the cuſtom of the Roman *Liberti* and *Clientes*, to take the names of their patrons and benefactors, it would be waſting of time to prove the conſtant uſage of that practice. Now, as this *Cogidubnus*, who in all probability was a petty prince of that part of the *Dobuni* which had ſubmitted to Claudius, and one that continued many years faithful to him and the Romans, *(vide Tacit. ut ſupra)* had given him the government of ſome part of the iſland by that emperor, nothing could be more grateful in regard to Claudius, nor more honourable to himſelf, after he was *romaniſed*, than to take the names of a benefactor to whom he was indebted for his kingdom, and ſo call himſelf TIBERIVS CLAVDIVS COGIDVBNVS.

I ſuppoſe him to have been a *Regulus* of the *Dobuni*; becauſe we are told by Dion Caſſius *(in lib.* lx.) that Aulus Plautius having put to flight Cataratacus and *Togodumnus*, ſons of Cunobelin, part of the *Boduni* (the ſame people as the *Dobuni)* who were ſubject to the *Catuellani*, ſubmitted to the Romans; and the name *Cogidubnus*, or *Cogiduvnus*, Coc o Dubn, or Duvn, *(vid. Baxteri Gloſſar. in verbis* Cogidumnus, & Dobuni) ſignifying expreſly in the Britiſh language PRINCEPS DOBVNORVM, ſeems to put the matter out of all doubt.

How far his territories extended, it is impoſſible to define. Biſhop Stillingfleet, *Orig. Britan.* p. 63. ſuppoſes them to have lain in Surrey and Suſſex. Suſſex certainly was part of them, ſince the temple mentioned in this inſcription was erected in it by his authority; and it is not unlikely, that beſides the *Regni*, who were the people of thoſe two counties, he might have that part of the *Dobuni* which had ſubmitted to the Romans, and ſeems to have been his own principality, together with the *Ancalites*, *Bibroci* and *Segontiaci*, whoſe countries lay between the *Dobuni* and the *Regni*, beſtowed upon him; the words *civitates quædam*, in Tacitus, not importing no more than ſome *few towns*, but *ſeveral people*; the word *civitas* always ſignifying a *people* in that hiſtorian.

Before I proceed any farther, it will not be amiſs to obſerve, that *Togodumnus* and *Cogidubnus*, though their names are ſo much alike, were two diſtinct perſons: the firſt was ſon of Cunobelin, king of the *Trinobantes*, vanquiſhed and killed in battle by Aulus Plautius; the ſecond, a prince that ſubmitted to Oſtorius Scapula, and continued in his fidelity to the Romans, *in noſtram uſque memoriam*, ſays Tacitus, who was born at the latter end of Claudius's reign; ſo that *Togodumnus* was probably dead before *Cogidubnus* had his government conferred upon him.

I call it his government; for though, by the letter ·R· ſtanding in the inſcription with a point both before and after it, by which it plainly denotes an intire word of itſelf, it may ſeem that it was intended for COGIDVBNI REGIS, and I believe was ſo in reſpect of his *quondam* dignity, yet it is evident, that he had condeſcended to take the title of LEGATVS AVGVSTI IN BRITANNIA from Claudius: and that too muſt have been only over thoſe people that he had given him the government of; Aulus Plautius, Oſtorius Scapula, Didius Gallus, Avitus Veranius, and Suetonius

 Paullinus,

Paullinus, having the ſupreme command ſucceſſively about this time in this iſland, the ſecond and laſt of which are called expreſly *Legati* by Tacitus, *lib.* xii. *Ann. cap.* 23. & *Vit. Agric. cap.* 15. The *Legati Cæſaris*, or *Auguſti*, were thoſe *qui Cæſaribus ſubditas regebant Provincias.*

The ſixth line has loſt at the beginning the letters COLLE; but ſo much remains of the word, as makes it to have been indubitably, when intire, COLLEGIVM; and the following letters are an abbreviation of FABRORVM.

Theſe colleges of artificers were very ancient at Rome, as ancient as their ſecond king Numa Pompilius, if we may believe Plutarch *(in vit. Numæ)* who tells us, that the people were divided by him into what we at this day call *Companies of Tradesmen*, and mentions the Τέκτονες or *Fabri* among them; though Florus *(lib.* i. *cap.* 6.) ſays, that *Populus Romanus a* Servio Tullio *relatus fuit in Cenſum, digeſtus in Claſſes, Curiis atque* Collegiis *diſtributus.* But as the power of the Romans extended itſelf, it carried the arts of that great people along with it, and improved the nations that it ſubdued, by civilizing, and teaching them the uſe of whatever was neceſſary or advantageous among their conquerors; from which moſt wiſe and generous diſpoſition, among other beneficial inſtitutions, we find theſe *Collegia* to have been eſtabliſhed in every part of the empire, from the frequent mention of them in the inſcriptions collected by Gruter, Spon, and other antiquaries.

Several ſorts of workmen were included under the name of *Fabri*, particularly all thoſe that were concerned in any kind of building; whence we meet with the *Fabri Ferrarii*, *Lignarii*, *Tignarii*, *Materiarii*, *Navales*, and others: the laſt named may have been the authors of dedicating this temple to Neptune, having ſo near a relation to the ſea, from which the city of Chicheſter is at ſo ſmall a diſtance, that perhaps that arm of it which ſtill comes up within two miles of its walls, might formerly have waſhed them. The reſt of the fraternity might very well pay the ſame devotion to Minerva, the Goddeſs of all arts and ſciences, and patroneſs of the Dædalian profeſſion.

As no leſs than five letters are wanting at the beginning of the ſixth line, there cannot be fewer loſt at the beginning of the ſeventh, where the ſtone is more broke away than above; ſo that probably there were ſix when it was perfect. What we have left of them is only the top of an S: I will not therefore take upon me to affirm any thing as to the reading of them, which is ſo intirely defaced: perhaps it was A. SACR. S. *a ſacris ſunt*; perhaps it was HONOR. S. *Honorati ſunt*: as to the former, we find theſe *Collegia* had their *Sacerdotes*; therefore *Qui a ſacris ſunt*, which is found in inſcriptions, (*vid. Grut. Corp.* xxix. 8. cxxi. 1. dcxxxii. 1.) would be no improper term to expreſs them; or it might have been SACER. S. *ſacerdotes ſunt*, ſince we find ſuch mentioned in the following inſcriptions. *Spon. Miſcell. Erud. Antiq.* p. 58.

MAVORTI SACRVM
HOC SIGNVM
RESTIT - - - - -
COLL. FABR. ARI
CINORVM ANTIQVISS.
VETVSTATE
DILAPSVM ET
REFECER. CVR. L. LVCILIVS
LATINVS PROC. R. P. ARIC.
ET T. SEXTIVS MAGGIVS
SACER. COLL. EIVSD.

Mavorti

Mavorti ſacrum hoc Signum reſtituit Collegium Fabrorum Aricinorum *Antiquiſſimum, vetuſtate dilapſum, & refecerunt. Curabant Lucius Lucilius Latinus, Procurator Reipublicæ Aricinorum, & Titus Sextius Maggius* Sacerdos *Collegii ejuſdem,*

Ibid. p. 64.

L. TERTENI AMANTI
SACER. COLL. LOTORVM
IIVIR. C. SARTIVS C. F.
ITERINVS ET L. ALLIVS
PETELINVS D. D.

Lucius Tertenius Amantius Sacerdos *Collegii Lotorum, Duumviri Caius Sartius, Caii Filius, Iterinus, & Lucius Allius Petelinus Dedicaverunt.*

As to the latter, thoſe members of the college that had paſſed through the chief Offices of it, as that of *Præfectus*, or *Magiſter quinquennalis*, had the title of HONORATI conferred upon them: you have ſeveral of theſe HONORATI mentioned in Gruter, particularly a long catalogue of them *in Collegio Fabrorum Tignariorum*, p. CCLXVIII. 1. and in Reineſius's *Syntagma*, p. 605. there is an inſcription,

EPAGATHO TVRANNO
HONORATO COLLEGI
FABRVM TIGNARIORVM
ROMANENSIVM *&c.*

So that the vacuity in our inſcription may very well have been filled up with one or other of theſe words; and the three next letters that follow them, D. S. D. *de ſuo dedicaverunt*, will agree with either of them, and what precedes them.

The laſt line has been PVDENTE PVDENTINI FILio: but there muſt have been a letter or two of the *prænomen* at the beginning of it, unleſs it was ſhorter than the reſt at that, as well as at the latter end of it: and from what I have ſaid, the whole may be read as follows:

Neptuno & Minervæ Templum pro Salute Domus Divinæ, ex Auctoritate Tiberii Claudii Cogidubni Regis, Legati Auguſti in Brittanniâ, Collegium Fabrorum, & Qui in eo a Sacris [or *Honorati*] *ſunt, De ſuo Dedicaverunt, Donante aream Pudente Pudentini Filio.*

Chicheſter, by this inſcription found at it, muſt have been a town of eminence very ſoon after the Romans had ſettled here, and in proceſs of time ſeems to have been much frequented, by the Roman roads, ſtill viſible, that terminate here from Portſmouth, Midhurſt, and Arundel; though, what is very ſtrange, we have no Roman name now for it. I once thought it might have put in its claim for *Anderida*, which our antiquaries have not yet agreed to fix any where, being ſituated, very near, both to the *Sylva Anderida*, and the *ſouthern Coaſt* of the iſland, the two properties of that city: *vid.* Camb. Brit. and Somner's Roman Ports and Forts. But Henry of Huntingdon, who lived in the time of Henry II. telling us, that the Saxons ſo deſtroyed *Andredeceſter*, that *Nunquam poſtea reædificata fuit, & locus tantum quaſi nobiliſſimæ urbis tranſeuntibus oſtenditur deſolatus*, pag. 312. (*Vid.* Dr. Tabor's Diſcourſe of *Anderida*, Philoſ. Tranſact. N° 356.) it could not be Chicheſter; for that was not only rebuilt before his time, but was a place of ſuch note, that when the biſhops, ſoon after the Conqueſt, anno Dom. 1076. removed their churches from ſmall decayed towns, where ſeveral

ſeveral of them were then ſeated, *in urbes celebriores*, Stigand, then biſhop of Selſey, ſettled his epiſcopal chair at that place.

I ſhall conclude with obſerving, that when this inſcription was dug up, there were alſo two walls of ſtone diſcovered cloſe by it, three foot thick each, one running north, the other eaſt, and joining in an angle, as the North-ſtreet and St. Martin's lane now turn, which, in all probability, were part of the foundations of the temple mentioned on the marble.

October 31. 1723.

To this judicious elucidation of the inſcription I have nothing to add, but that it ſeems to me probable enough, that Pudens, mentioned therein to have given the ground upon which the temple was built, was that Aulus Pudens who married the famous Britiſh lady Claudia Rufina, celebrated for her wit, beauty and eloquence. There is room enough in the ſtone to ſuppoſe the letter A at leaſt, as his *prænomen* was in that part which is loſt. *Moncæius de incunab. regiis eccleſ. chriſt. vet. Britann.* thinks Claudia, mentioned by St. Paul,‡ 2 Tim. iv. 21. was daughter of the renowned Caratacus, converted to chriſtianity by him, and married to this Pudens, a Roman ſenator. But this may be judged rather too early, on account of the time of St. Paul's death, and that wherein Martial lived, who wrote two elegant epigrams upon her; and we may with more likelihood conclude her to be the daughter of our *Cogidunus*, who lived to Tacitus his time, which was the ſame as Martial's: and there is equal reaſon for the name of Claudia to be given her in honour of Claudius the emperor, as for the king her father taking the ſame upon himſelf, as appears in this inſcription. Martial's firſt epigram upon her is the 13th in his IV. *L.* thus,

Claudia, Ruſe, meo nupſit peregrina Pudenti
Macte eſto tædis o hymenæe tuis &c.

We may well imagine this was wrote in the reign of Domitian, by the firſt epigram in that book being in honour of that emperor's birth day; and ſixteen years at leaſt muſt have paſſed between that and the time of St. Paul's death, which happened the laſt year of Nero. The other epigram is the 54th of XI. *L.*

Claudia cæruleis cum ſit Rufina Britannis
Edita, cur Latiæ pectora plebis habet?
Quale decus formæ! Romanam credere matres
Italides poſſunt, Atthides eſſe ſuam.
Dî bene, quod ſancto peperit fœcunda marito
Quot ſperat generos, quotque puella nurus.
Sic placeat ſuperis, ut conjuge gaudeat uno,
Et ſemper natis gaudeat illa tribus.

We may conclude, that if ſhe had been of age ſufficient to be converted by St. Paul, ſhe would about this time have been too old to have children, and be accounted beautiful. But times and all circumſtances conſpire ſufficiently to make her the daughter of *Cogidunus*.

Famous was the conteſt between Neptune and Minerva in naming the city of Athens, which they referred to the umpire of Apollo: he, to avoid the *odium* of appearing partial on either ſide, left it to the deciſion of mortal men, as Varro tells us: howſoever, theſe two deities are happily reconciled in a joint partnerſhip of the dedication of this temple. The antiquaries are ſtill at

‡ Eubulus greeteth thee, and Pudens, and Linus, and Claudia, and all the brethren.—See Fuller's Church Hiſtory, and Uſher.

at variance about the ancient name of this city. Therefore, Sir, that I may not be wholly an unworthy fellow-traveller, *paſſibus etſi longe inequalibus*, I ſhall venture, if Minerva is not averſe, to offer my thoughts towards a recovery of the Roman denomination of Chicheſter, which appears plainly to have been an eminent and early ſtation: though the journey of Antoninus reaches it not, yet it would be ſtrange if Ravennas ſhould have paſſed it by, who is very particular in this part of the iſland.

I obſerve the river this city ſtands upon is called *Lavant*. There are three towns ſynonymous higher up, Eaſt, Weſt, and Middle Lavant; whence I think we may conclude, that the true and original name of the river was *Antona*, not an uncommon appellative of ſuch in the Celtic dialect: Mr. Baxter, voce *Anderida*, calls it *Ant*. Likewiſe a town called *Hampnet* ſtands upon it, which ſeems ſome corruption of *Antona*. Now there are two rivers of this name falling into the ſouthern ocean; that which we ſpoke of lately, the Itchin, running by *Trauſantum*; and this we are upon: therefore it appears natural and neceſſary that they ſhould ſome way or other be diſtinguiſhed from one another: the former *Trauſantum*, Mr. Baxter, voce *Antona*, ſays ſignifies the farther *Antona*; and in this ſame ſenſe, but in a later manner, Ninius calls it *Trabannon*; as our monk Ravennas, *Onna*, by a ſofter pronunciation. Our river then muſt be the hither or nearer *Antona*, however actually diſtinguiſhed; which we muſt find out. Looking into that author generally called *Anonymus*, though I ſuppoſe his true name is *Ravennas*, as born there, (it being at that time the method of the eccleſiaſtics to take the ſirname of their native towns) he thus mentions ſome cities hereabouts: *Caleba Atrebatum*, *Andereſio*, *Miba*, *Mutuantonis*, *Lemanis*, *Dubris*, *&c.* Now I imagine *Mutuantonis* is the place here ſought for. This author probably tranſcribed theſe names from inſpection of a map, ſometimes caſting his eye along a road, ſometimes a river, ſea-coaſt or the like, and ſometimes *per ſaltum:* when he has been reciting many names of cities in the inland parts as far as *Corinium Dobunorum*, or Cirenceſter, he returns to the ſouth-eaſt part of the iſland, and begins a new period, as above. Directly in his way to the ſea-coaſts is *Caleba*, or Farnham, as I ſhall ſhow in proper place: next is *Anderida*; which cannot be this place, for the reaſon you brought out of Henry of Huntingdon: no doubt it is ſomewhere upon the Suſſex coaſt; but its particular ſite I ſhall not take upon me now to determine. *Miba* is with good reaſon thought to be Midhurſt; then very naturally follows *Mutuantonis*, our Chicheſter: hence he takes his route eaſtward towards *Lemanis*, *Dubris*, *&c.* in Kent. In ſhort, the evidence is this: the author is plainly deſcribing theſe parts; and where ſhould *Mutuantonis* ſtand, but upon the river *Antona?* and it does not appear, that any other river hereabouts is ſo called; or, if it did, *Anderida* may very well thither be referred, which cannot poſſibly to this place. I take the name of *lavant*, or *mutuant*, to be ſynonymous words in the Britiſh language, to diſtinguiſh it, as we ſaid, from *trauſant*; for *llafar* ſignifies *ſonorous*, *loquax*; and *mwth* is *citus*, *velox*; either of which, prefixed to *Antona*, deſcribe this rapid or noiſy river; and in effect we find it remarkably ſo. Dr. Holland in his notes at the bottom of Mr. Camden expreſly obſerves, that this river, though ſometimes quite dry, at others, and that very often in the midſt of ſummer, is ſo full as to run very violently: this, no doubt, is owing to its riſe in the neighbouring high grounds to the north; for from them it muſt needs fall with an impetuous torrent. Further, it may poſſibly be derived from the Britiſh *llai minor*, ſignifying the *leſſer Antona*, from its ſhort courſe; the conſonant *v*, or *f* which is its

MANTANTONIS. TAB. LXXXI.

 equivalent,

equivalent, being interpoſed *euphoniæ gratia:* or if Mr. Baxter's correction of *Mantantonis* be thought juſt, then it ſignifies the mouth of the river *Antona*; and Chicheſter now ſtands very near its inlet into the ſea, and formerly nearer. What way ſoever we take it, it ſeems reaſonable to conclude this is the place. Though it was not properly a ſea-port town, yet it is plainly near enough for the eſtabliſhment of the *collegium fabrorum* here; and the vaſt plenty of wood from the adjoining foreſt favoured their work, whether of timber or the forge. Since this inſcription, there was found a Moſaic pavement in Mrs. Downes's garden; and when that was pulled in pieces as uſual, a braſs coin was diſcovered under it of Nero and Druſus Cæſ. on one ſide, repreſented on horſeback; on the other, *C. Cæſar Divi aug. pron. aug. p. m. tr. p.* IIII. *pp.* which no doubt was there depoſited to ſhow the *æra* of that work.

A little way out of the city northward, we paſſed by a Roman camp, called Brill, I ſuppoſe Bury hill, in Ogilby's maps called *Beauty's bank*: the Roman road called Stone-ſtreet cauſeway, goes directly north-eaſt from hence through this country, and by Darking church-yard in Surrey; then falls into the Hermen-ſtreet at Woodcote.

TAB. LXXXII.

St. Roc's hill is a fine elevation, with a ſpacious circular camp on the top, of a round form, a *caſtrum æſtivum*, belonging to *Mantantonis*. Here is a foundation of a chapel, or a beacon, perhaps both: the reader may gather an idea of the view here from plate 43. At Midhurſt is a fine old ſeat called Cowdrey, belonging to the Browns viſcount Montacute: it ſtands in a valley incompaſſed with lawns, hills and woods, thrown into a park, the river running underneath. It is a large houſe of ſtone, conſiſting of one court: the hall is cieled of Iriſh oak after the ancient manner; the walls painted with architecture by Roberti, the ſtatues by Goupé, the ſtair-caſe by Pelegrini: the room at the end of the hall is of Holbein's painting, where that famous old artiſt has deſcribed the exploits of Henry VIII. before Bulloign, Calais, his landing at Portſmouth, his magnificent entry into London, &c. In the other rooms are many excellent pictures of the anceſtors of the family, and other hiſtory-painting of Holbein's, relating to their actions in war. The whole circuit of rooms above ſtairs are ſtately and well furniſhed, adorned with many pictures: there is a long gallery with the twelve apoſtles as big as the life; another very neat one, wainſcotted with Norway oak, where are many ancient whole-length pictures of the family in their proper habits, which is a very elegant notion: there are four hiſtory pieces; two copies of Raphael's marriage of Cupid and Pſyche; ſeveral old religious and military paintings from Battle-abbey. The road to Midhurſt to us appeared Roman, and therefore ſtrengthens the ſuppoſition of its being *Mida*.

TAB. XLIII.

MIDA.

St. Roc's hill is upon the chalky down running eaſt and weſt: north of it to Farnham it is ſandy, full of *erica*; but the valleys are rich, warm and woody. The heaths between Farnham and Godalmin are full of barrows. Ferndon hill in the way to Godalmin is very ſteep northwards, and of an hour's deſcent; which you riſe to inſenſibly: it runs eaſt and weſt.

CALLEVA ATREBATUM. TAB. XLVI. 2d Vol.

At Farnham is the biſhop of Wincheſter's palace, a magnificent ancient ſtructure of the caſtle-form, deeply moted, and ſtrongly walled about, with towers at proper diſtance: it ſtands upon the edge of a hill, where is a fine park. One large and broad ſtreet of the town, below hill, fronts the caſtle; the main of the reſt of the town conſiſts of a long ſtrait ſtreet croſſing it at right angles, which is the Roman road coming from Wincheſter: the river runs parallel to it on the ſouth: this is a fine rich ſoil with

with much ſand in it, and has an extraordinary propriety for the growth of hops. This place I take to be the *Caleva Atrebatum*;† which becauſe it is a notion of my own advancing, it requires that I ſhould a little enlarge upon it, and propoſe it to your diſcerning judgement. This has been hitherto matter of diſpute among antiquaries, and I think cannot otherwiſe be ſettled than in fixing it at this place: it will make this VIIth journey of Antoninus and ſome more very clear, that otherwiſe labour under inſuperable difficulties: therefore this I propoſe to be the true ſcheme of that journey.

ITER VII. *a Regno Londinium M. P.*		XCVI. *ſic*
Regnum	Ringwood	
Trauſantum	Southampton	XX
Venta Belgarum	Wincheſter	X
Caleva Atrebatum	Farnham	XXII
Pontes	Stanes	XXII
Londinium	London	XXII
	toto,	XCVI.

We have no difference in the copies, but in the ſum total at top, which is owing only to a tranſpoſition of the letters C and X. therefore all we have to do is to find out the towns; the particular numbers being indiſputably right, and rightly caſt up in the *Suritan* edition; and all the places that admit any queſtion, are only *Calleva* and *Pontes*, which in this manner mutually prove one another, as being abſolutely conformable to geography, and the neareſt way one ſhould chuſe to go at this day, and having from Southampton a Roman road accompanying all the way. This ſummer I rode through Wincheſter and Farnham, through Alresford and Alton, and obſerved in many places ſigns ſufficient of that nature; though it is horridly out of repair, and even in the midſt of ſummer very bad, notwithſtanding ſuch plenty of materials every where to mend it: this has obliged coaches and horſemen frequently to make excurſions for their eaſe and ſafety. Mr. Aubury likewiſe pronounces it a Roman road long ſince in his manuſcript collections. Between Farnham and Alton the bank is viſible, in ſeveral places between Alresford and Alton: the right reverend author of the additions to Camden takes notice of it. The diſtance is twenty two miles, as in the Itinerary; but to Wallingford, where Mr. Camden places it, it is thirty; to Henley ſomewhat more: beſide, from the one you muſt croſs the Thames three times, from the other twice in the way to London; a thing the Romans would certainly avoid, if poſſible: but from Farnham by way of Stanes is the direct road, and diſtances correſpondent as before.

Calleva is again mentioned in the XIIIth and XIVth journeys, both which I have already corrected; and they mutually confirm one another, and take away all difficulties when they are conſidered together. Laſtly, *Calleva* is mentioned in the XVth journey of Antoninus: I ſhall exhibit it in this form, which I conceive to be its original one. We have cleared all the other parts of it before, where it differs from this in the printed copies.

ITER

† Mr. Terry of Lincoln tells me, at Tangham near Farnham, innumerable Roman coins, urns, and antiquities, are dug up every where in hedge-rows: vaſt quantities of them, which he got, he gave to Oxford. This perhaps was the ſite of *Calleva.* Many pillars, pilaſters, capitals, baſes, marble tables, &c dug up there continually; many in poſſeſſion of George Woodroff, eſq. late owner of the eſtate: he had many pecks of coins found there.

ITER XV.	*a Caleva Atrebatum, Iſcam Dumnonicrum M. P.* CXXXXI. *ſic*	
Caleva Atrebatum	Farnham	
Vindoma	Silcheſter	XV
Venta Belgarum	Wincheſter	XXI
Brigæ	by Broughton	XI
Sorbiodunum	Old Sarum	VIII
Vindogladia	Borofton	XII
Ibernium	*Bere regis*	XIIII
Durnovaria	Dorcheſter	IX
Moridunum	Seaton	XXXVI
Iſca Dumnoniorum	Exceſter	XV
		CXXXXI

Perhaps the laſt X in the ſum total was corrupted into a V after the ſtation was dropped out. The firſt part of it here eſtabliſhes the ſite of *Calleva* in reſpect to *Venta Belgarum*; as in the XIIIth and XIVth journeys in reſpect to *Spina*; ſo that it is proved from different points of a triangle, and as it were by mathematical demonſtration.

I imagine the occaſion of over-ſight in this matter is owing to Mr. Camden's ſettling the *Atrebates* in Berkſhire; and his authority, no doubt, with every one is of the greateſt weight deſervedly: yet I ſuppoſe his only reaſon for it is becauſe he thought Wallingford the *Calleva Atrebatum*, as having ſome reſemblance to his ſuppoſed *Gallena*. In his Roman map he has ſet theſe *Atrebates* partly north of the Thames in Oxfordſhire, where himſelf puts the *Ancalites*, and partly ſouth, where rightly he fixes the *Bibroci* in Berkſhire: this is in my judgement too far northward. I doubt not but the *Bibroci* inhabited Berkſhire intirely to the Thames, as I proved in a former letter; to which we may add, that if, as he ſays, this country was called by the Saxons *Berrocſcyre*, there can be no difficulty in aſſerting the word derived from *Bibroci*. The *Atrebates* came undoubtedly from *Gallia Belgica*, where were a people of the ſame name upon the ſea-coaſts; and if we place them here in Surrey about this their capital, they may with ſome propriety with Mr. Camden be ſaid here in Britain to live over-againſt their own country, where Ptolemy places them in the maritime parts upon the Sein; but not if he ſends them up to the top of the Thames: nor is it probable they ſhould have penetrated ſo far up the country, even beyond their brethren the *Belgæ*, by all allowed the moſt powerful colony of tranſmarine people at that time. The *Segontiaci* as well as *Bibroci*, on this ſide the Thames, would confeſſedly oppoſe ſuch paſſage; therefore, if we give Suſſex to the *Regni*, we muſt reſerve Surrey for theſe *Atrebates*, and Farnham their capital; and this is agreeable to Ptolemy, who places them next the *Cantii*.

A little without Farnham eaſtward, the road divides into two branches with an acute angle: one goes to Guildford and Darking, where it meets the Stane-ſtreet coming from Chicheſter; the other to Stanes, which I proſecuted to Farnborow, probably a ſtation or inn, or camp to ſecure the road over this wild country; for it is deep ſand from Farnham to Egham: but where in particular the Roman road went is not eaſy to define, becauſe of the extraordinary ſandineſs of the whole country:† but at Frimley, near here,

† A large parcel of it, a quarter of a mile long, is ſtill perfect to the eaſt of the brook, where the powder mills are on Hounſlow heath, where the common road goes ſouthward to paſs it.

here, about ſixteen year ago, an urn with Roman coins and intaglia's was found: Mr. Titchburn had them. This is directly in the way to Farnbarow. I ſuppoſe there was a Roman way from Silcheſter through Stretley, Hartley row, Harford bridge, which ſignifies *trajectus militaris*, but from the moorynеſs of the ſoil is quite worn away. I take this road to be a continuation of that coming from the Bath by Marlborough;† but at Stanes I ſaw our road very evidently go through the fields weſt of the bridge, and directly over-againſt it; for it muſt be underſtood that the Romans drew a road, as I ſaid before, under the Icening-ſtreet, and parallel to it, which went from *Regnum* to London. This is what we have been upon, and compoſes this VIIth *Iter:* From thence it paſſed through Colcheſter to the ſea-coaſts of Suffolk. Now between Stanes and London it is notorious, being the common road at preſent, till you come to Turnham green:§ there the preſent road through Hammerſmith and Kenſington leaves it; for it paſſes more northward upon the common, where to a diſcerning eye the trace of it is manifeſt; then it goes over a little brook called from it Stanford-bridge, and comes into the Acton road at a common, and a bridge, a little weſt of Camden houſe, ſo along Hyde-park wall, and croſſes the Watling-ſtreet at Tyburn, then along Oxford-road. But of this part of it, going to Old-ſtreet, north of London, I ſpoke before. TAB. LVI.

Between Oxford-ſtreet and Stanes, this Roman road was originally drawn through Brentford, which undoubtedly was a manſion between them; and this is a very ſtrait line: I rode the broken part of it between Acton road and Turnham green: it is ſtill a narrow ſtrait way, keeping its original direction, but full of dangerous ſloughs, being a clayey ſoil and never repaired: it butts full upon Stanes bridge, and then beyond it paſſes forward in a ſtrait line through gardens and yards into the corn-fields, where its ridge is ſtill left, the higheſt part of all the field, though they plough cloſe to it on both ſides; and it is now a road for three quarters of a mile; then it enters a narrow lane, and at laſt degenerates into a foot-path toward Thorp-lea, in the way to Farnham; the common road leaving it all this while in the way to Egham. So that undoubtedly Stanes was the *Pontes* of Antoninus;‖ the diſtances of 22 miles on both ſides anſwering the fact, and the Itinerary; with which I ſhall at preſent conclude mine in the words of the poet, PONTES. TAB. LXXXIV.

Hic labor extremus, longarum hæc meta viarum. VIRG. Æn. III.

† The *via Trinovantica.*
§ November, 1731, a labourer dug up an urn full of ſilver Roman coin, at Turnham green, as repeated in the public prints.
‖ Stanes was fenced round with a ditch.

THE

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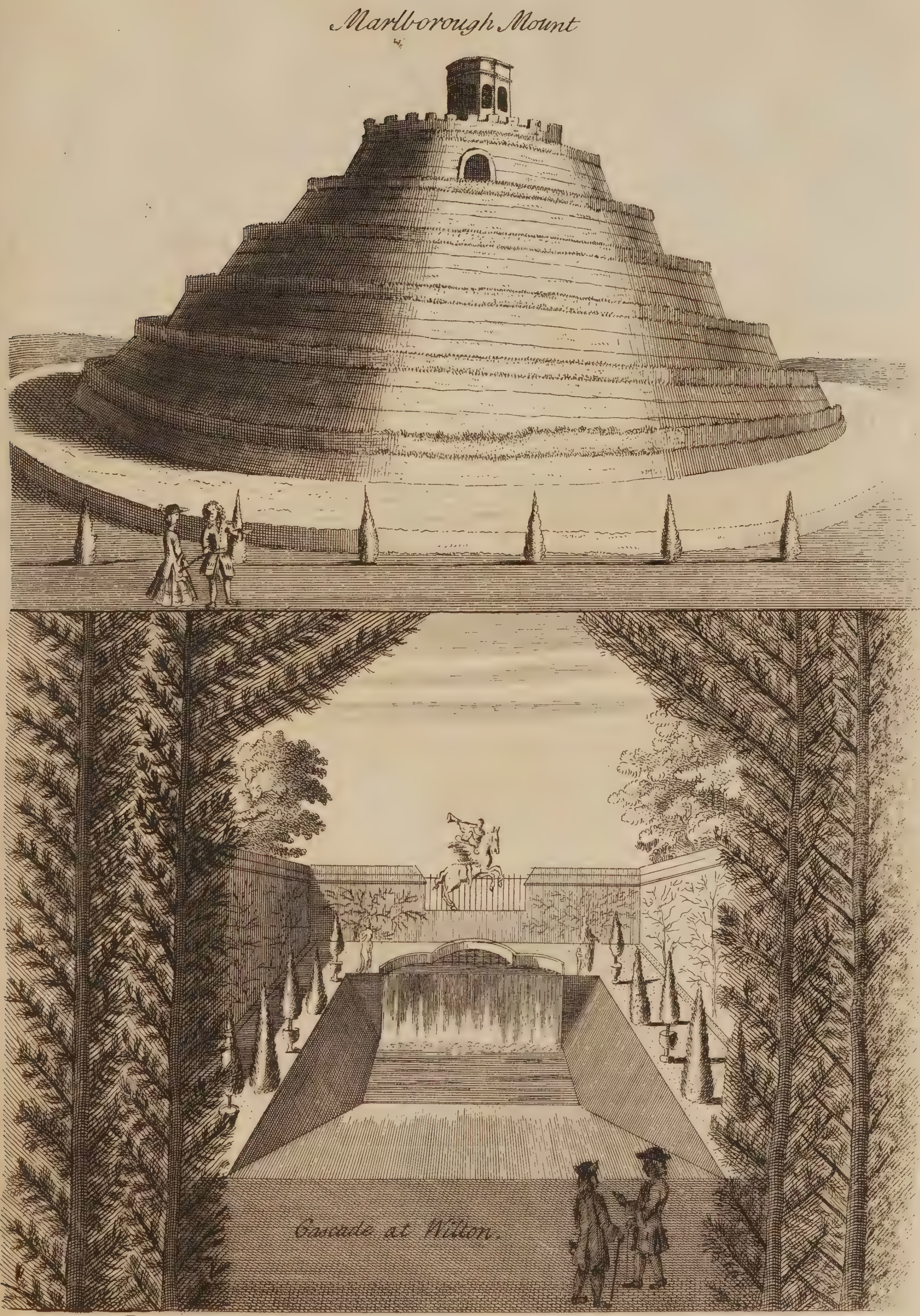
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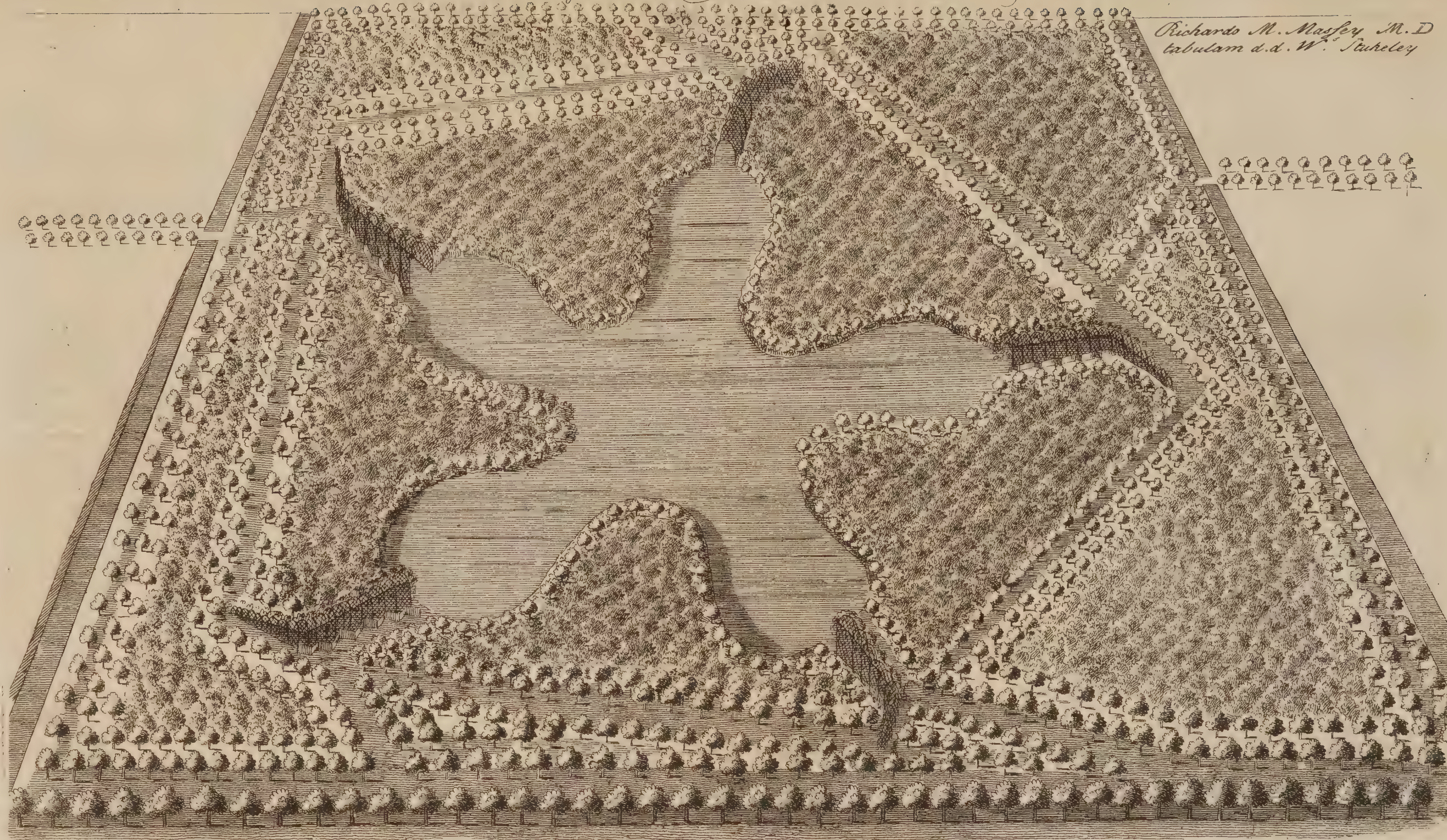
Rural Curioſity.



Dedicated to the Right Honorable the Lady Hartford.

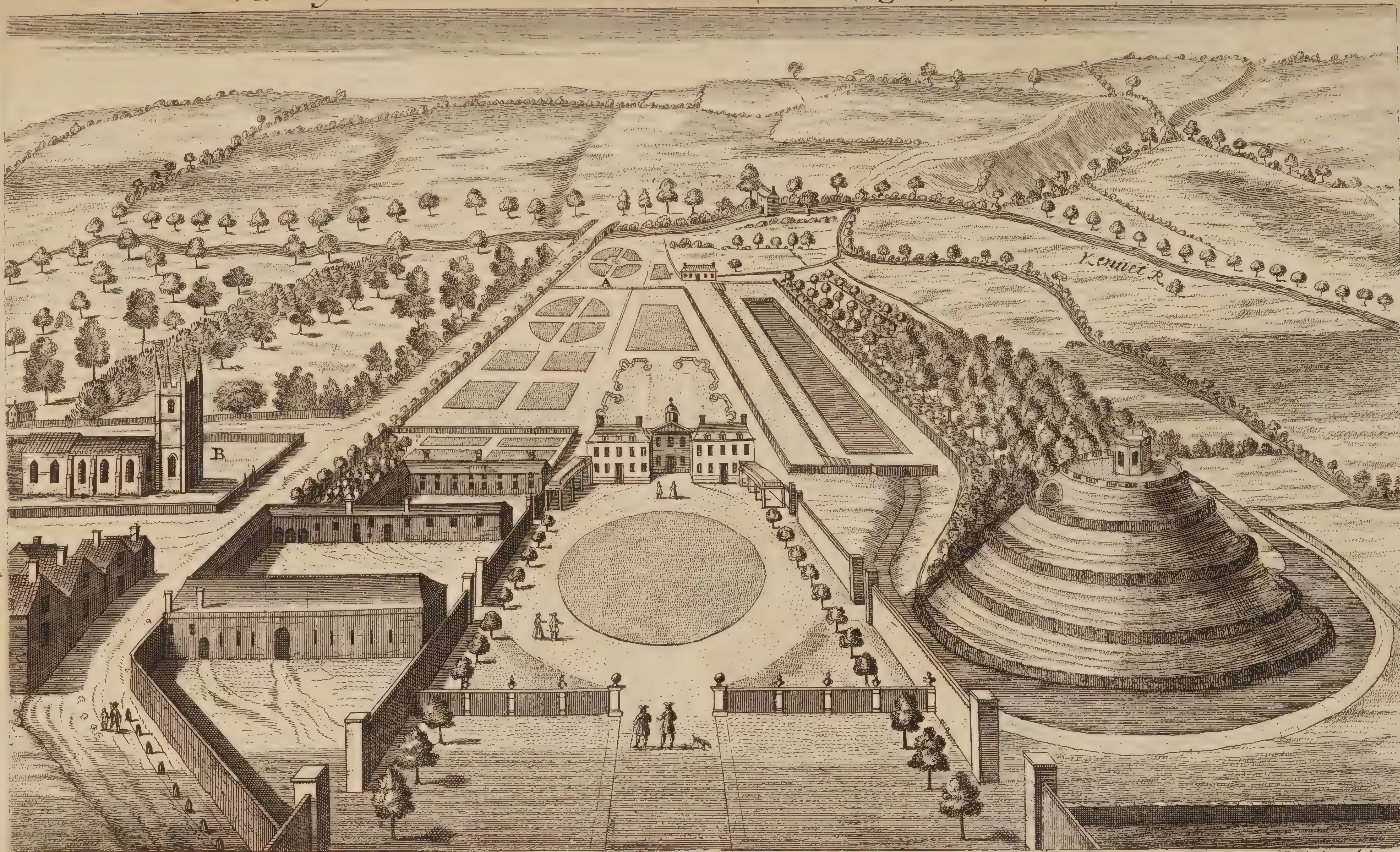
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The Form of the Decoys in Lincolnshire



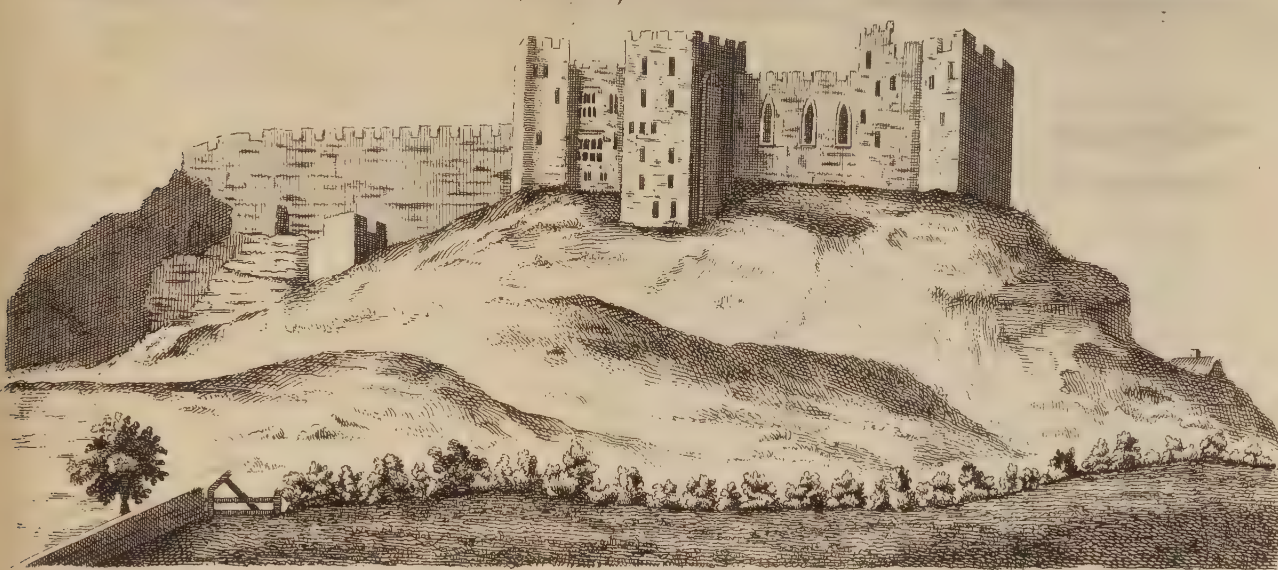
Richardo M. Maſsey M.D
tabulam d.d. Wm. Stukeley

B. S.t Peters. *View of Lord* Hartfords House *at* Marlborough 29 *Iun.* 1723. A. *the Scite of the Roman Castrum*

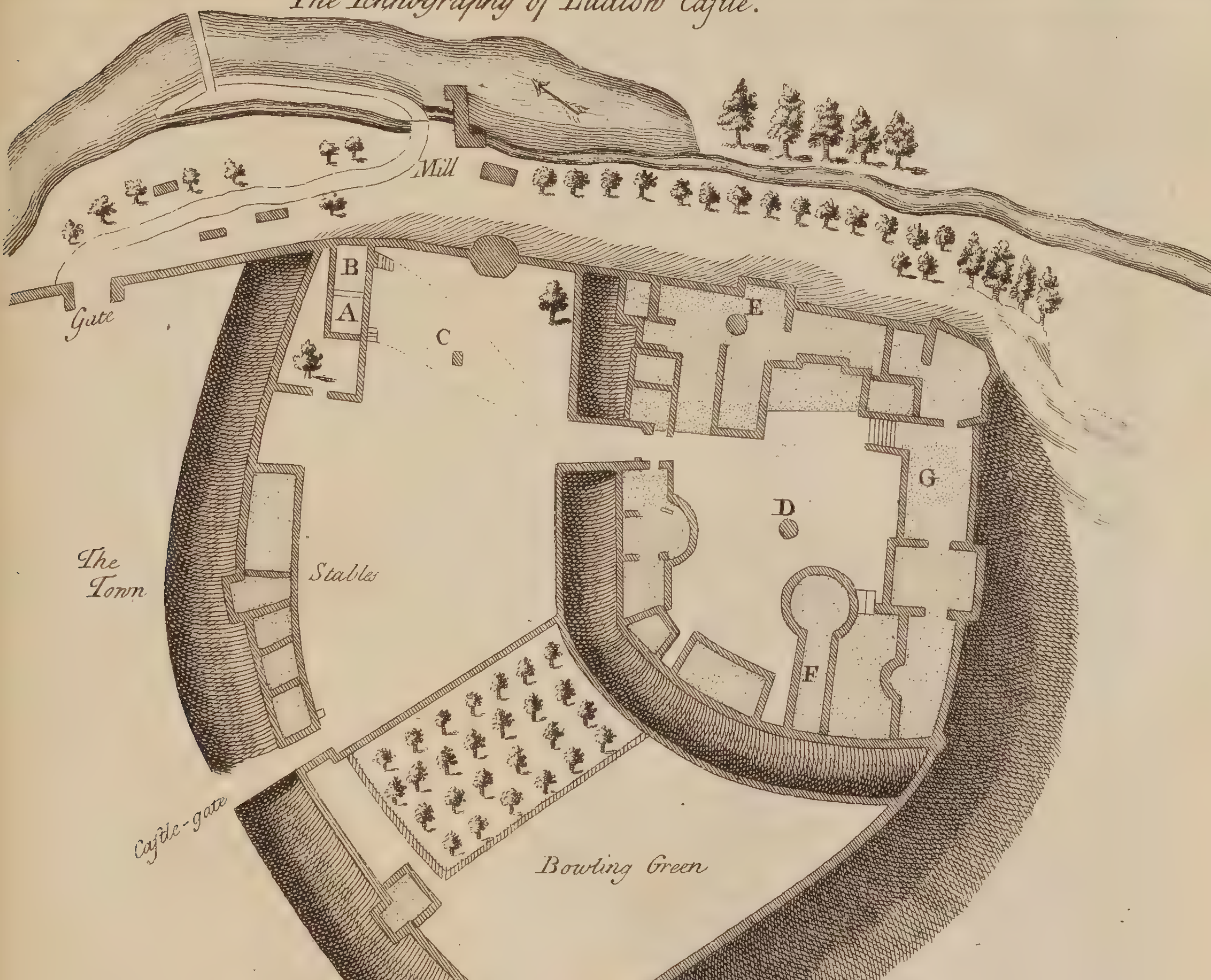


Stukeley del:

The North Proſpect of Ludlow Caſtle.



The Ichnography of Ludlow Caſtle.



Stukeley delin. *I. Harris Sculp*

The West prospect of Ludlow Castle S. Sep. 16. 1721.



Robto Cornwall Barr.tto d. d *W Stukeley*

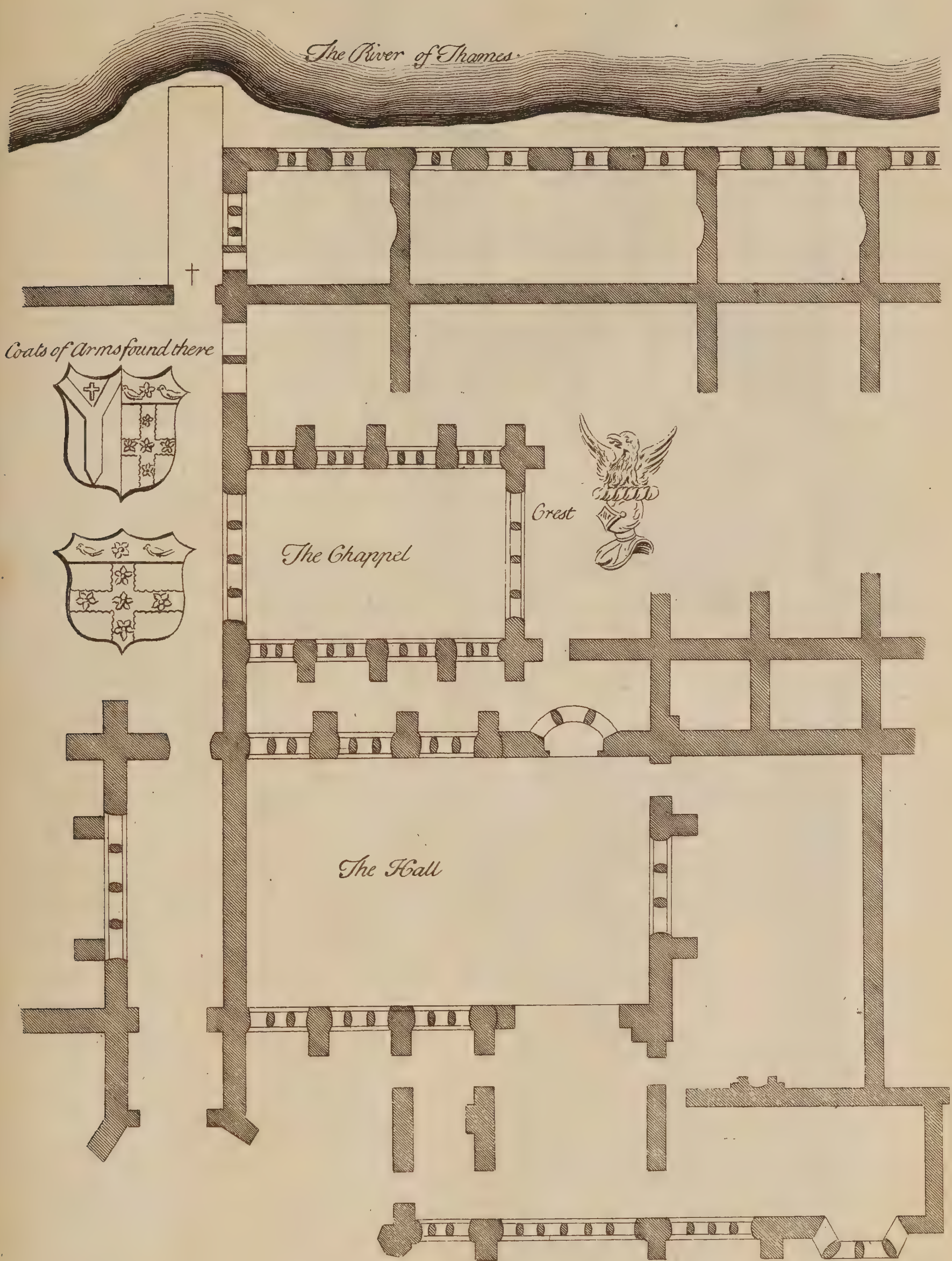


Rocheſter *Caſtle 4 Oct. 1722.*

Dno Johi Elwill Bar.t d.d. *W. Stukeley.*



W. Stukeley f. 1721 & Jonathan Siſson Mathematico, conterraneo ſuo ut Amicitiæ pignus offert.



The Groundplot of the Ruins of Whitehall June 14. 1718.

Stukeley del

I V.der Gucht Sculp

6



Ruins of King Johns Palace at Clarendon Aug.3.1723.

Stukeley, delin.



Ex autographo penes Maiorem et Comunitat.
Villæ Lenne Regis in Com. Norff.

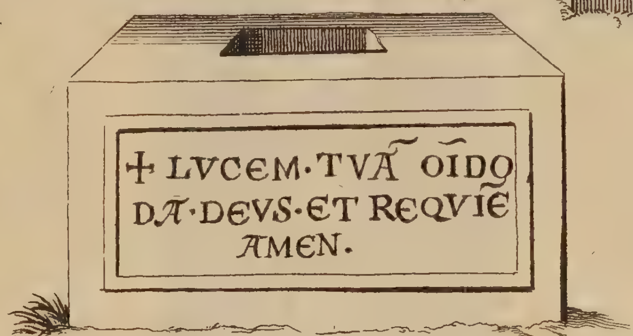


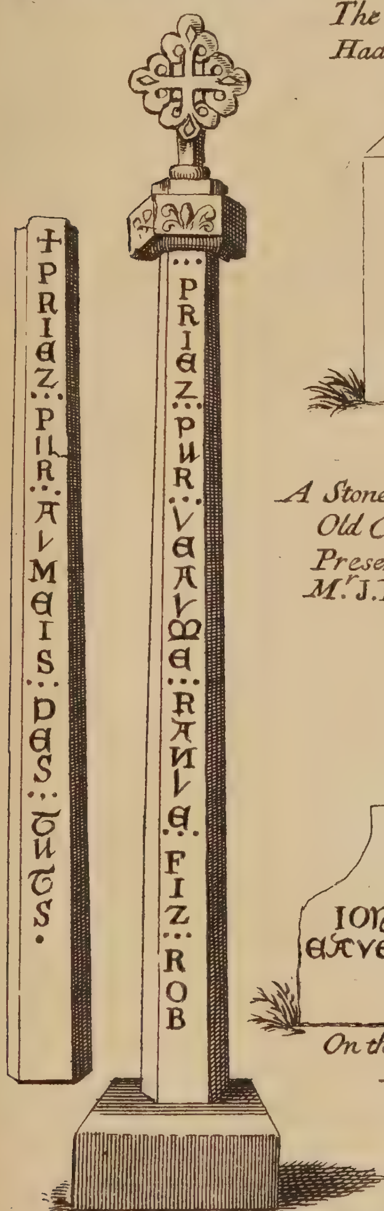
St Guthlac's Croſs upon the bank between Crowland & Spalding, near Peakill. Linc.^r



Ivy Croſs by Romans bank in Sutton St James Pariſh Holland Linc.^r

The Pedeſtal of a Croſs, Hadenham Cambr.^r

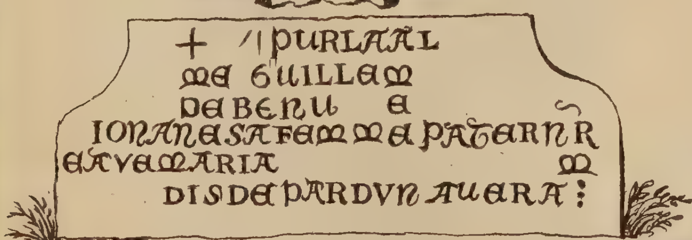




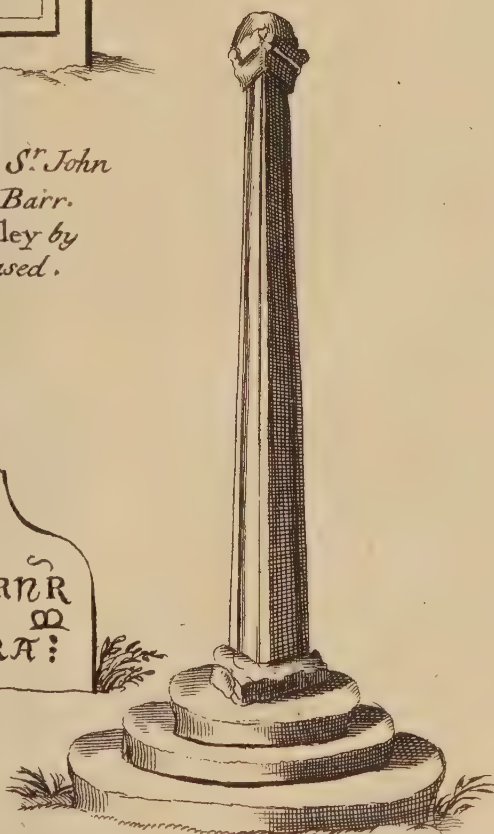
This Croſs was at Ednam Linc.^r drawn by Sr H. Spelman. Form Octangular, 9 Inches Diam. 4 Sides twice as broad as the other.

A Stone Croſs found at St John Old Caſtles near the Barr. Presented to Lord Harley by Mr J. Mickleton, deceased.





On the Pedeſtal of a Stone Croſs at Drayton near Norwich,



At Willughby on the Wold, one Stone 5 yards high

Stukeley delin: E. Kirkall sculp.

The Weſt View of Waltham Croſs 11 Jul. 1721.



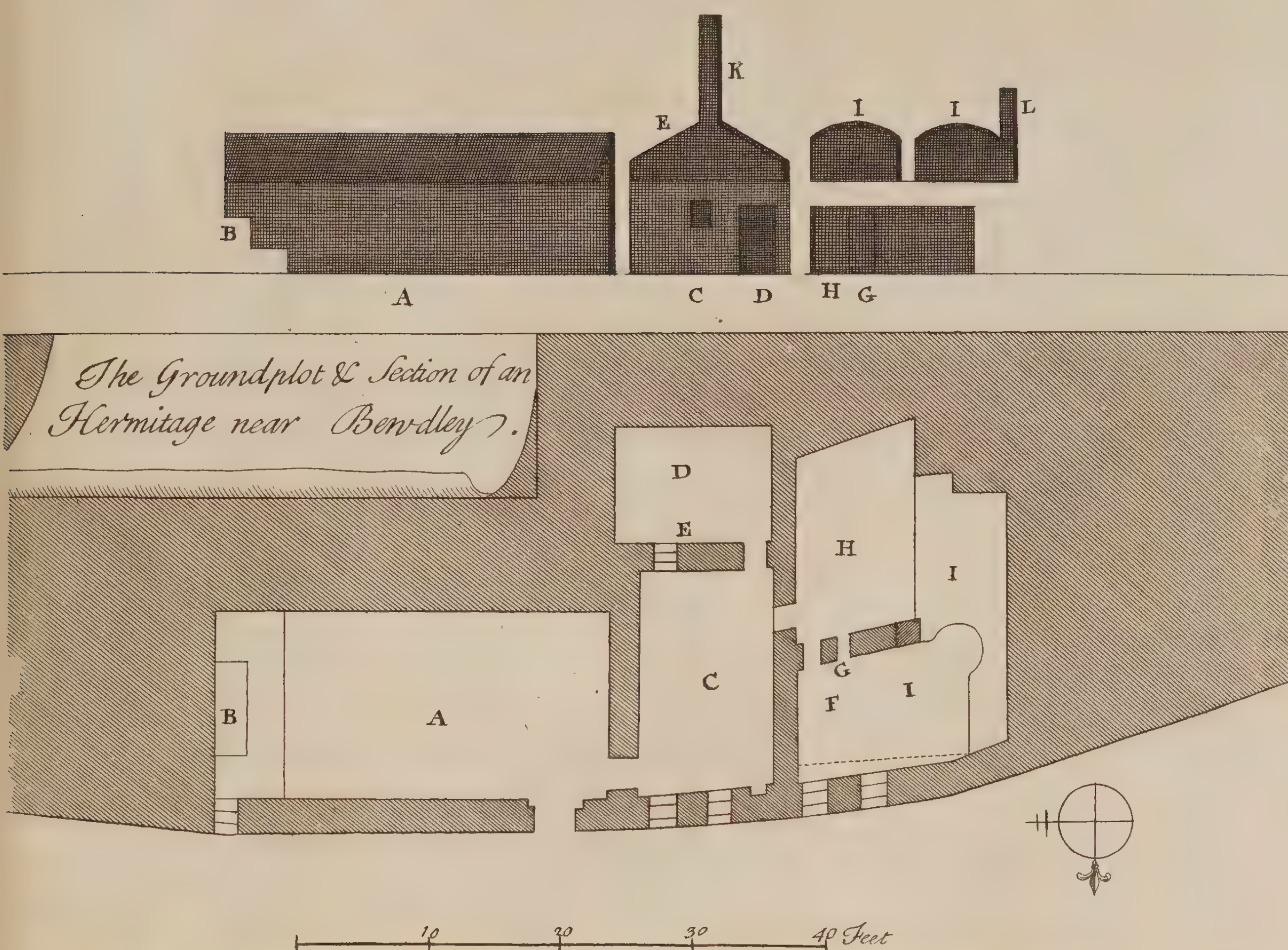
Stukeley delin. J. Harris Sculp

View of Blackſton Cave, *River Severn & L.d Herberts house near* Bewdley *Sep.* 23 . 1721.



Stukeley delin.

E. Kirkall sculp.





W Stukeley Del


Sub marmore isto tenet hic tumulus ossa
venerabilis in Christo patris et dñi Willi Smith quondm Coventreñ et Lichfeldens ac deinde Lincolnien
presulis qui obiit secundo die mentis Januarii
anno dñi millesimo quingentesimo decimo cujs aīe ppicietur qui pius est misericors in die tribulat peccata remittit
Cestrensis presul post Lincolniensis Amator
Clerium multos cis mare transq; aluit,
Qui utriusq fuit prefectus Principis Aulæ
Fundavitq; duas perpetuando Scholas.
Aulaq; sumptu hujus renovata est Enea Chelte
hic situs est Anime parce benigne sue.

INCLYTUS AILWINUS TOTIUS ANGLIÆ ALDERMANUS FUNDATOR ABBATIÆ DE RAMSEY, (IN LAPIDE. 1719.) 17



W. Stukeley delin. *& Amiciſsimo S. Gale Ar. D.D.* *E. Kirkall sculp.*

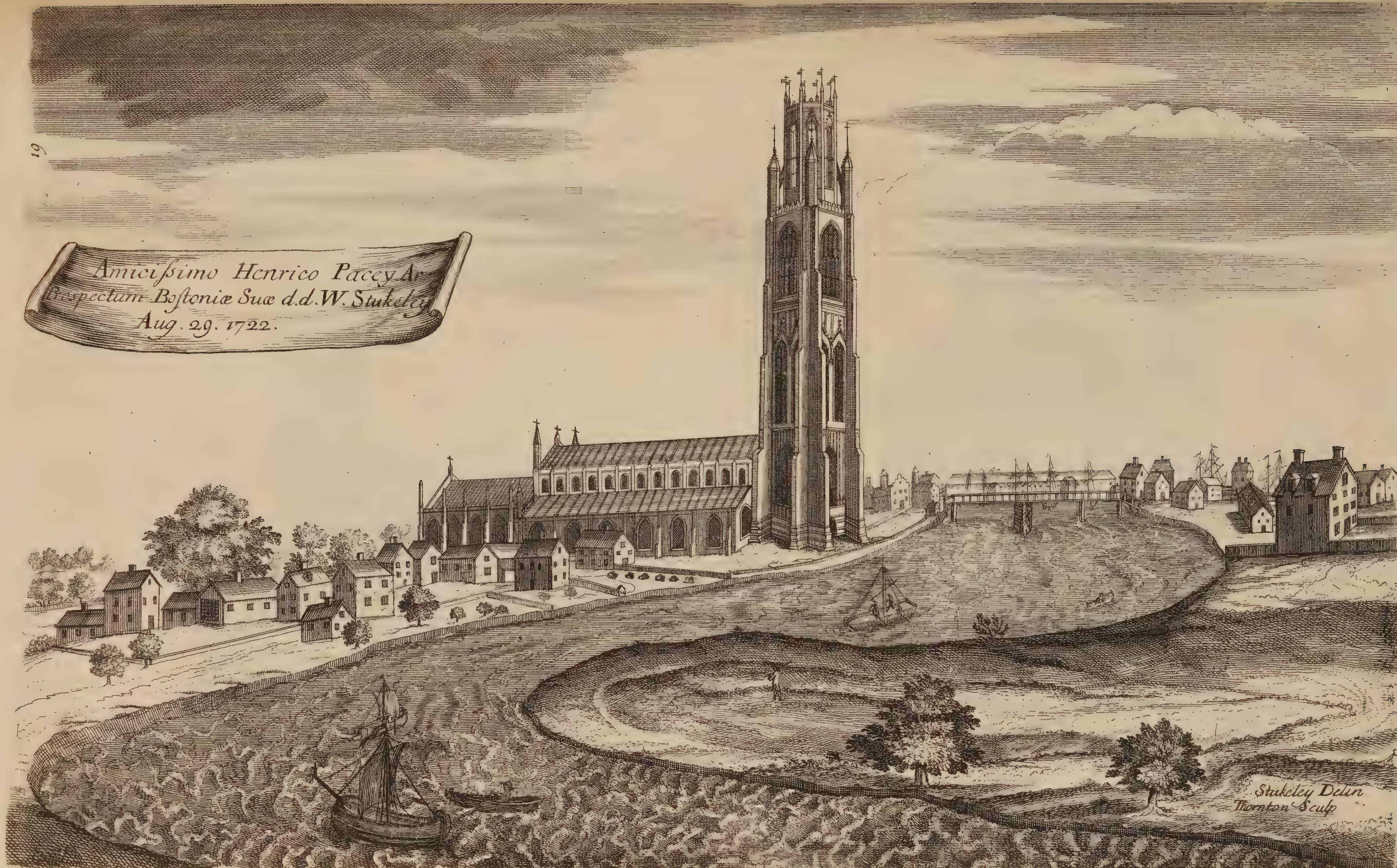
King Johns Monument before the Altar in Worcester Choir.

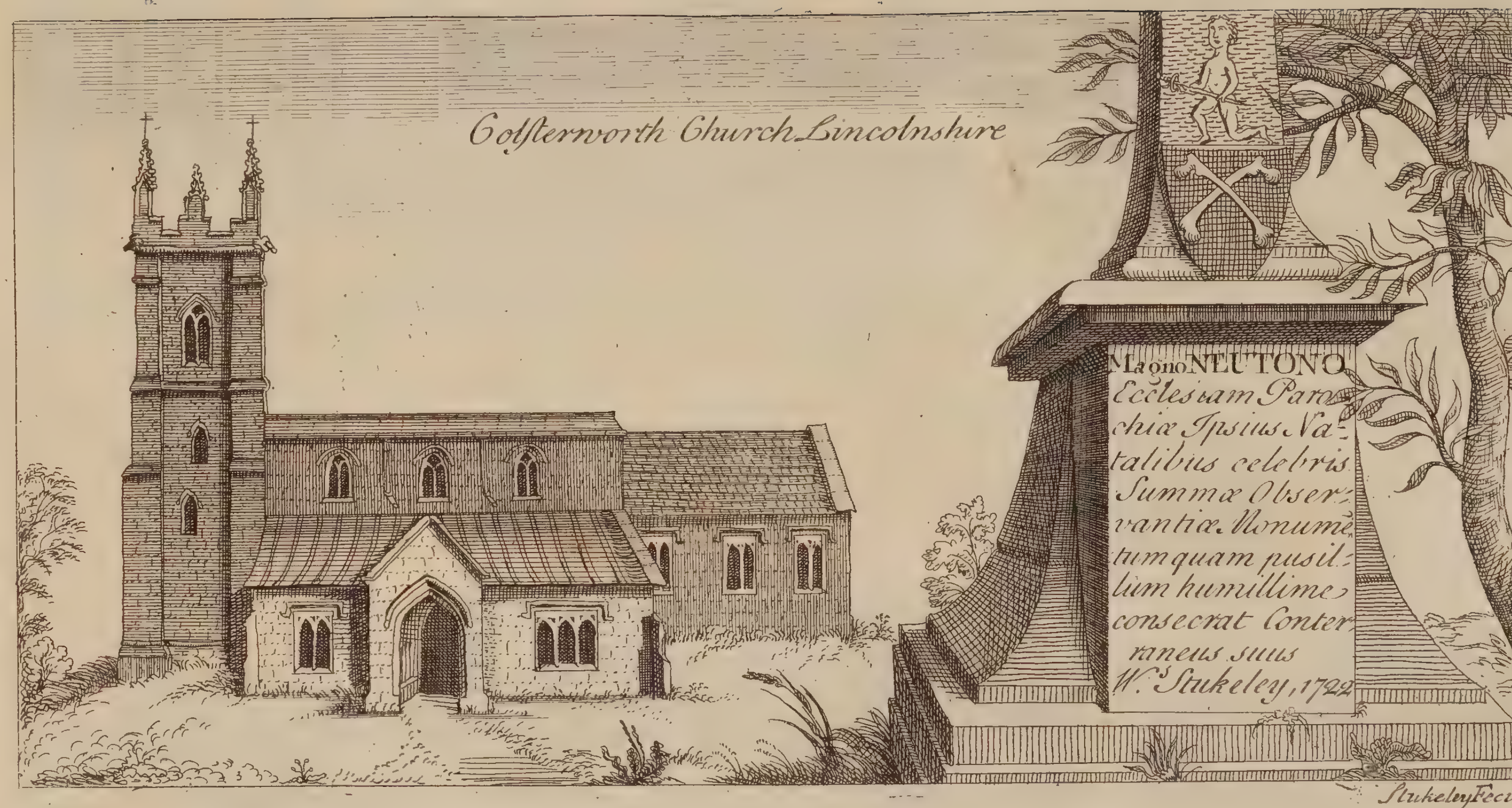


Præhonorabili D.no Edvardo D.no Harley bonarum Artium cultori & fautori Tabula votiva.

J. Pine sculp. W. Stukeley designavit.

61


Amiciſsimo Henrico Paccy Ar
Proſpectum Boſtoniæ Suæ d.d. W. Stukeley
Aug. 29. 1722.
Stukeley Delin
Thornton Sculp


Colſterworth Church Lincolnshire
Magno NEUTONO
Eccleſiam Paro
chiæ Ipſius Na
talibus celebris
Summæ Obſer
vantiæ Monume
tum quam puſil
lum humillime
conſecrat Conter
raneus ſuus
Wᵐ Stukeley, 1722
Stukeley Fecit

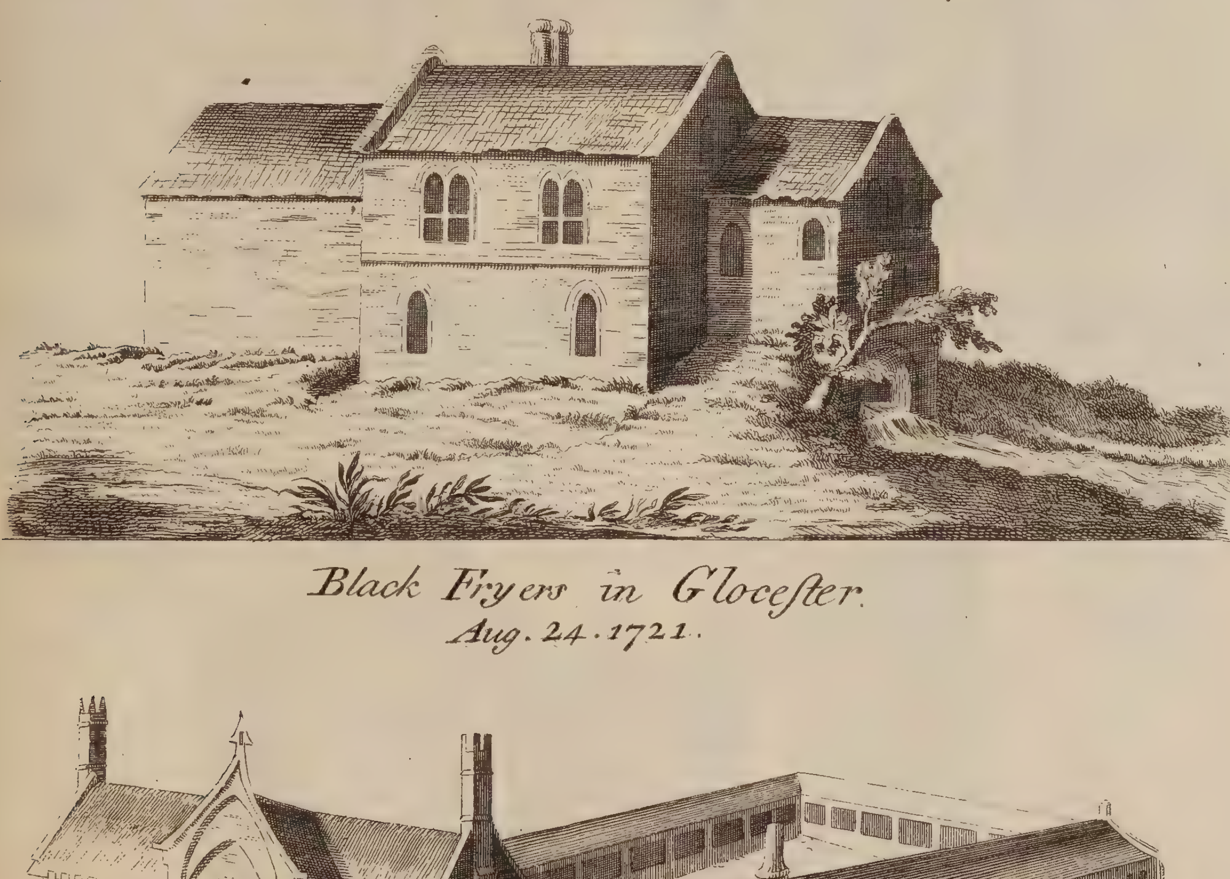
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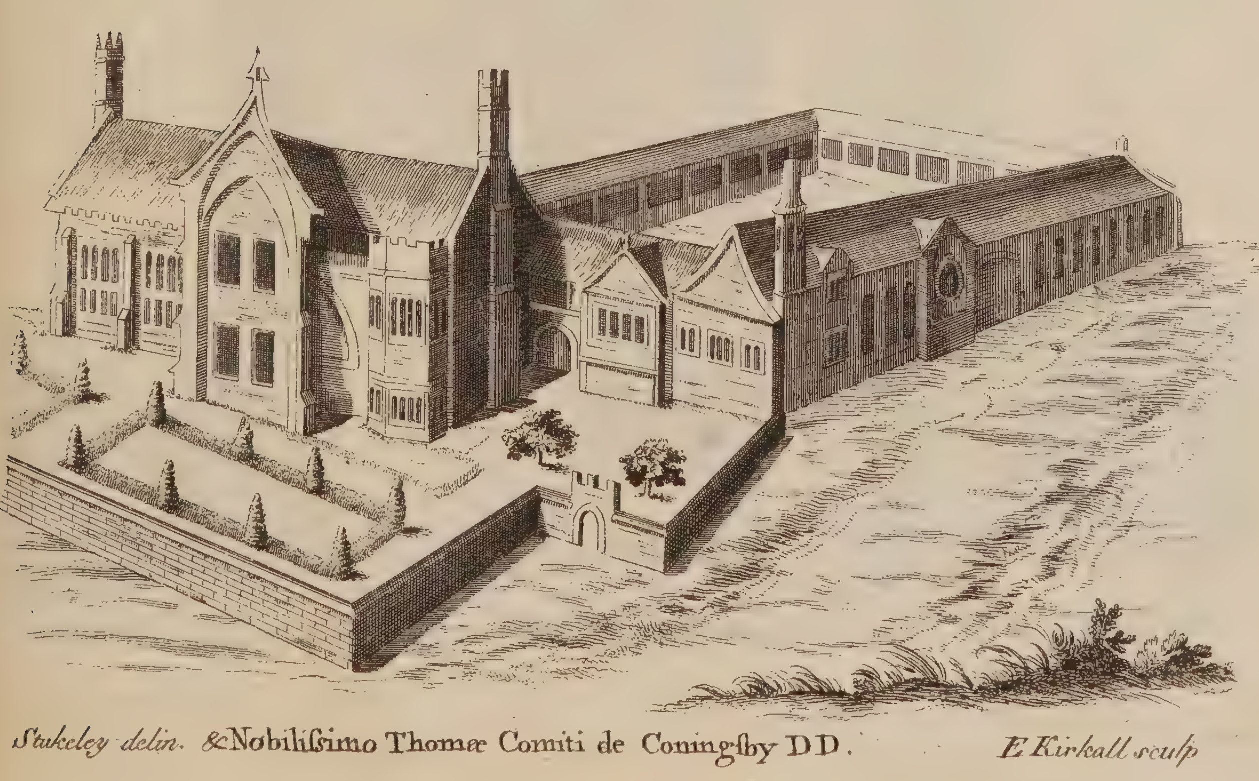
Stukeley delin: I. Harris sculp



Remnant of the Priory of Leominster Sep. 14. 1722.

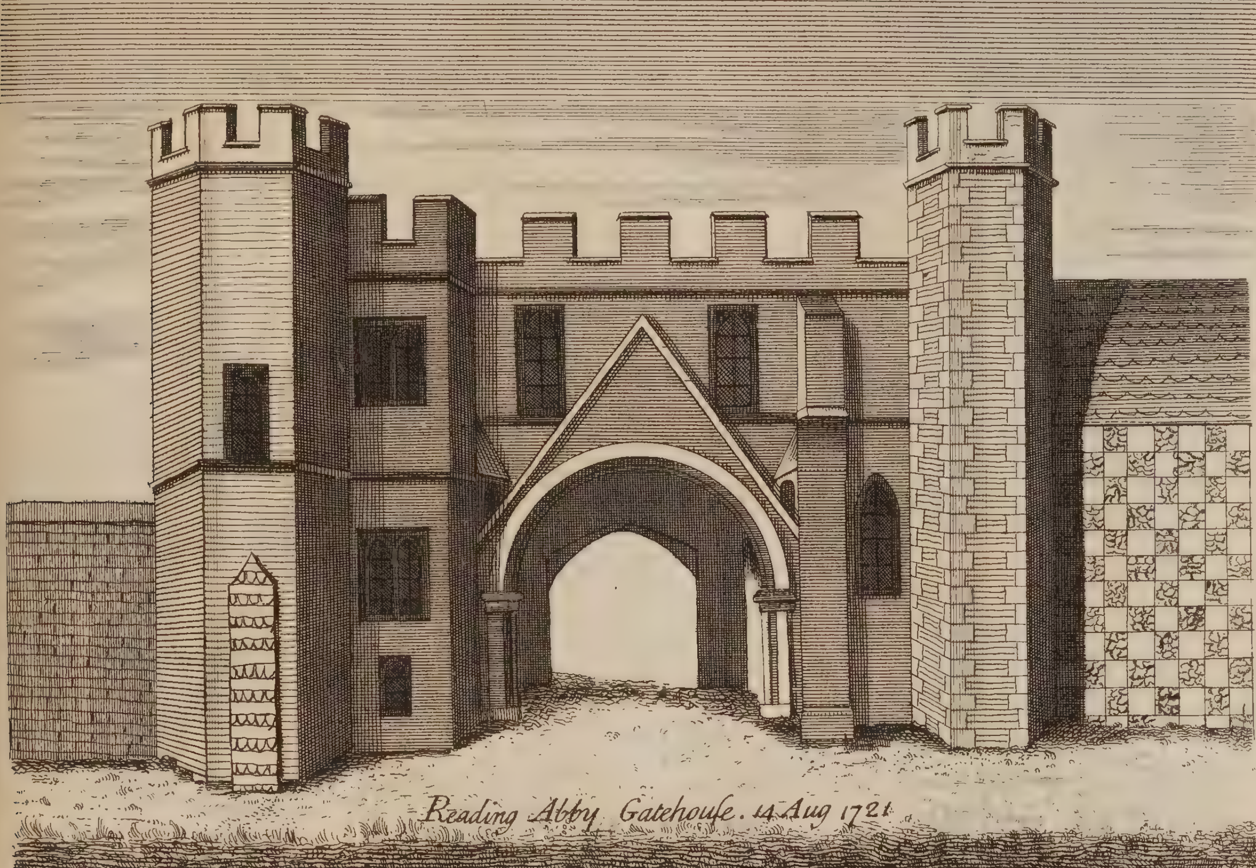


Black Fryers in Gloceſter.
Aug. 24. 1721.



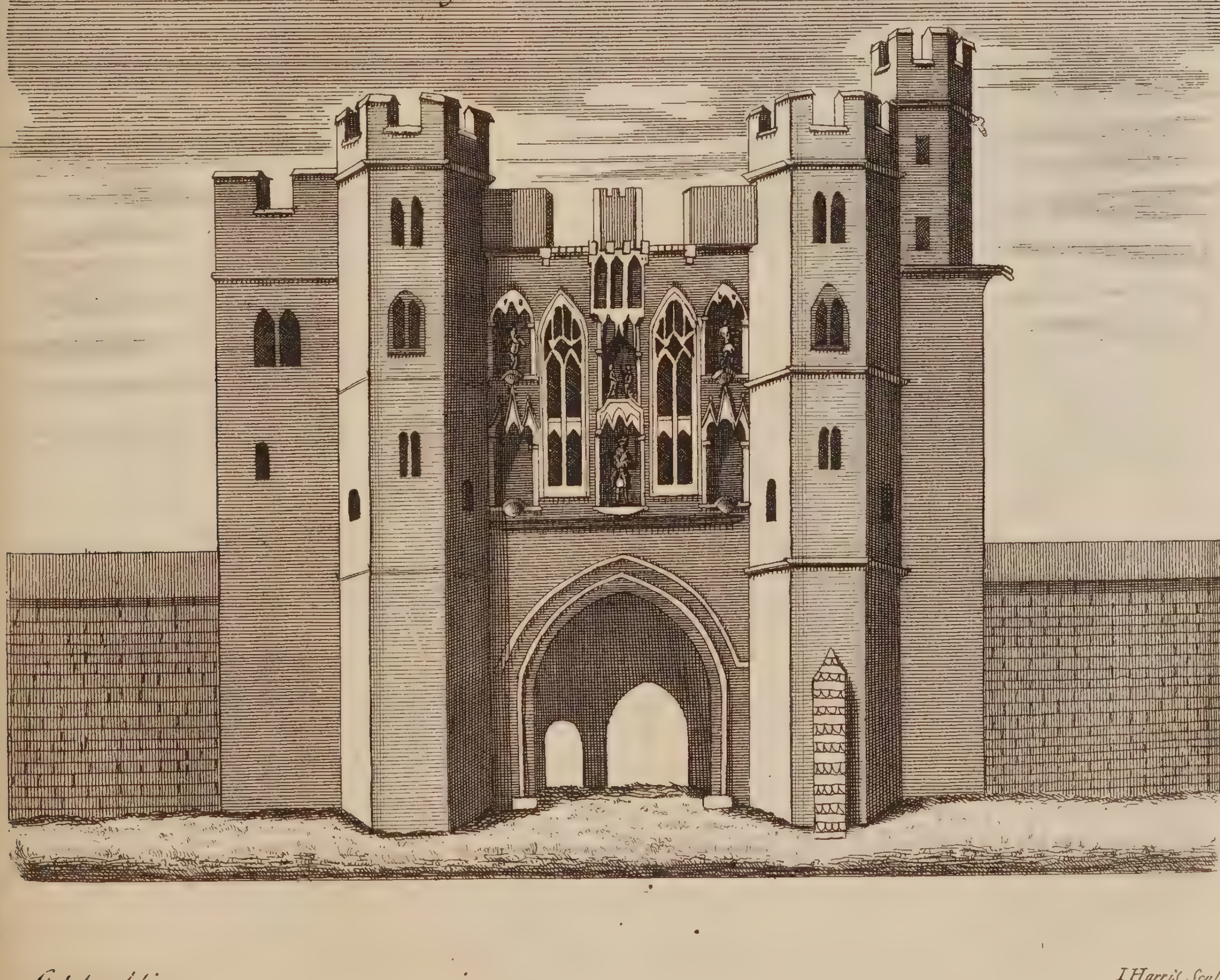
Stukeley delin. & Nobiliſsimo Thomæ Comiti de Coningſby DD. *E Kirkall sculp*

GATEHOUSES



Reading Abby Gatehouſe. 14 Aug 1721

The College Gate at Worceſter. 30 Aug 1721



Stukeley delin. *I Harris Sculp*

The Ruins of S^t. Augustins Church
in the Porch of which the English Apostle
was bury'd, now called Ethelberts tower
at Canterbury Oct. 6. 1722.
Dedicated to her Grace the Dutcheſs of Ancaster.

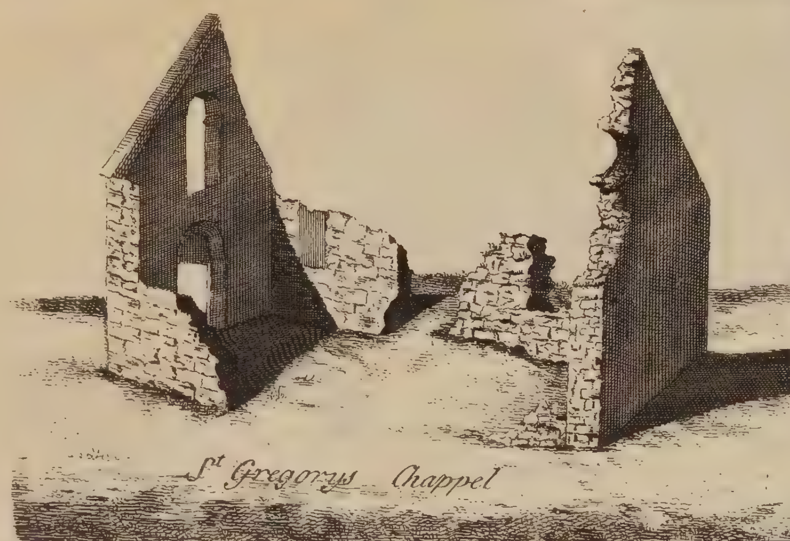


Stukeley del.

I. V^der Gucht Sculp.



A View in S^t. Auſtins Monaſtery Canterbury


St Gregorys Chappel

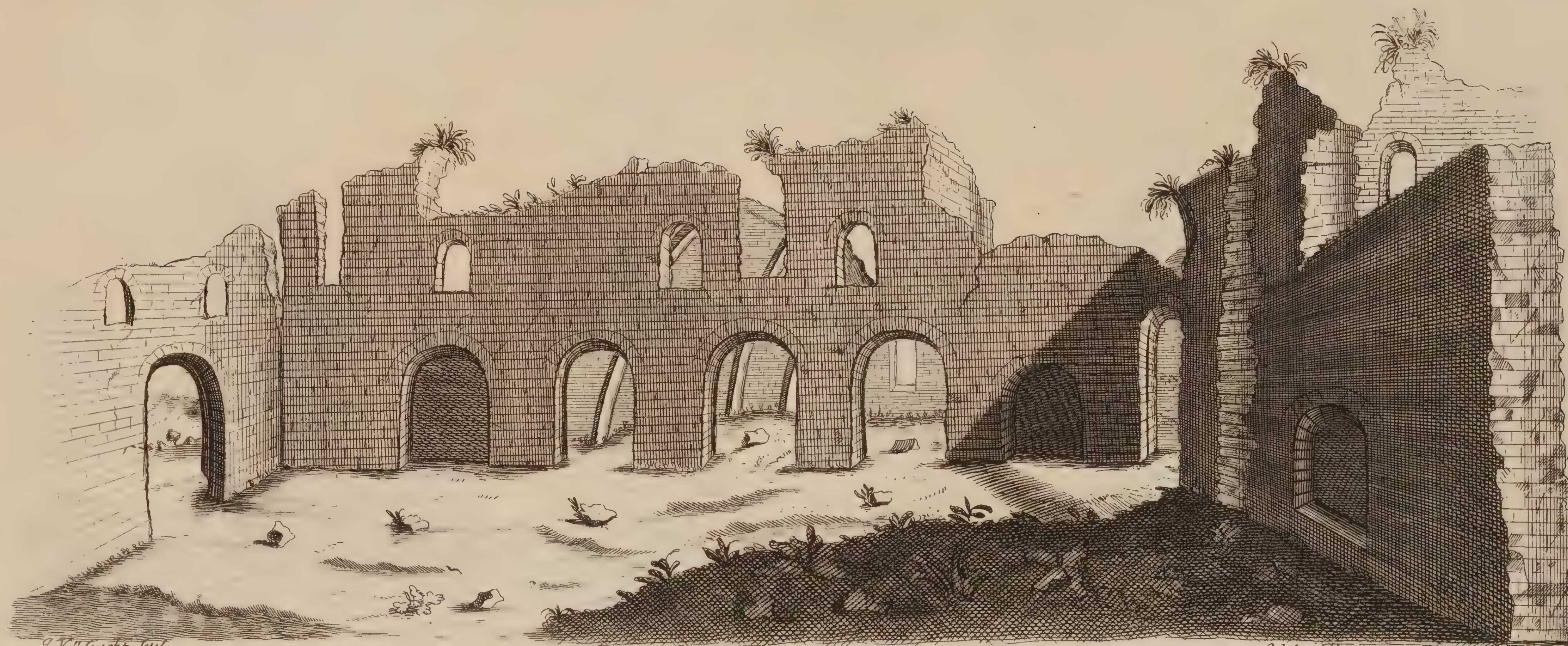

The Heathen chappel of Ethelbert. 6 Oct. 1722

Stukeley delin

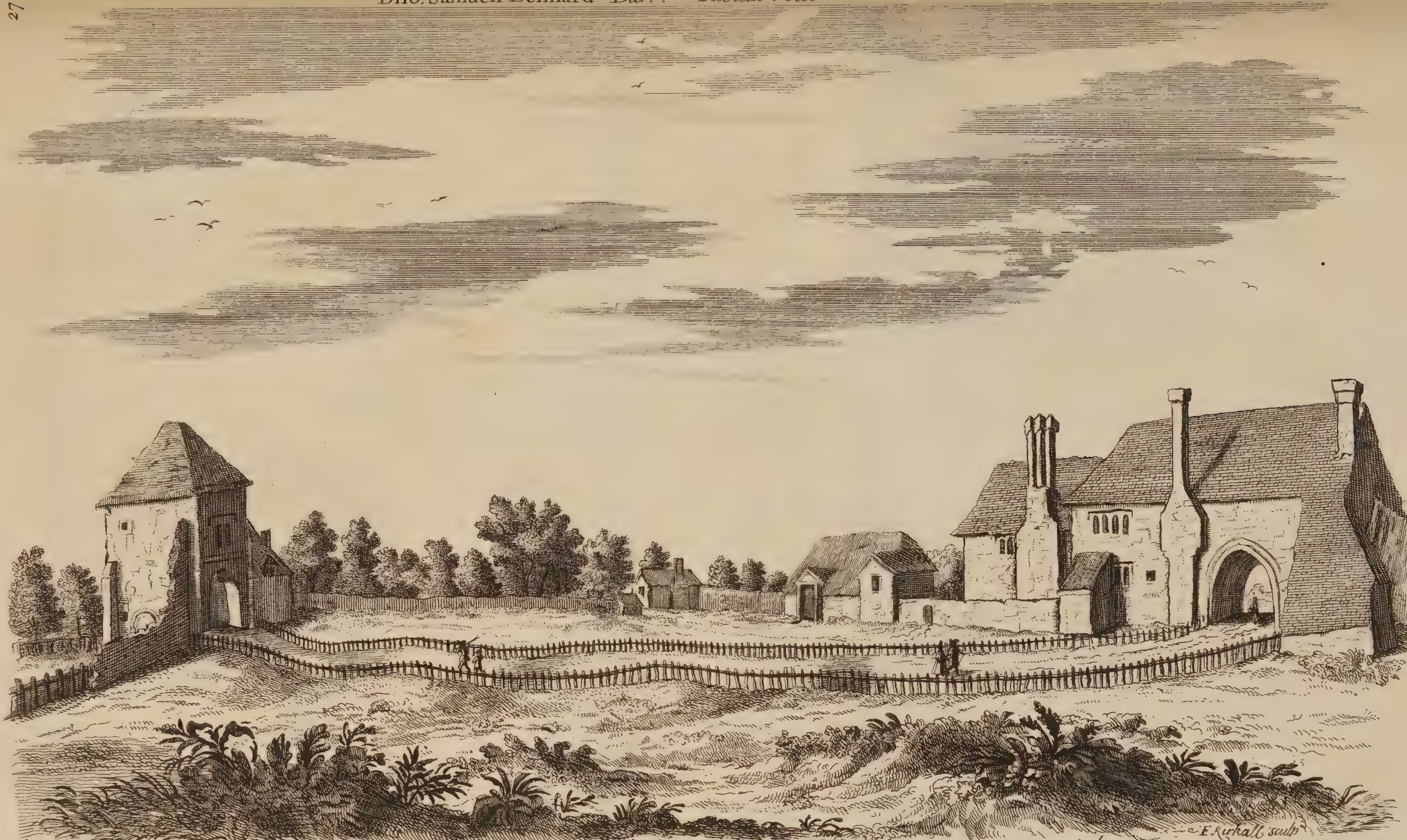
Harris ſculp

Ruins of Reding Abby Aug.t 14: 1721.

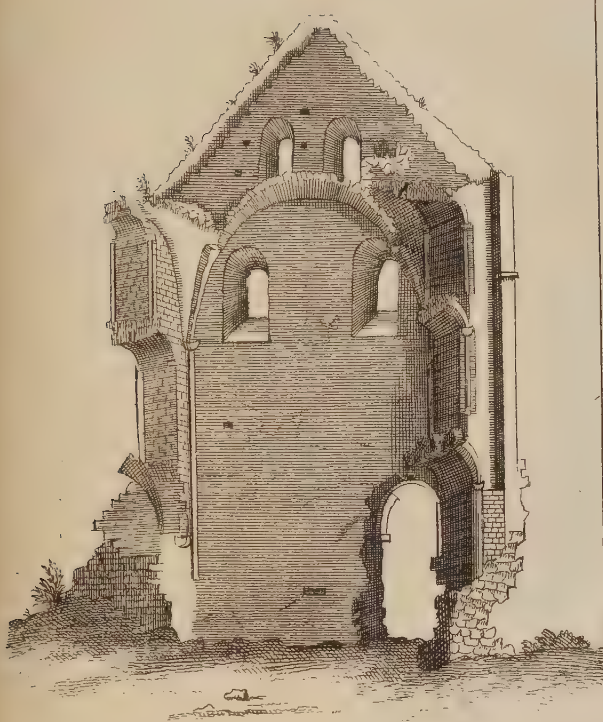
Neuſtrius Henricus ſitus hic, Inglorius urna
Nunc jacet ejectus, tumulum novus advena quærit
Frustra —



Dno. Samueli Lennard *Barr.* [to] *Tabula Votiva.*



Stukeley delin. *5 Oct. 1722. Prospect of the Remains of* Feverſham Abby *where K. Stephen was buried.* *F. Kirkall sculp.*

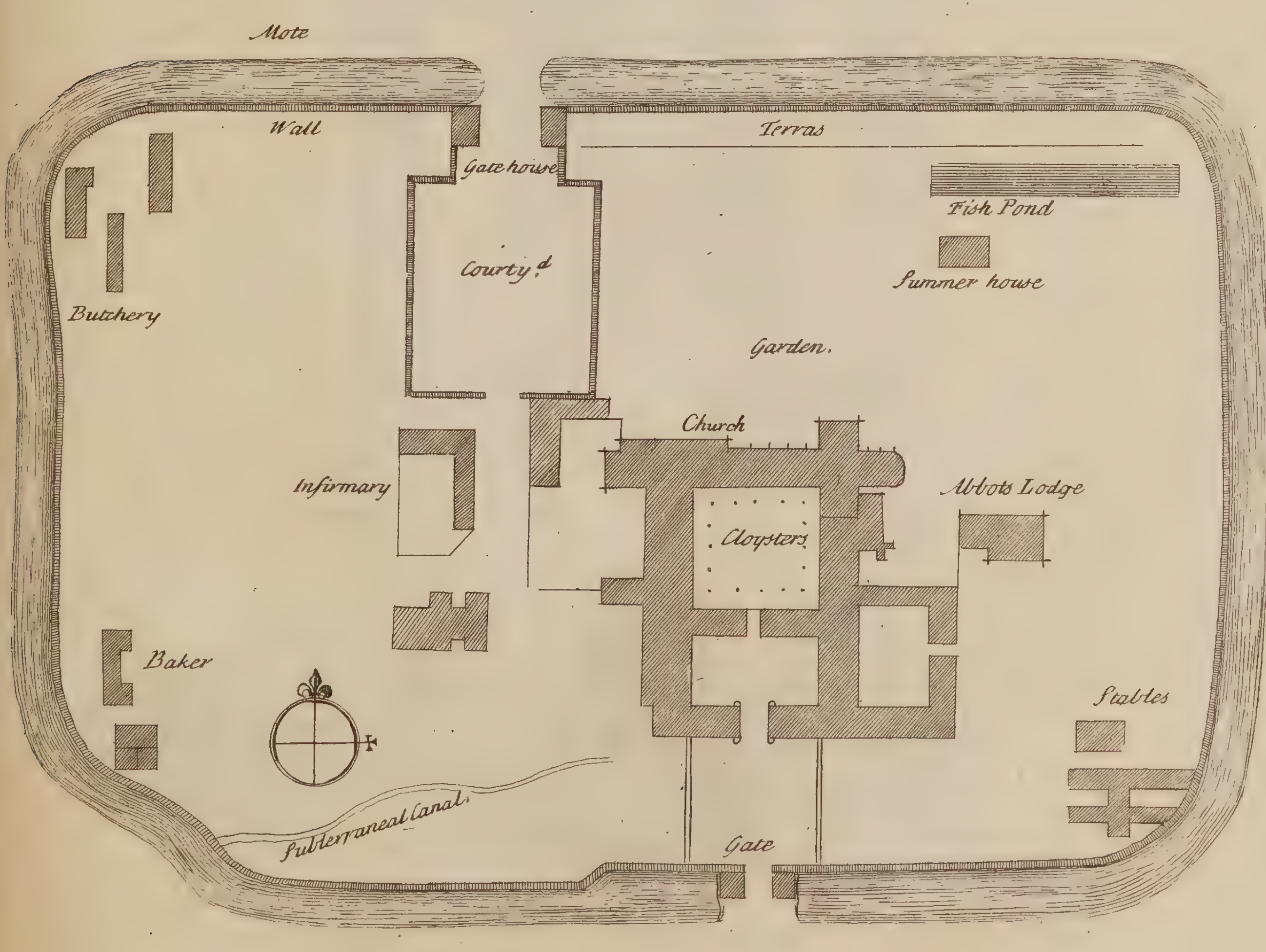


Remains *of the Church at* Kirſted Abby *Linc. 1716.*



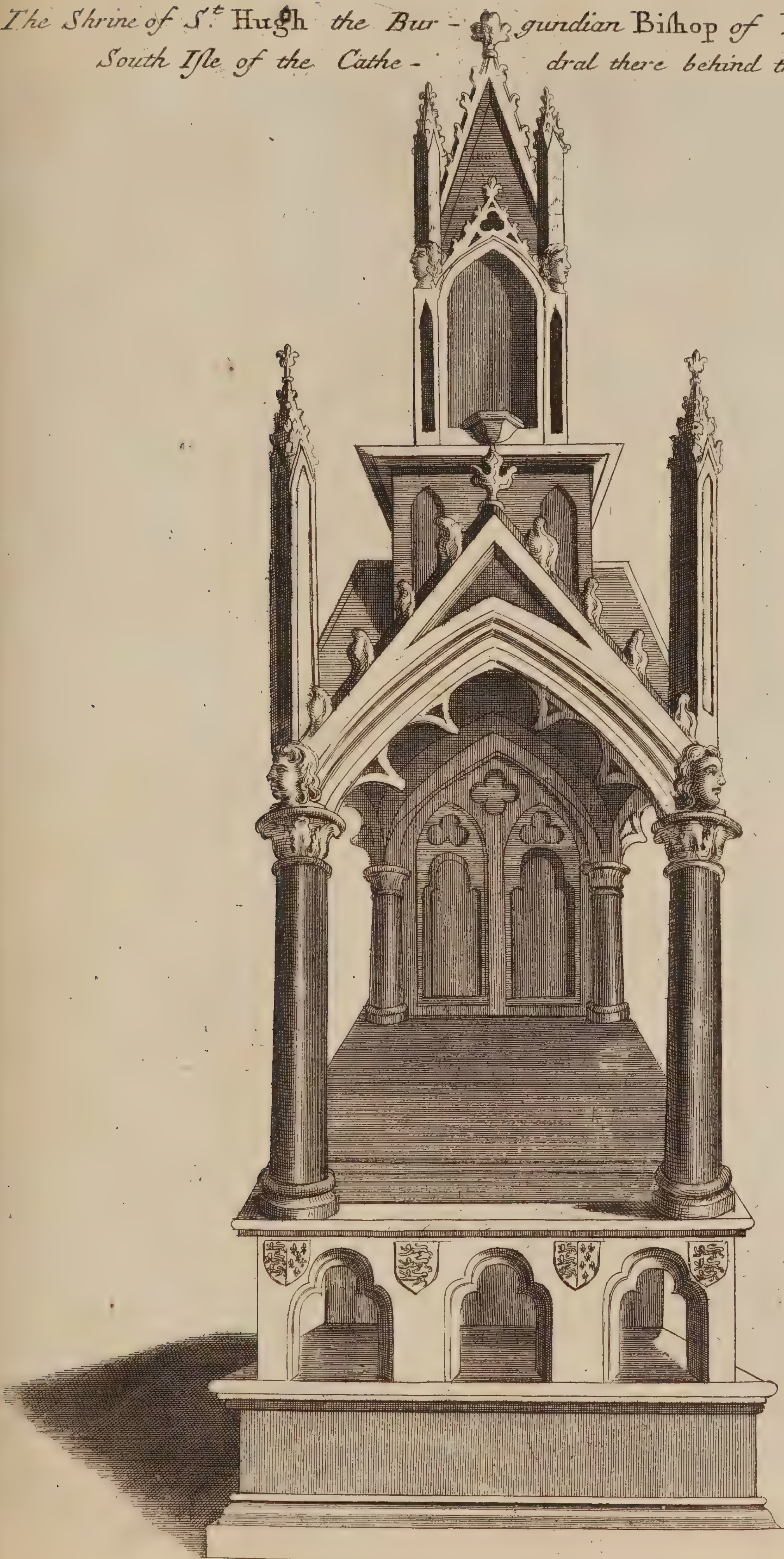
The Gate house of Tupholm Abby *Linc.*

The Ichnography of the Monaſtery of *Kirsted* Linc.



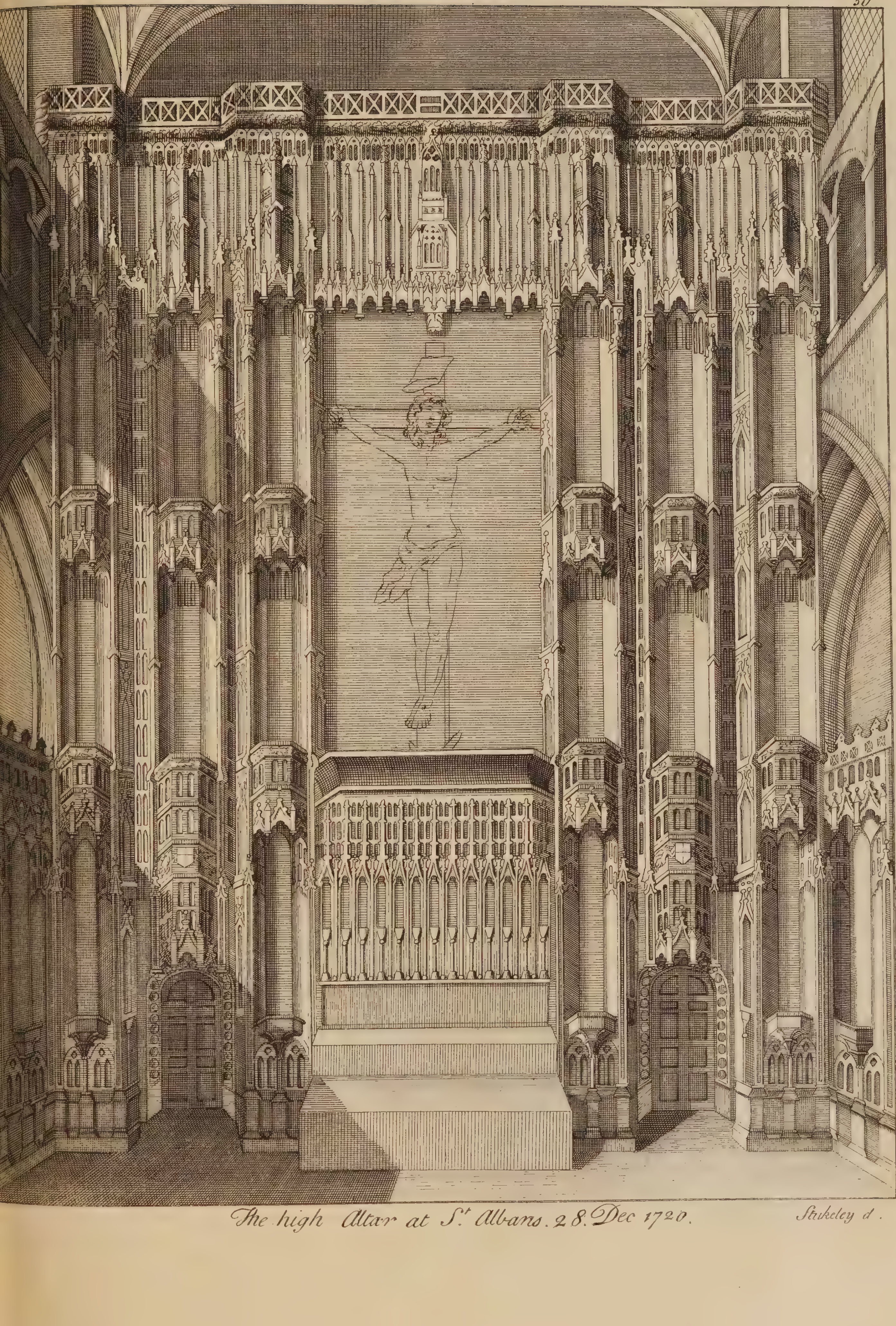
Stukeley delin.

The Shrine of S^t. Hugh *the Bur-gundian* Biſhop *of* Lincoln, *In the South Iſle of the Cathedral there behind the Choir.*

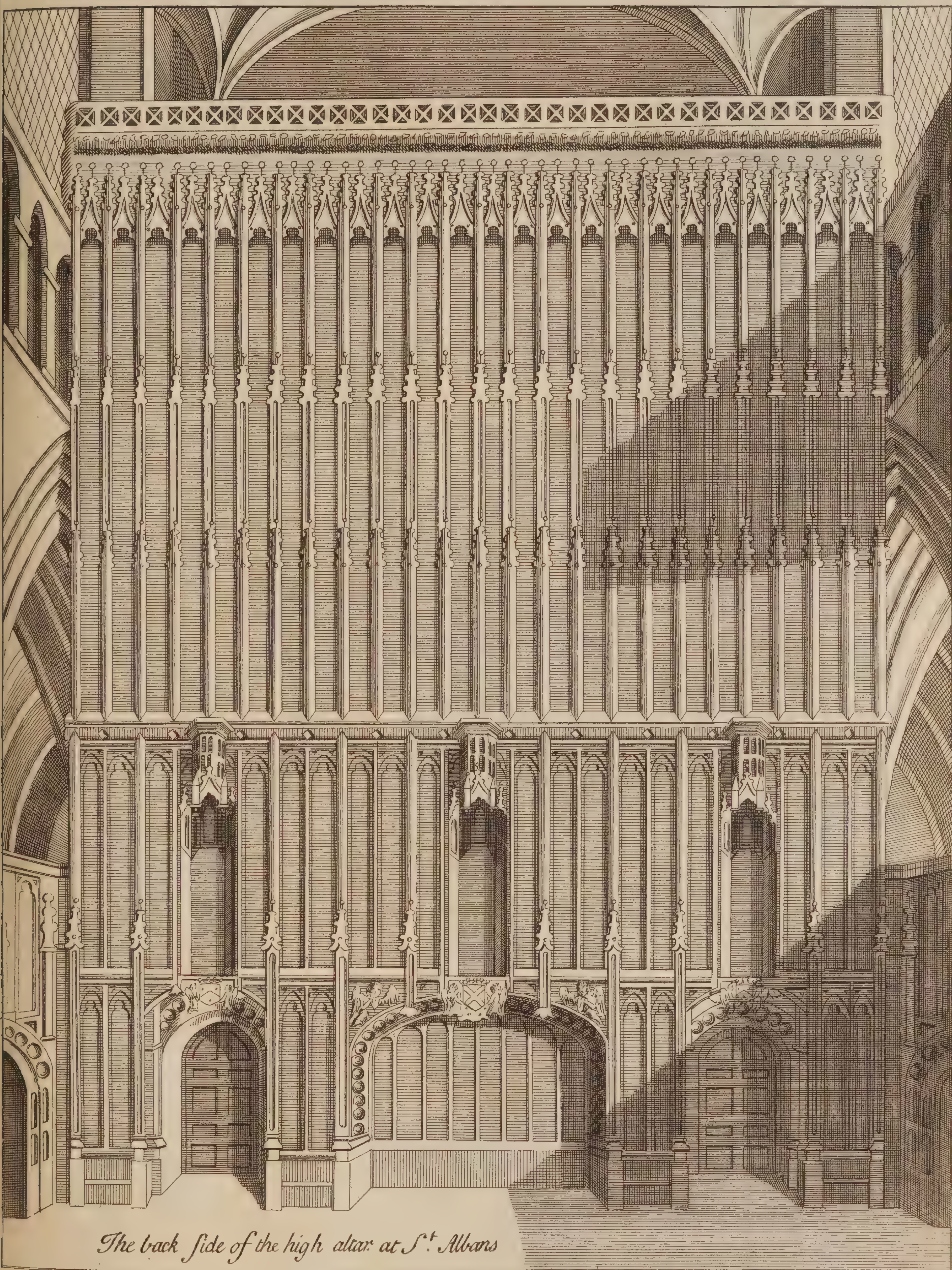


Reverendo Doctiſsimoq; Laurentio Echard *dicata.*

Stukeley delin. *E. Kirkall sculp.*



The high Altar at S.t Albans. 28. Dec 1720. Stukeley d.



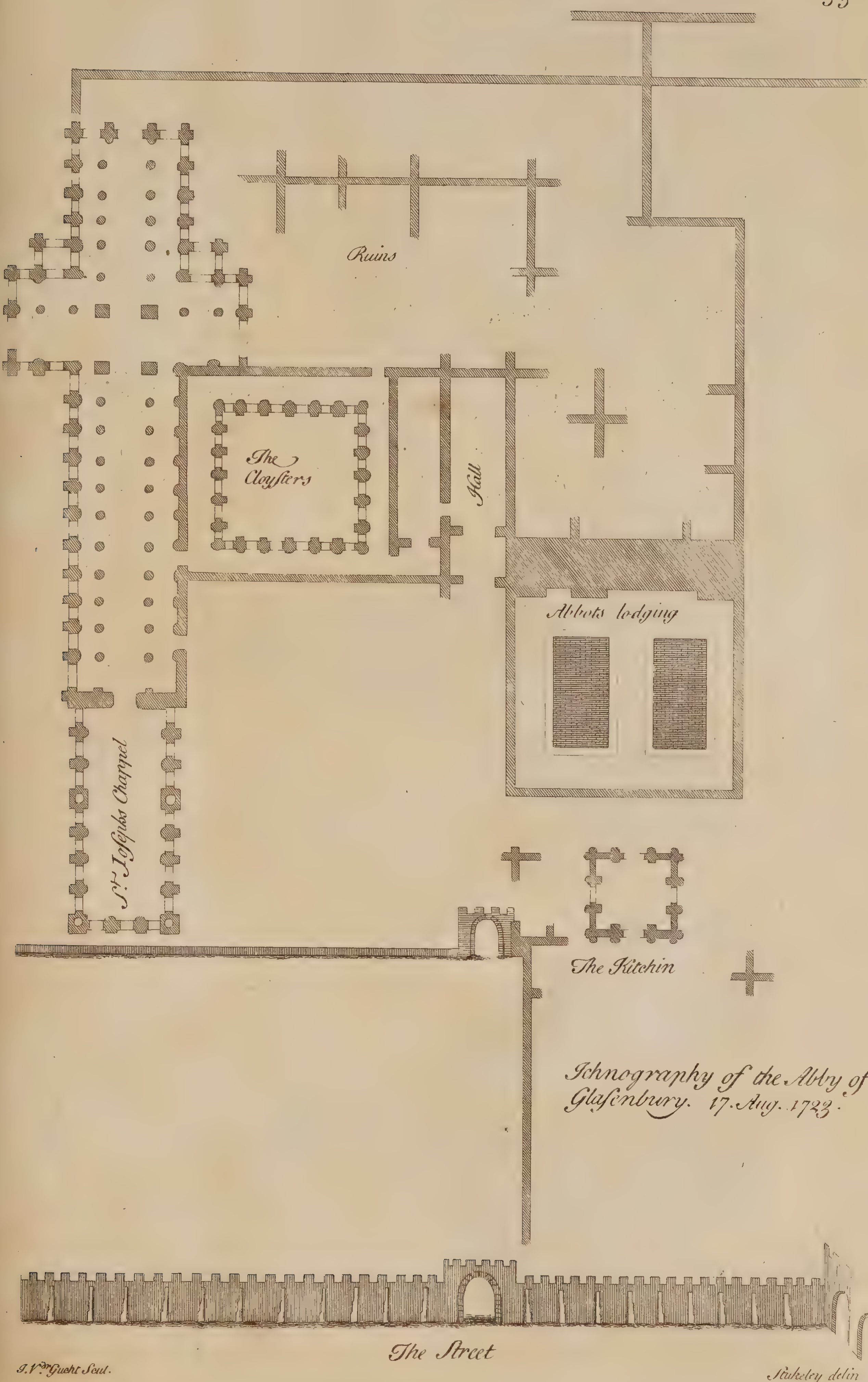
The back ſide of the high altar at S.t Albans

Stukeley d.

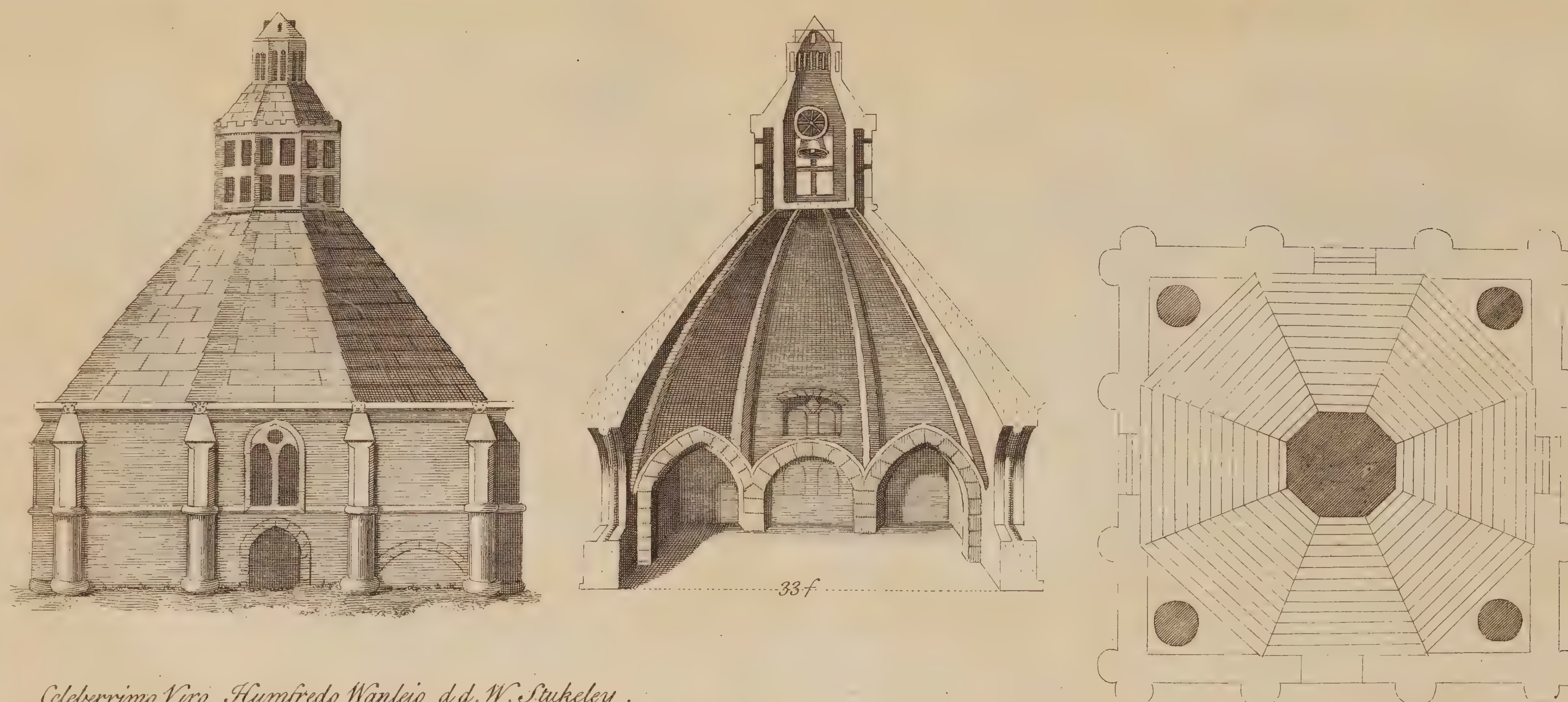
The White Fryers in Glocester Aug. 24. 1721.



Stukeley delin. Browne Willys *Ar. Reliquias sacras d.d. W^s Stukeley.* *E. Kirkall sculp:*


Ruins
The Cloysters
Hall
Abbots lodging
St. Josephs Chappel
The Kitchin
The Street
Ichnography of the Abby of Glaſenbury. 17. Aug. 1723.
J. V.dr Gucht Sculp.
Stukeley delin

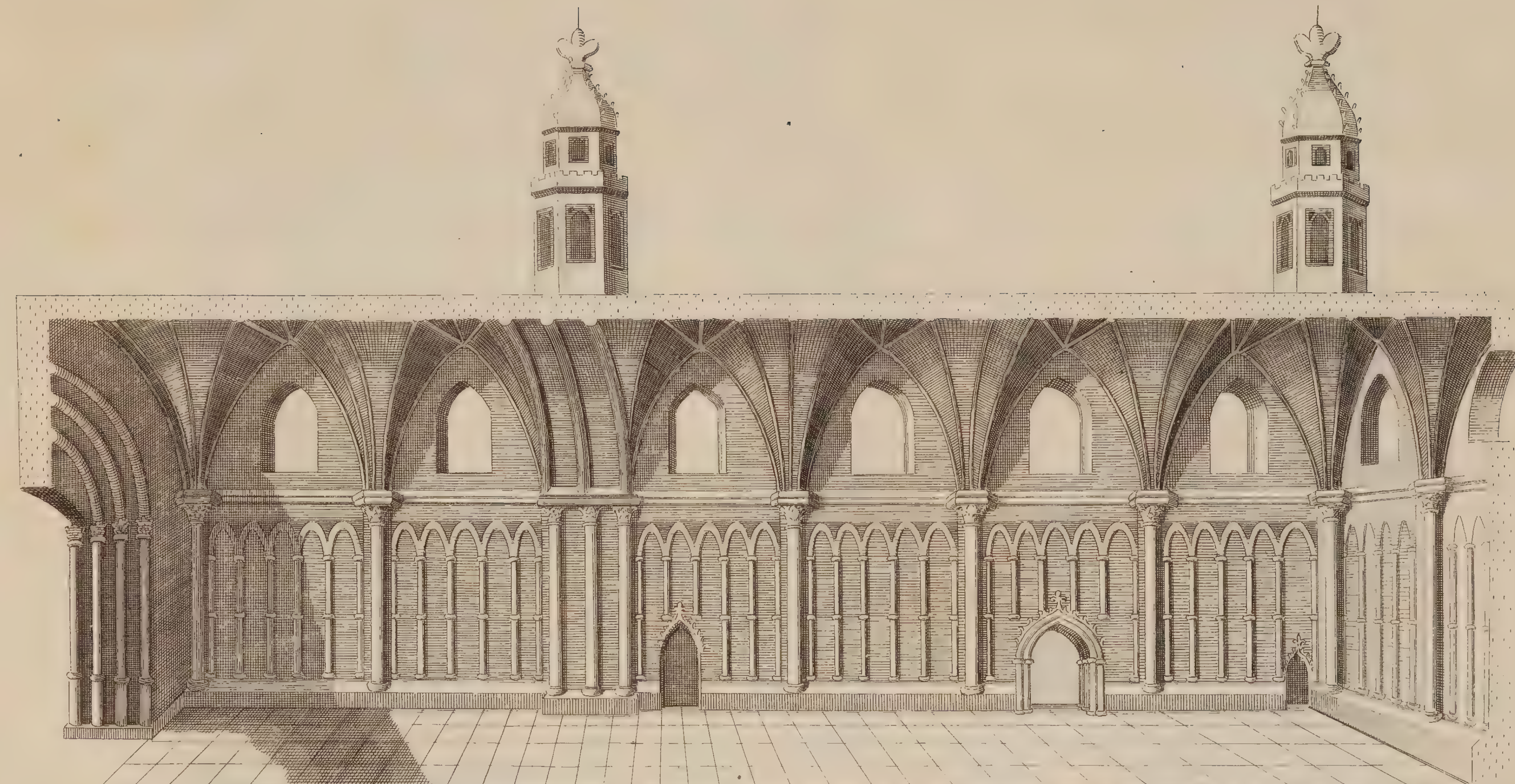
The Orthography Section & Groundplot of the Abbot of Glaſenburys Kitchin. Aug. 17. 1723.



Celeberrimo Viro Humfredo Wanleio d.d. W. Stukeley.

Stukeley del.

I V.der Gucht Sculp



The Inſide Section of S.^t Joſeph of Arimathea's Chapel at Glaſenbury.

Tho Tanner D.D. Sacra Tabula.

J. V.^der Gucht. Scul.

Stukeley delin.

A Proſpect of the Ruins of Glaſenbury Abby *Aug 17. 1723.*



Stukeley del:

A. *The Abbots Kitchin*. B. *His Lodgings*. C. *S^t Ioſephs Chappel*. D. *The Town Church*. E. *the Abby Church*. F. *the Tower*. G. *St Marys Chappel*. H. *Edgars Chappel*. I. *the Choir*. K. *the Cloyſters*. L. *the Hall*. M. *the Monks Lodgings*. N. *the Almery*.

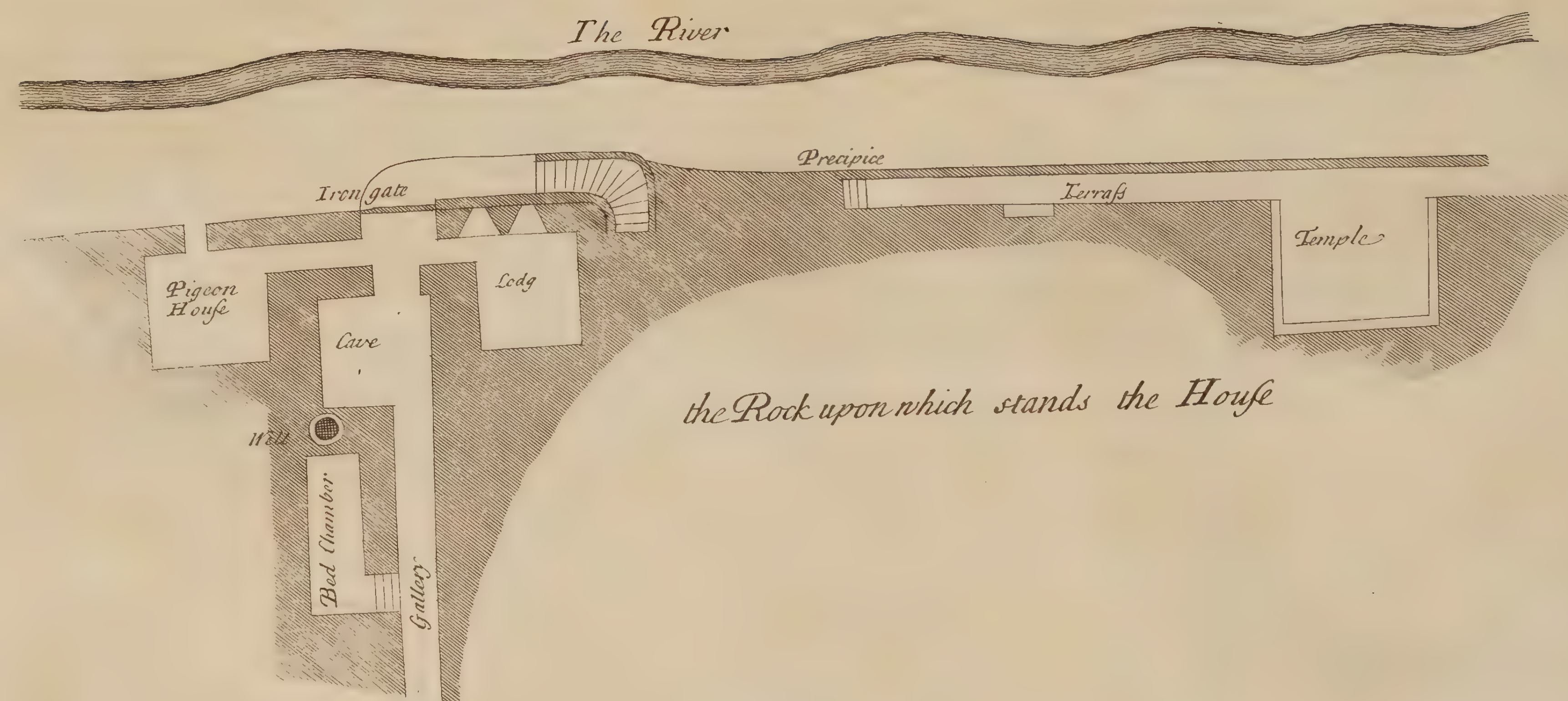
E. Kirkall sculp.

The Prospect of Glasenbury Abby.

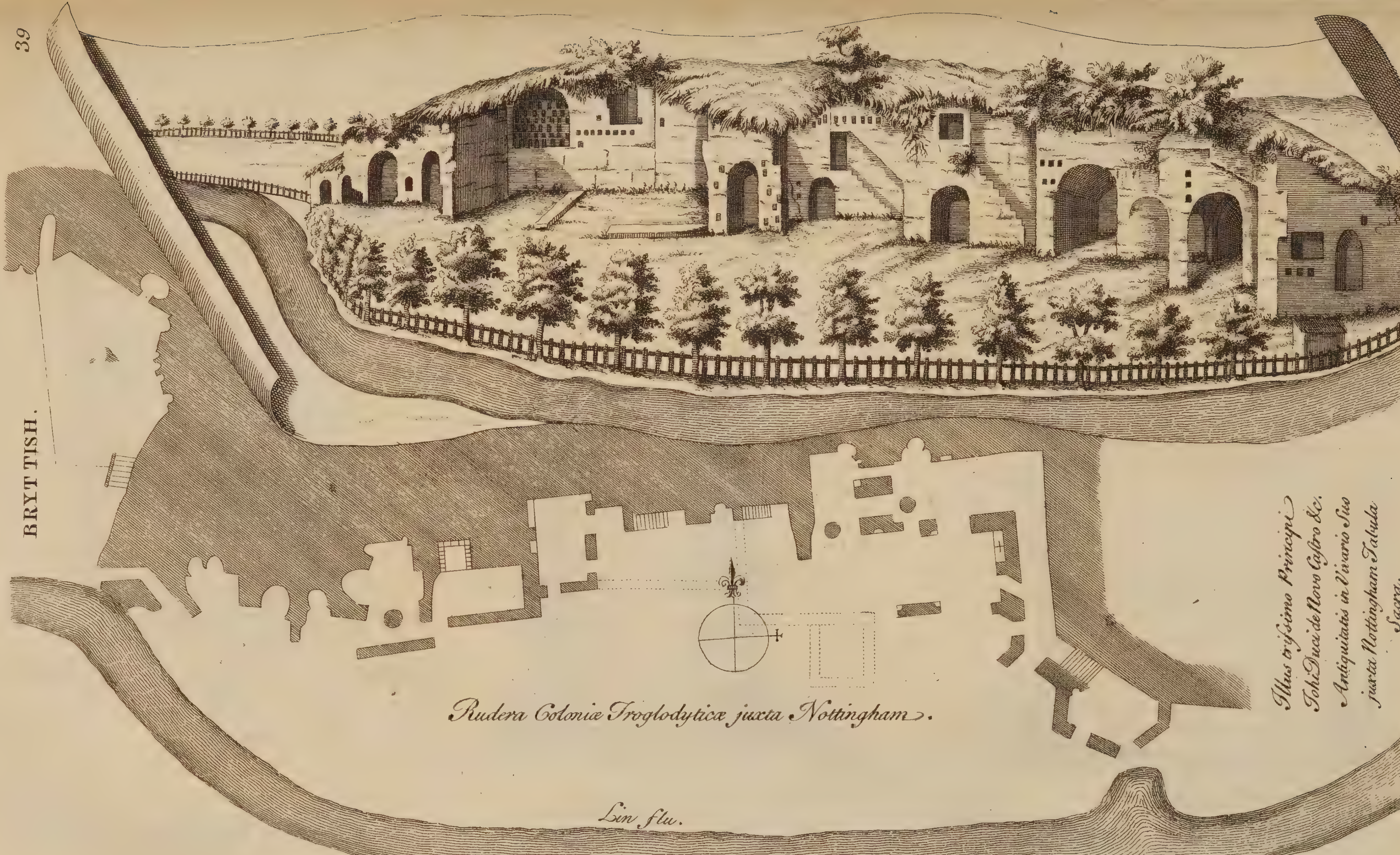


A St. Josephs chappel B. The Abby Church. C. St. Marys chappel D. Edgars chappel. E. The high Alter. F. The Cloysters. G. The Hall. H. The Abbots kitchin. I. The Abbots lodging

Caves of Hawthornden, Scotland



Stukeley delin *I Harris ſculp*



Rudera Coloniæ Troglodyticæ juxta Nottingham.

40

A View at Athens.



Pet. delin. Ex collection. Johis Talman Ar. I. Harris sculp.

Chlori *Imp. Castrum vulgo* Clorendon *Aug. 25. 1723.*



A. *Icening Street.* B. *Old Sarum.* C. *New Sarum.* D. *Clarendon Park.* E. *Ford.*

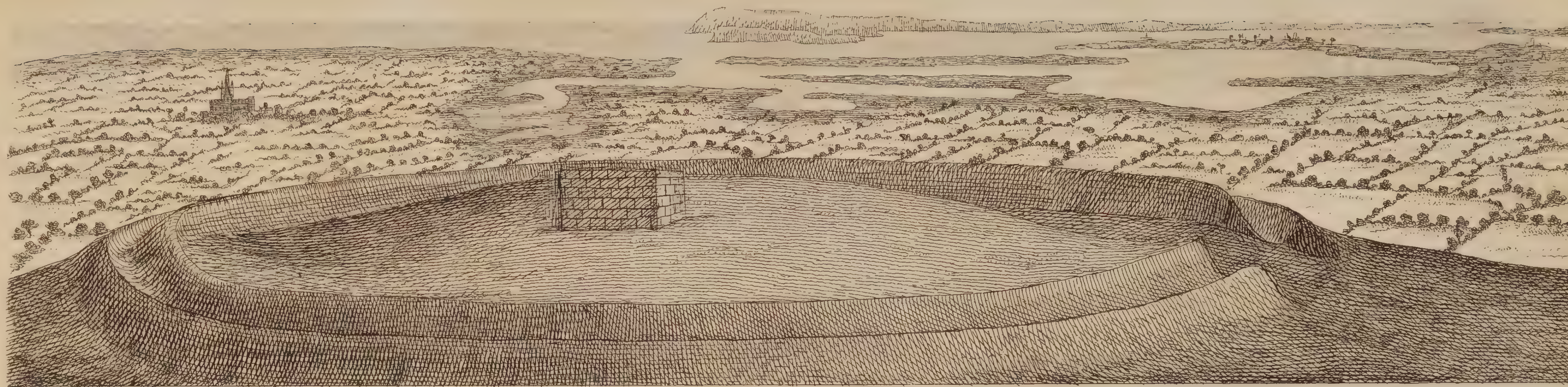
Stukeley del:

Oldbury Caſtle 11 *July*. 1723.



Stukeley del.

Proſpect From S^t. Roc's hill Sep. 15. 1723.





Proſpect of Camalet Caſtle. 15 Aug. 1723.

Stukeley Del.

Prospect of Martinsal hill, a Roman Camp 6 Iuly 1723.



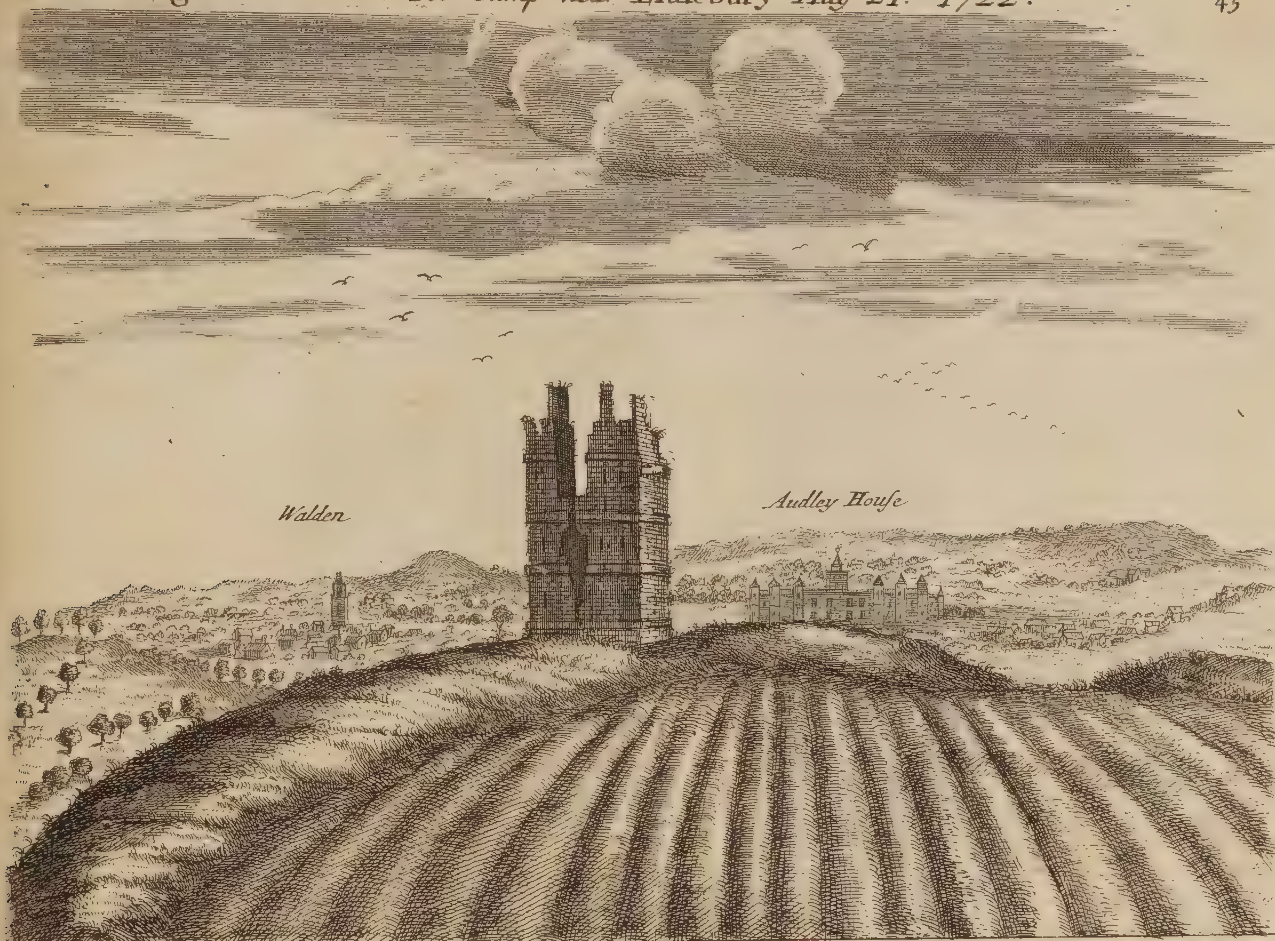
A Proſpect in Somersetſhire 19. Aug. 1723.



a, *Mountagu hill*. b. *a Camp*. c. *the Foss Road*.

Stukeley del:

[T]he Hunting Tower *in the Ro. Camp near* Littlebury *Aug 21. 1722.*



View of Silcheſter Walls *from the N.E. corner Aug. 5. 1722. Ro. Brick & Flint.*



Stukeley delin: & Amico Peregrino Bertie Ar. vovet. *E. Kirkall sculp:*

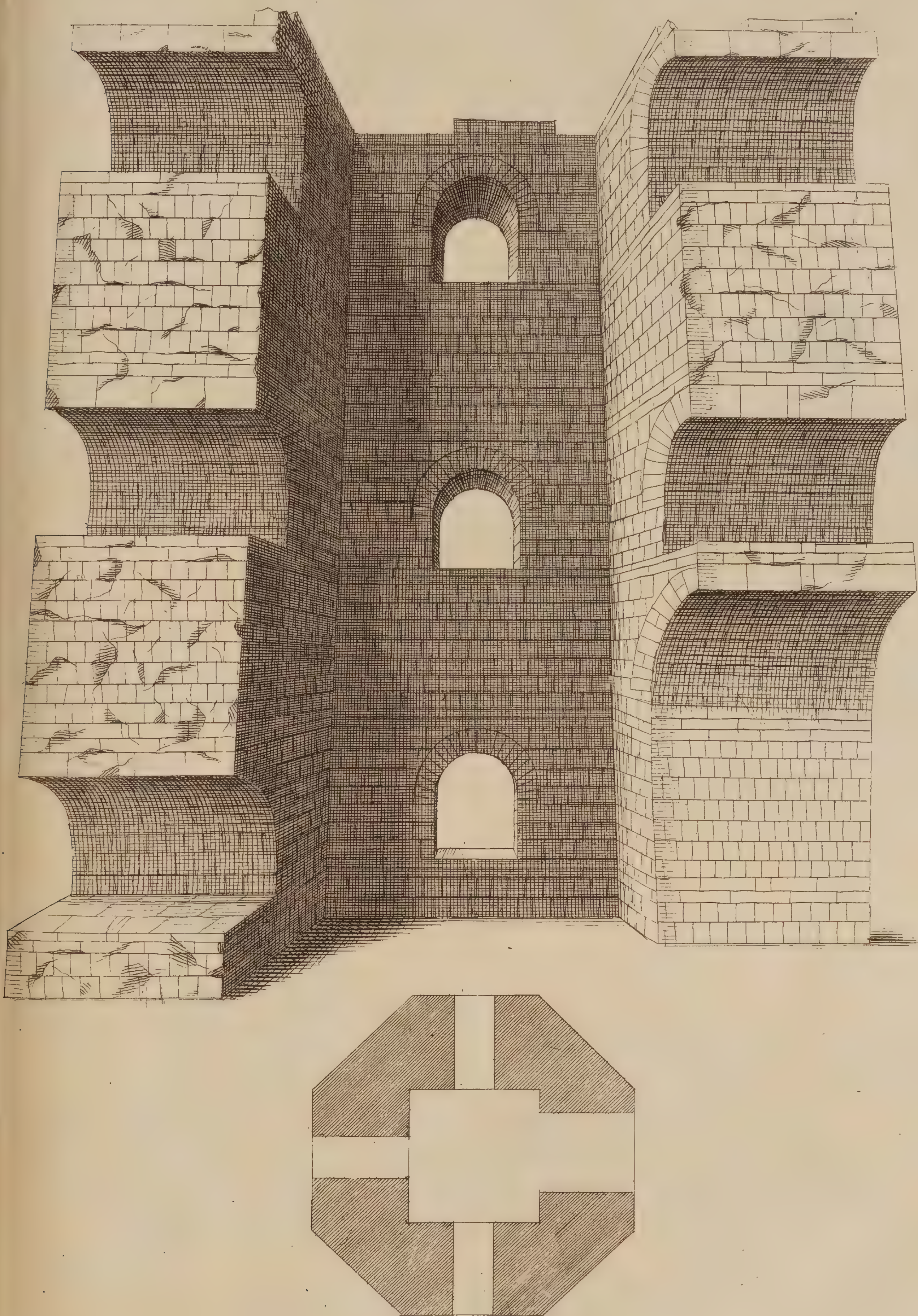
THE ROMAN PHAROS IN DOVER CASTLE 8 Oct. 172.



Quæ olim Romanis *navigantibus facem præbuit*
Pharon *in Caſtro Dubrienſi* Rog.^{o} Gale Arm.
consecratum posuit W.^{s} Stukeley 1722.

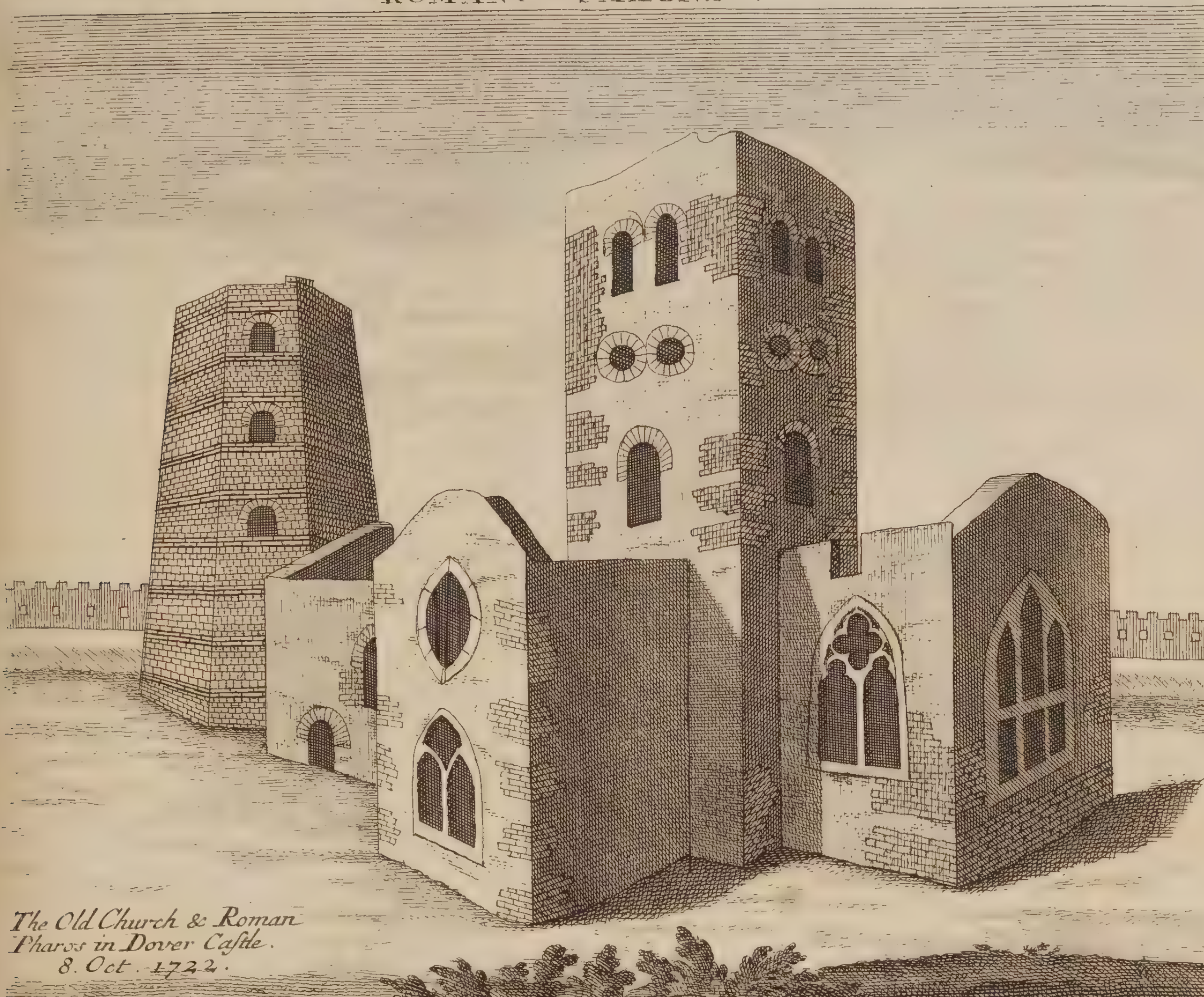
Stukeley delin: *E Kirkall*

The Ichnography & Section of the ROMAN PHAROS *in* Dover *Castle*.



Tabulam Architectonicam Dno. Jacobo Thornhil Equiti, ad Rem Pictoriam Servienti Regio. D.D. *W.m Stukeley.*

Stukeley del. I.V.der *Gucht Sculp.*



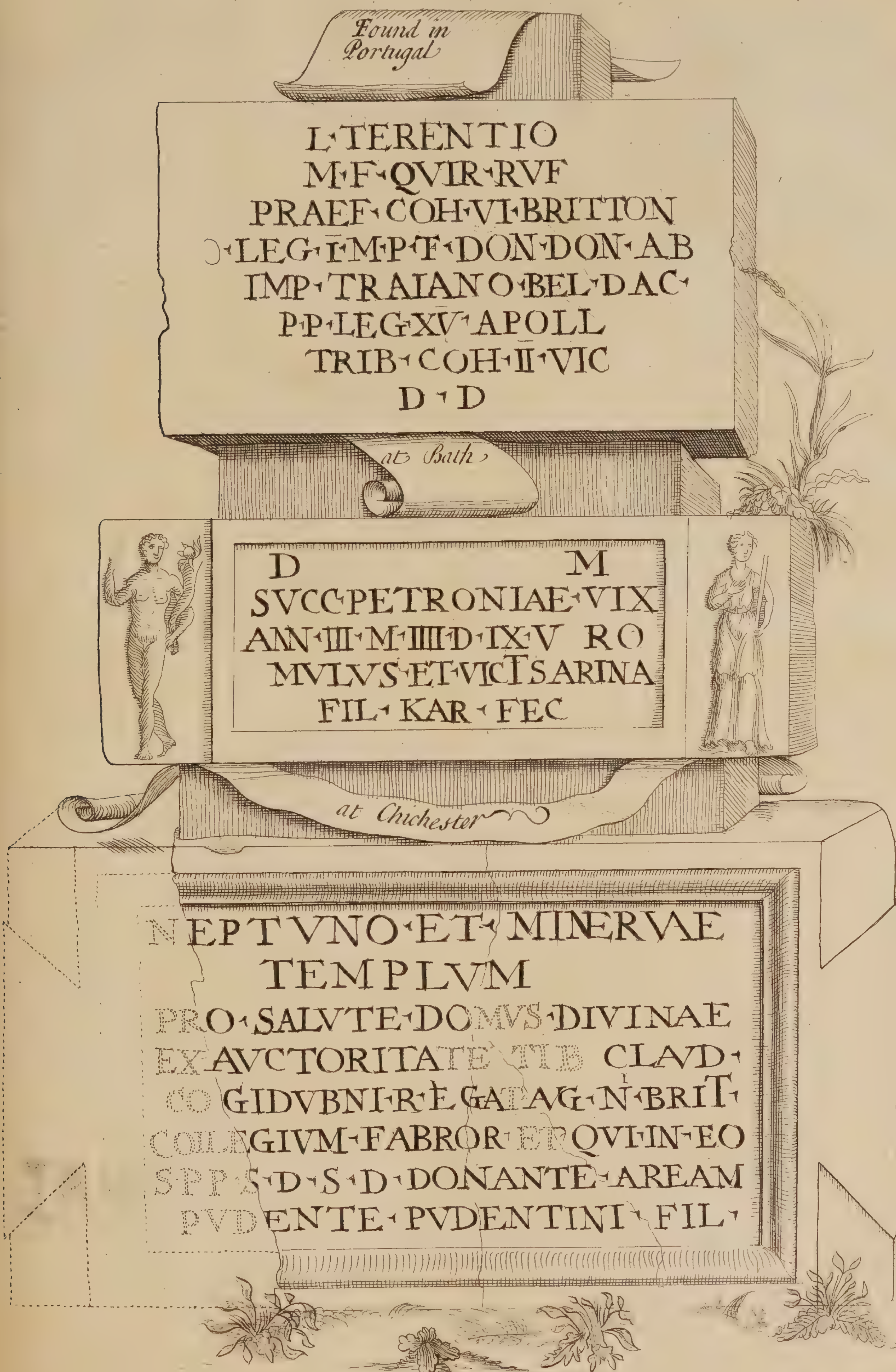
St. Martins Church near Canterbury where K. Ethelberts Queen us'd to goe to Chriſtian Service.



Erudito viro et Amiciſsimo Johi Hardy de Nottingham.
Tabulam hanc vovet W. Stukley

Stukeley delin *I. Harris Sculp*

Honorabili Joh. Clerke Baroni Scaccar. in Scotia tab. d.d. W. Stukeley.



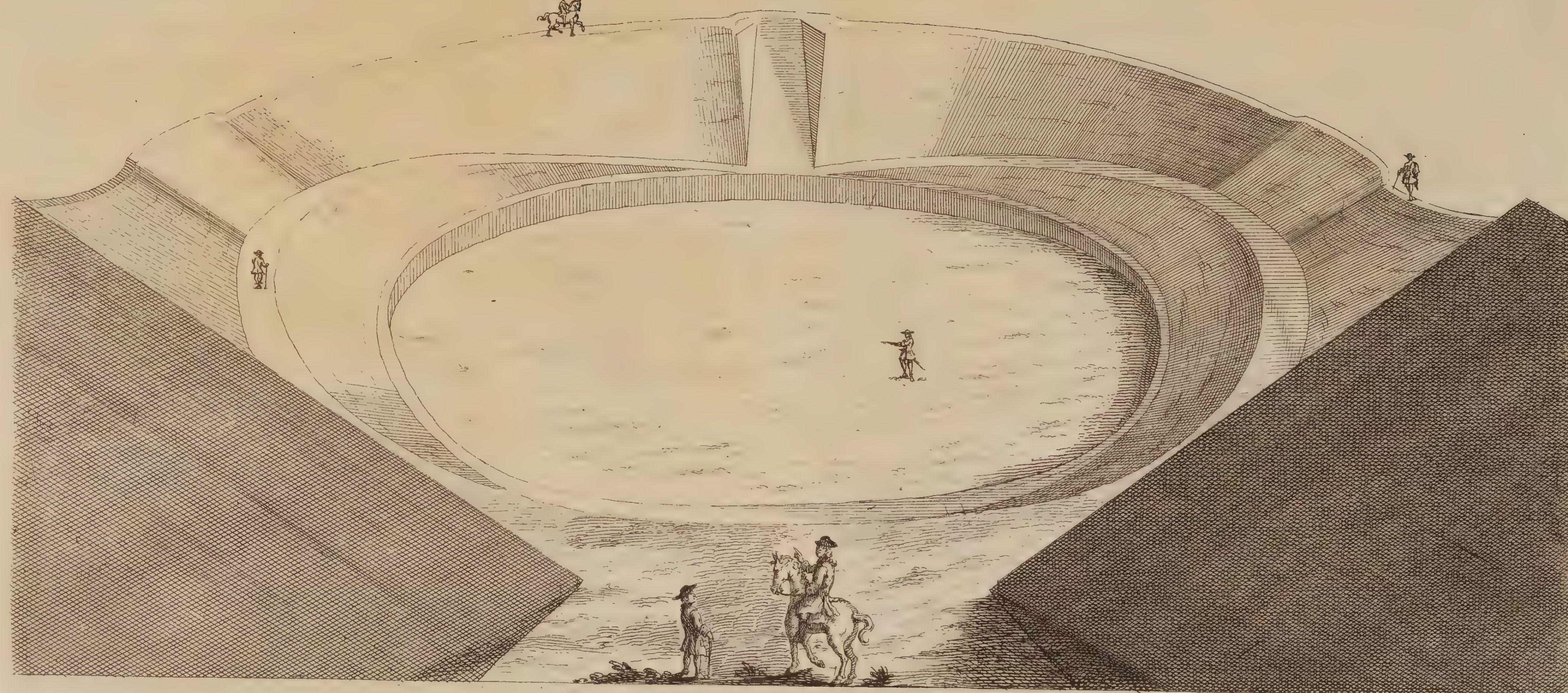
Stukeley f. a. f. 1723

The Geometrical Groundplot of the Roman Amphitheatre at Dorchester. 5"

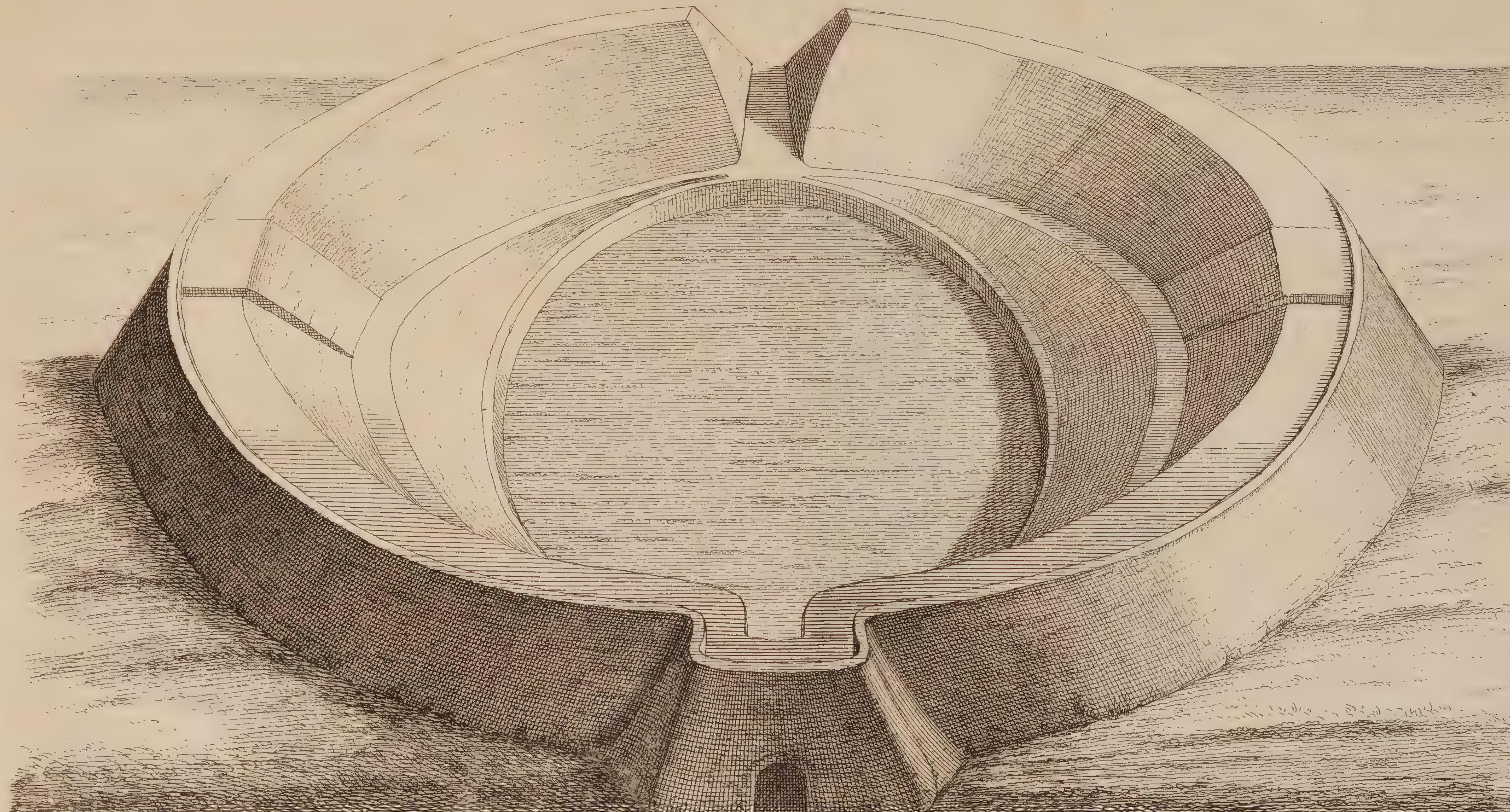
Aug. 22. 1723.



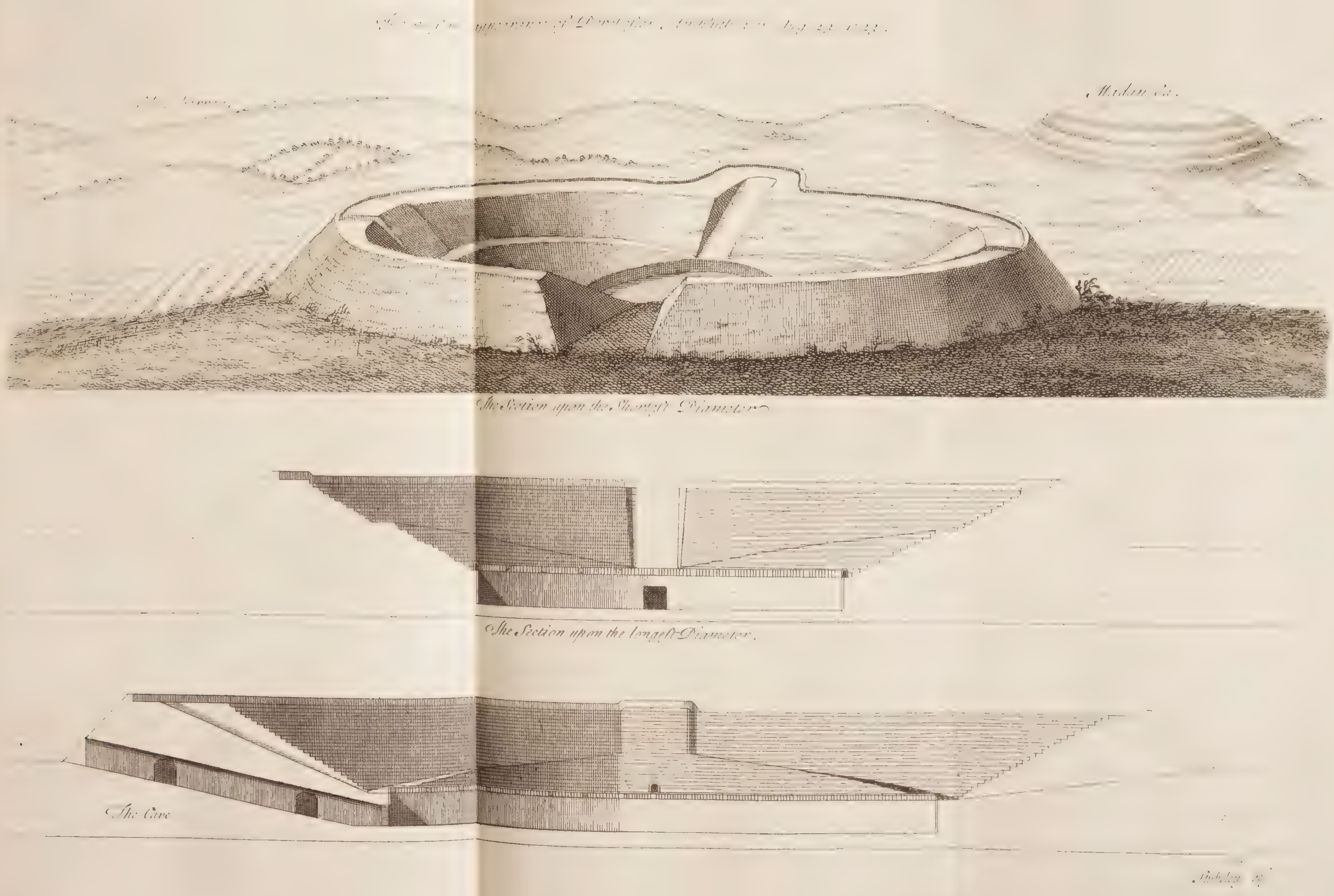
A View of Dorcheſter Amphitheatre from the Entrance.



A view of Dorchester Amphitheatre from the South West.



Stukeley Del. Aug.^st 1723.


The Section upon the Shortest Diameter
The Section upon the longest Diameter.
The Cave

The Roman Building commonly called the Temple of Janus at Leicester.



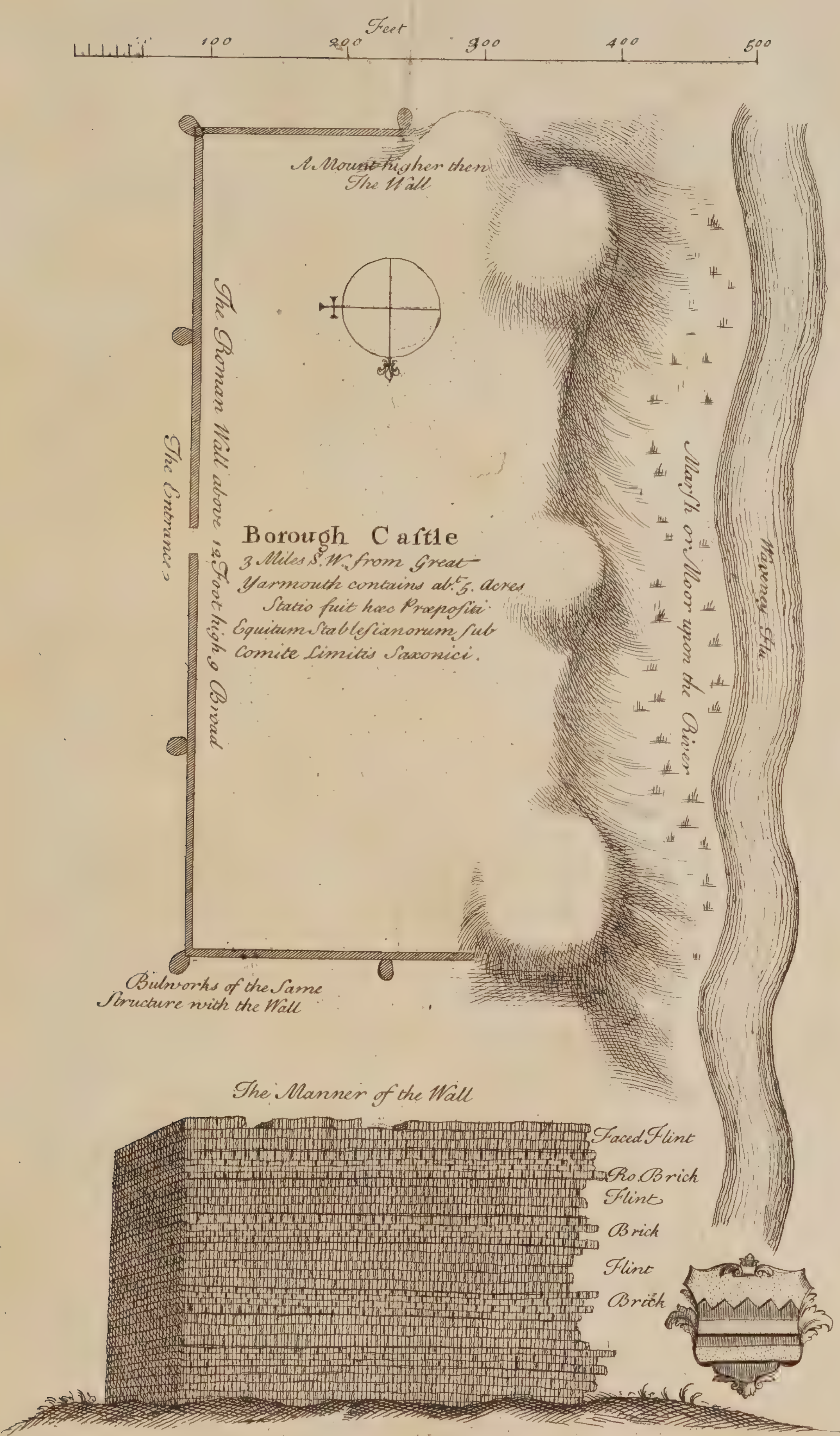
Ne tantam Ruinam abſorbeat Inimica Ætas . aq. forti fecit — Wm Stukeley & Saml Gale Ar. conſecratā voluit. 1722.



Illuſtriſsimo Comiti Penbrokiæ Moecenati Eximio Sacra Tabula.

Stukeley delin

GARIONENVM.

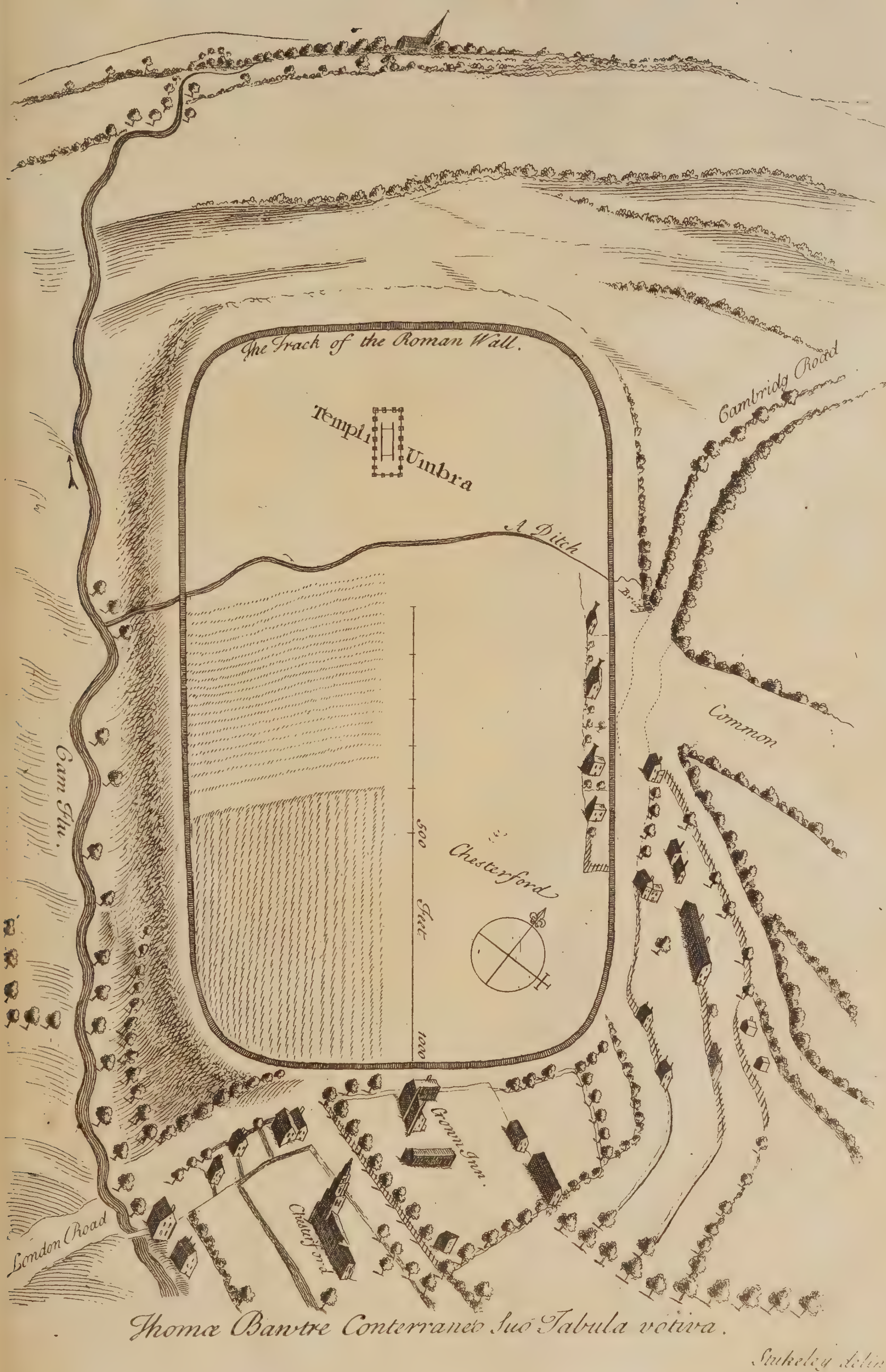


Henrico Hare Arm.o GARIONENVM ſua manu dimenſum conſecrat

W. Stukeley.

CAMBORITVM.

21. Aug. 1722.



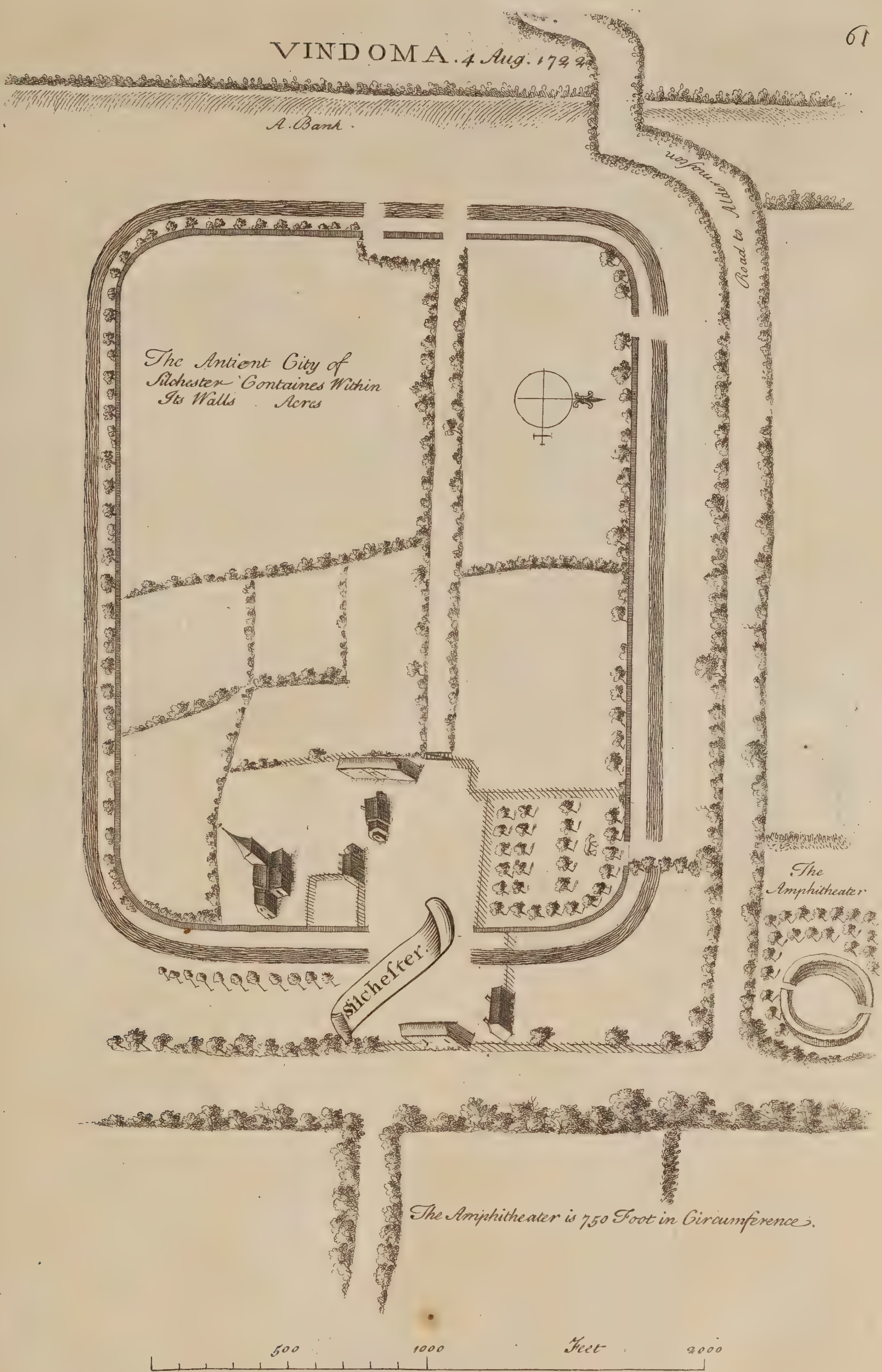
Thomæ Bawtre Conterraneo Suo Tabula votiva.

Stukeley delin.



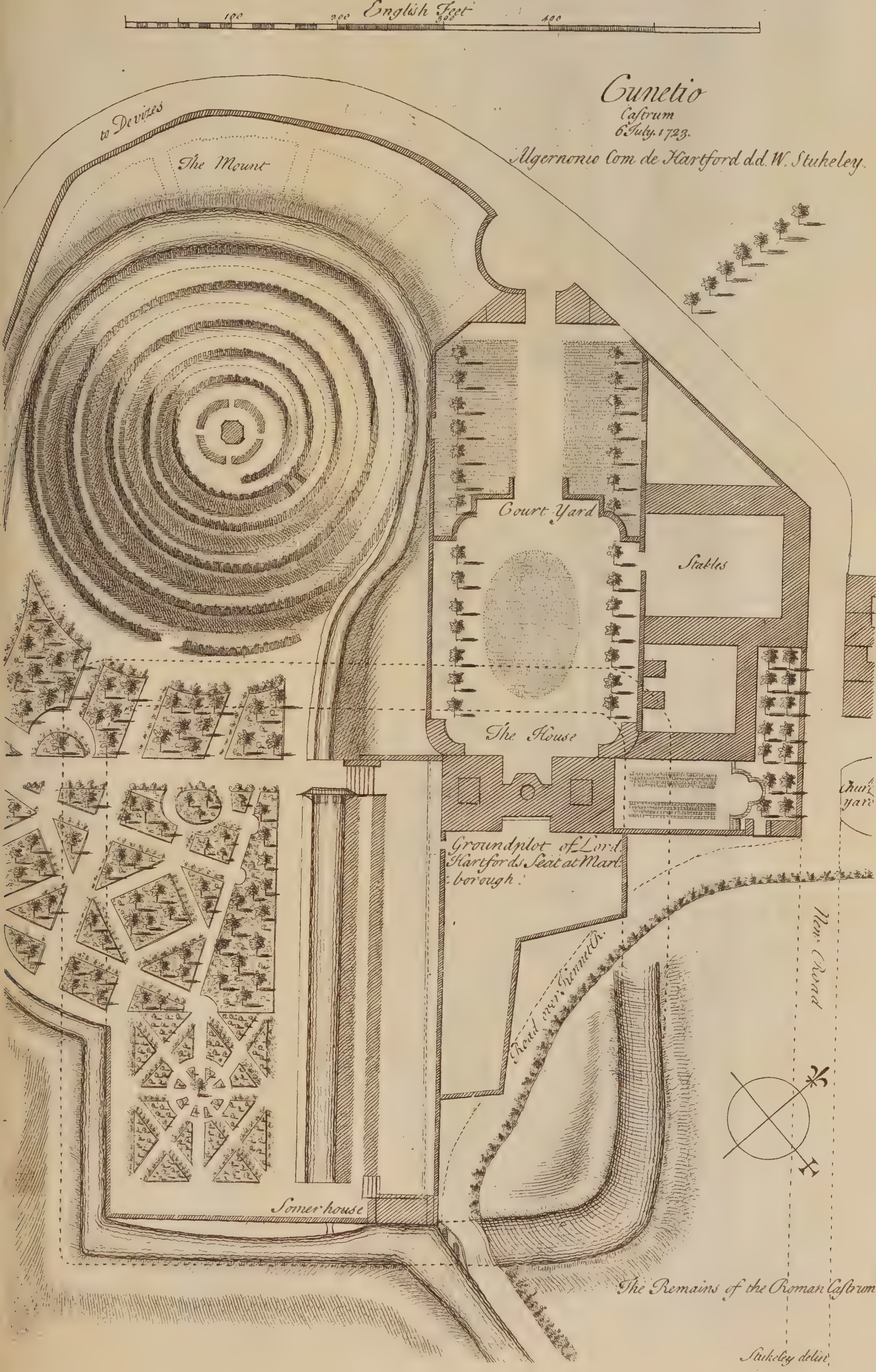
Prospect of Newberry *from the South between* Winchester *and* Silcheſter *Road*
Iun. 28, 1723. *Stukeley del:*

A. Icening Street.
B. Donington Caſtle.
C. Way to Wincheſter.
D. Speen.

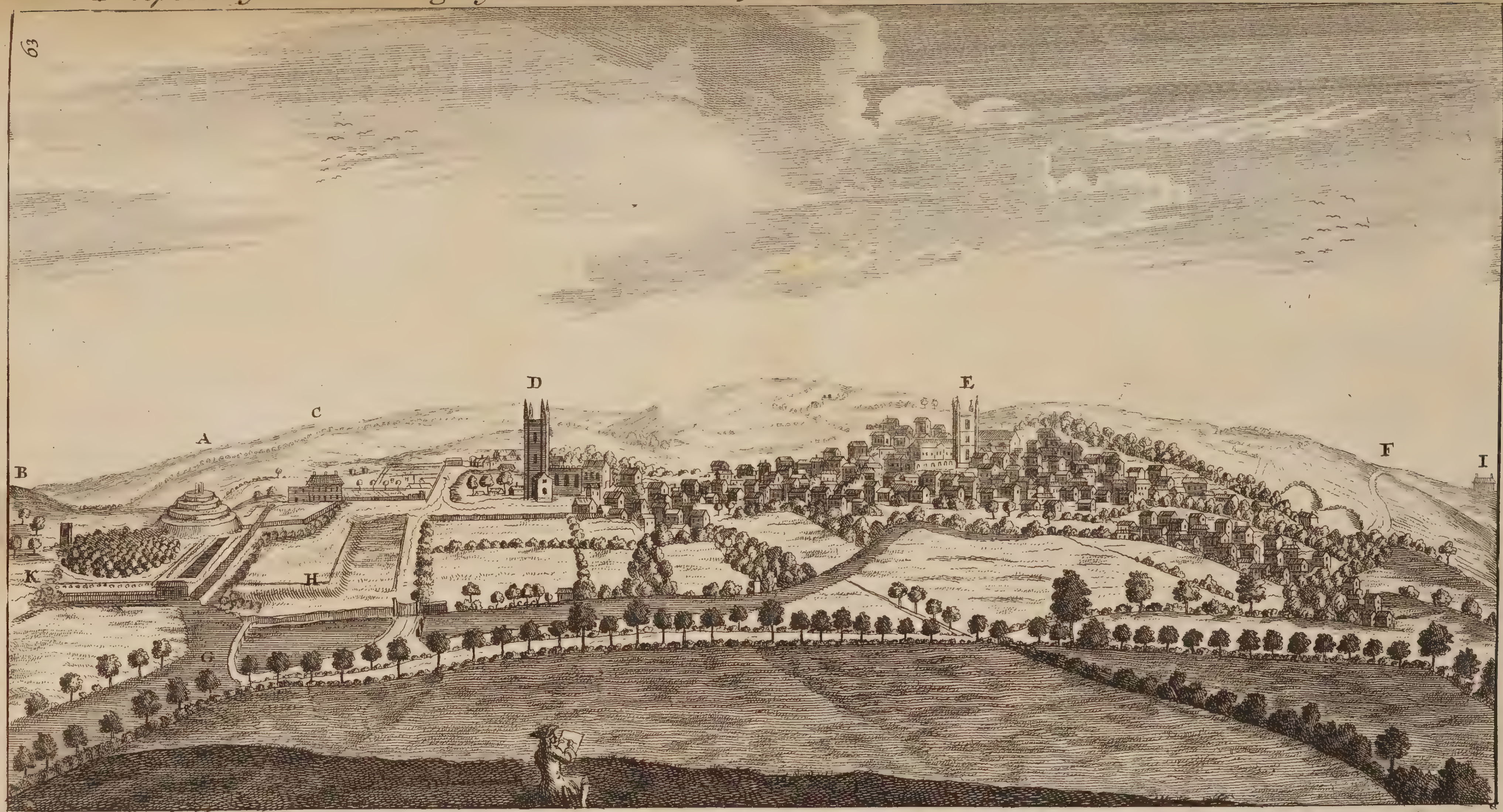


Peritura Moenia Stylo renovavit *Ger. Vander Gucht.*

Stukeley Deſignavit.


English Feet
100
200
300
400
Cunetio
Caſtrum
6 July. 1723.
Algernonio Com de Hartford d.d. W. Stukeley.
to Devizes
The Mount
Court Yard
Stables
The House
Groundplot of Lord Hartfords Seat at Marlborough.
New Road
Road over Kennet R.
Somerhouse
The Remains of the Roman Caſtrum
Stukeley delin

Prospect of Marlborough from the South. 29 Jun 1723.



A. Marlborough Mount. B. the Road to Kennet. C. the Castle. D. S^t. Peters Church. E. S^t. Marys. F. the Road to Ramsbury.
G. the Kennet. H. the remains of the Roman Caſtrum. I. Lady Winchilseas. K. Preſhute.

Stukeley, del

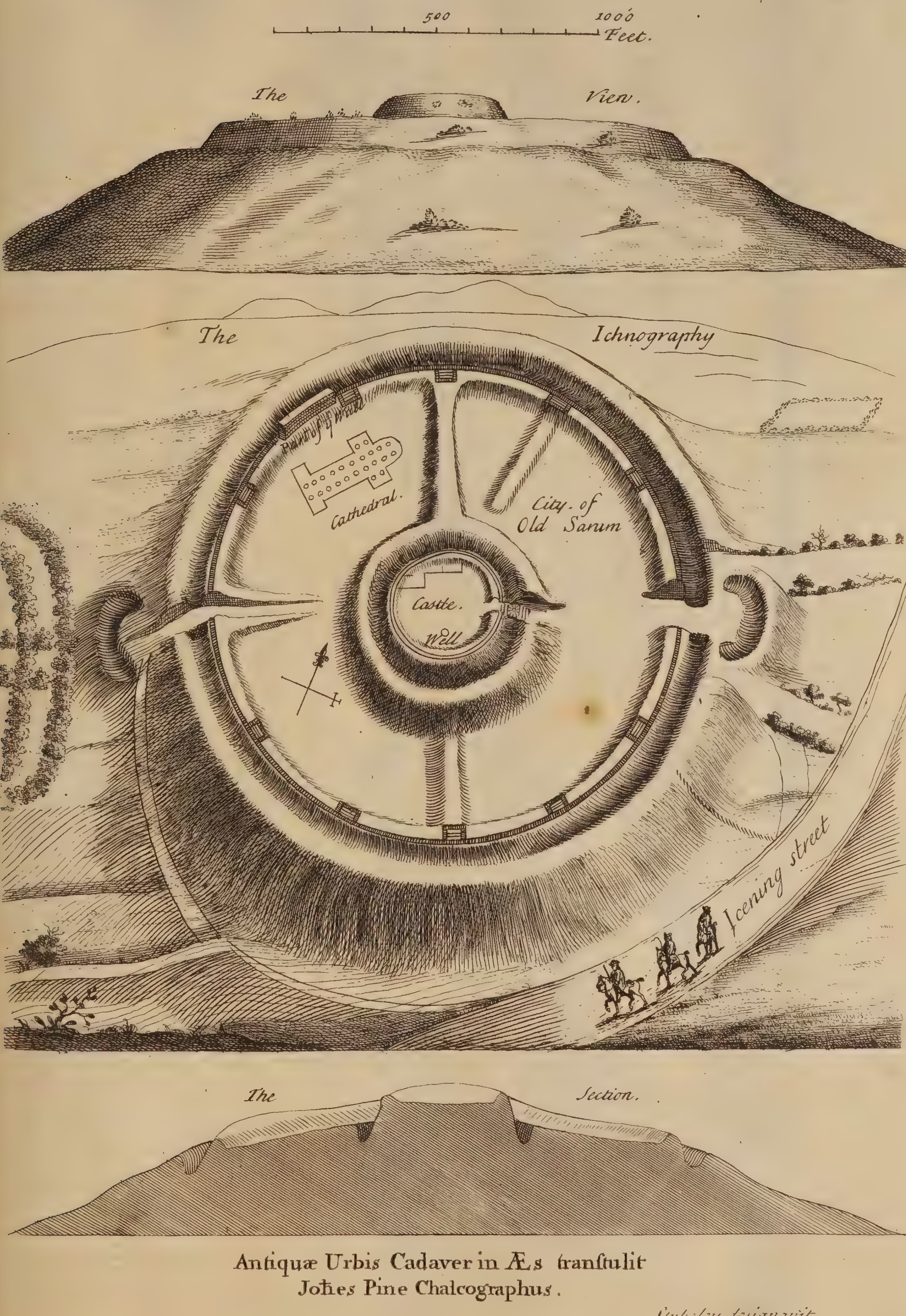
View of Great Bedwin & Wanſdike 2 *July*. 1723. LEUCOMAGUS.



Stukeley del.

SORBIODVNVM.

1. Aug. 1722.



Antiquæ Urbis Cadaver in Æs tranſtulit
Joħes Pine Chalcographus.

Stukeley designavit.



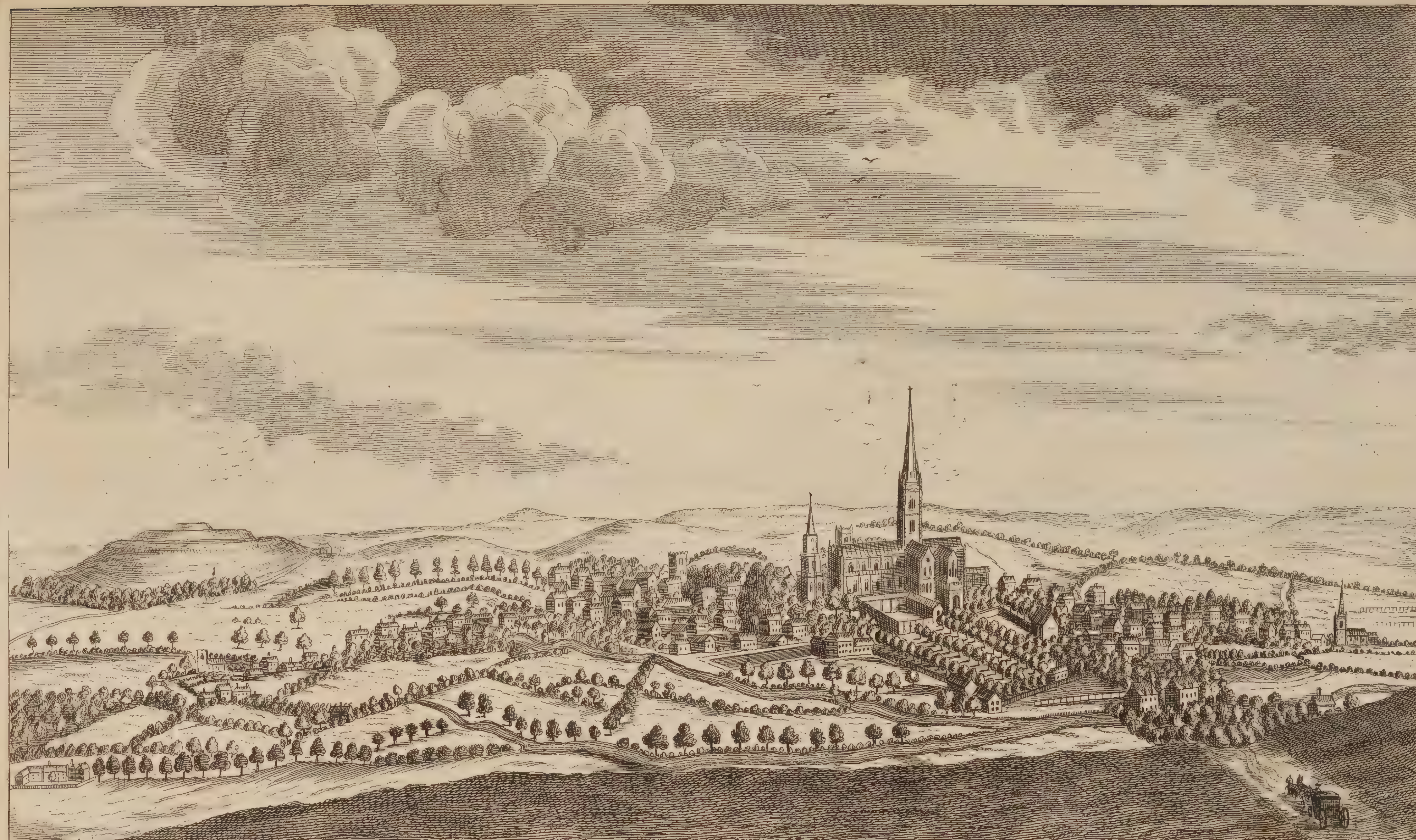
A Stratfard

Prospect of Old Sarum Aug 1.1723.

B. the Ikening Street,

Stukeley del

View from Harnham hill Aug 26. 1723.



Stukeley del,

VERLVCIO

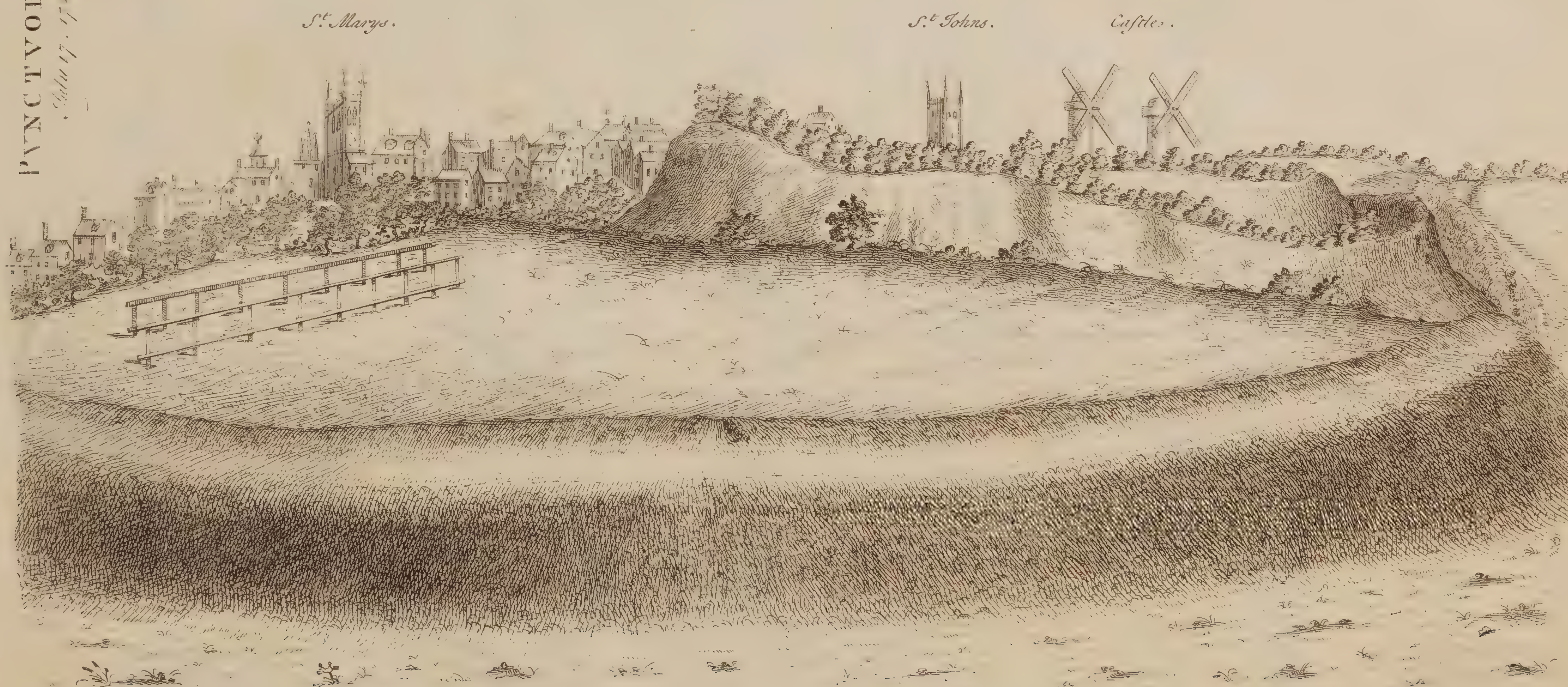
Prospect of Hedington. 18 July 1723.



Stukeley delin.

PVNCTVOBICE. 69

Julii 17. 1723.



tukeley. delin.

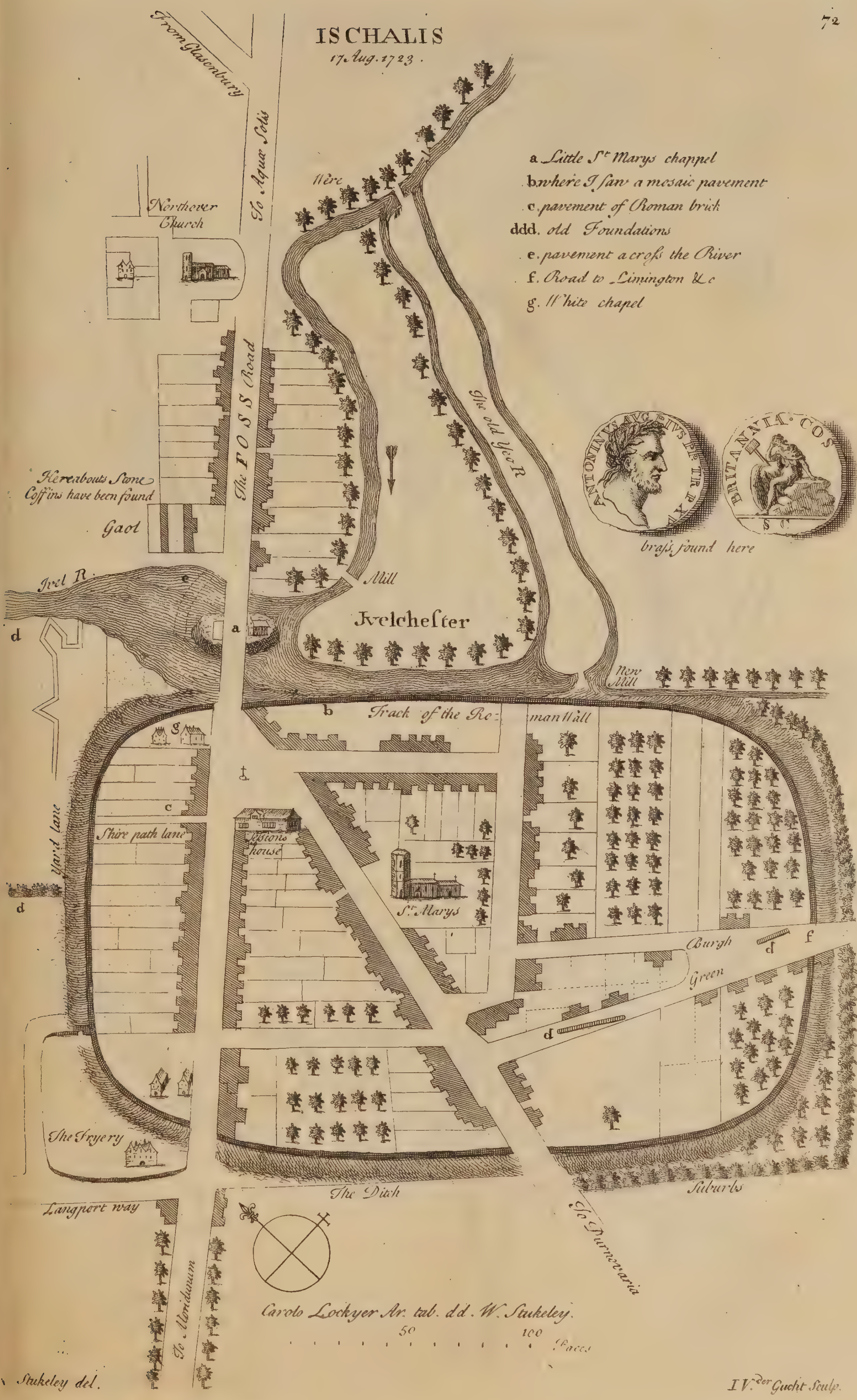

AQVÆ SOLIS
Iuly 1723
70
A Scale of Feet
50
100
200
King's Mead
To Briſtol
Insignia Urbis
Magdalen Chap
FOSS Road
The Ambry
Bur walls
Westg
Friers Court
Briſtol Road
Bridewel lane
Vicaridg lane
Trim Street
Bowling Green
Southgate Str
Staul Str
Cock Lane
Chip Str
Abby Ch Yard
Abby
Abby Green
Burn Ditch
The Horse bath
The Ham
Avon R.
High Str
North G
To Lansdown
The FOSS Road
Miter Green
Monks Mill
Bathwic Mill
The Boat Stall
Bathwic Meadow
A The Kings Bath
B The Queens Bath
C The Croſs Bath
D The Hot Bath
E Grosvins Tower
F St. Catherins Hospital
G St. Iohns Hoſpital
H Bridewell
I The Play Houſe
K St. Maryes
L The Market Houſe
M St. Peters Cathedral
N St. Iames
O The Abby Gate
P St. Michaels
Q St. Michaels broadſtr.
Insignia Ecclesiæ

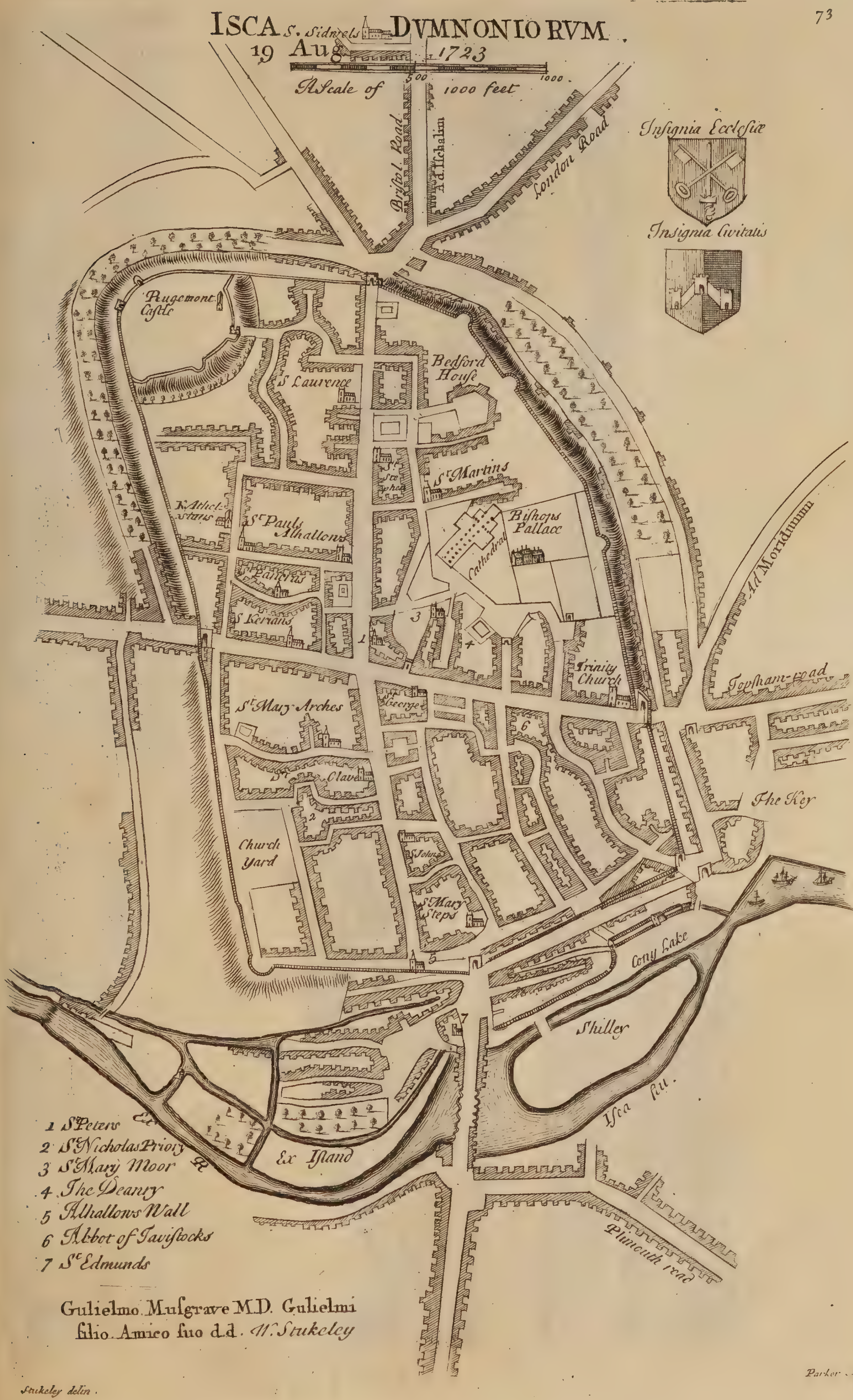
Aquæ Solis Iuly 21. 1723. *From the top of the Southern hill.*



Cl. Richardo Mead M.D. *tab. d. d. W^s Stukeley.*

Stukeley del.


ISCHALIS
17 Aug. 1723.
a. Little St Marys chappel
b. where I saw a mosaic pavement
c. pavement of Roman brick
ddd. old Foundations
e. pavement a croſs the River
f. Road to Limington &c
g. White chapel
From Glastonbury
To Aquæ Solis
Were
Northover Church
The FOSS Road
The old Ivel R
Hereabouts Stone Coffins have been found
Gaol
Ivel R.
Mill
Ivelcheſter
New Mill
brass found here
ANTONINVS AVG PIVS PP TR P XV
BRITANNIA COS
S C
Track of the Roman Wall
Yard lane
Shire path lane
Sessions house
St Marys
Burgh
Green
The Fryery
The Ditch
Suburbs
Langport way
To Durnovaria
R. Moridunum
Carolo Lockyer Ar. tab. d.d. W. Stukeley.
50
100
Paces
Stukeley del.
I V. der Gucht Sculp.



Stukeley delin. Parker sculp.

Prospect of Exeter 19 Aug. 1723.
ISCA Dumnoniorum.



Stukeley del.

MORIDVNVM Aug. 20 1723.



A. *Scaton*. B. *Salt pans*. C. *Watch tower*. D. *Portland*.

Stukeley del.



Prospect of Lyme 21 Aug. 1723.
LONDINIS.

A. *Where the Duke of Monmouth Landed*
B. *Portland*
C. *The Peer*

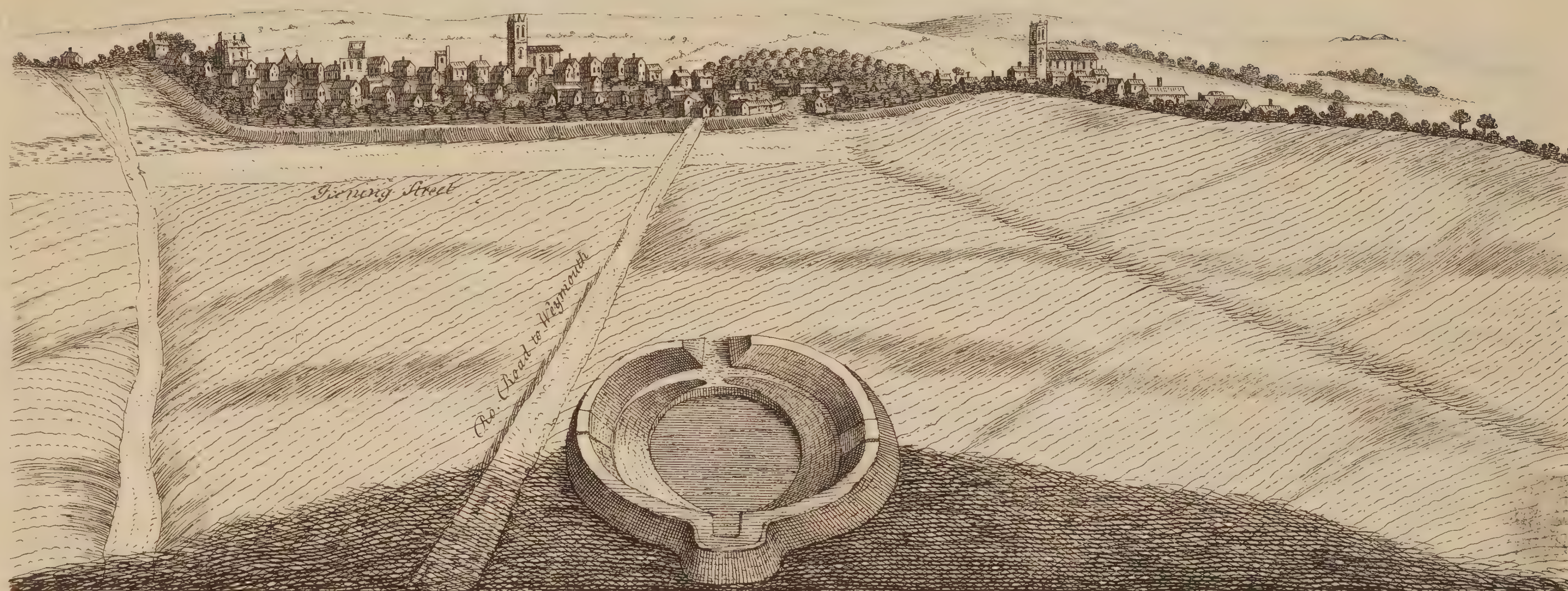
Stukeley del.

DVRNOVARIA
Aug. 22. 1723



Aug^st: 22. 1723

Prospect of Dorchester from the Amphitheater.



Stukley Del.

Proſpect of Southampton from the Eaſt Sep 11. 1723.



A S.t Mary's where the old Trauſantum Stood

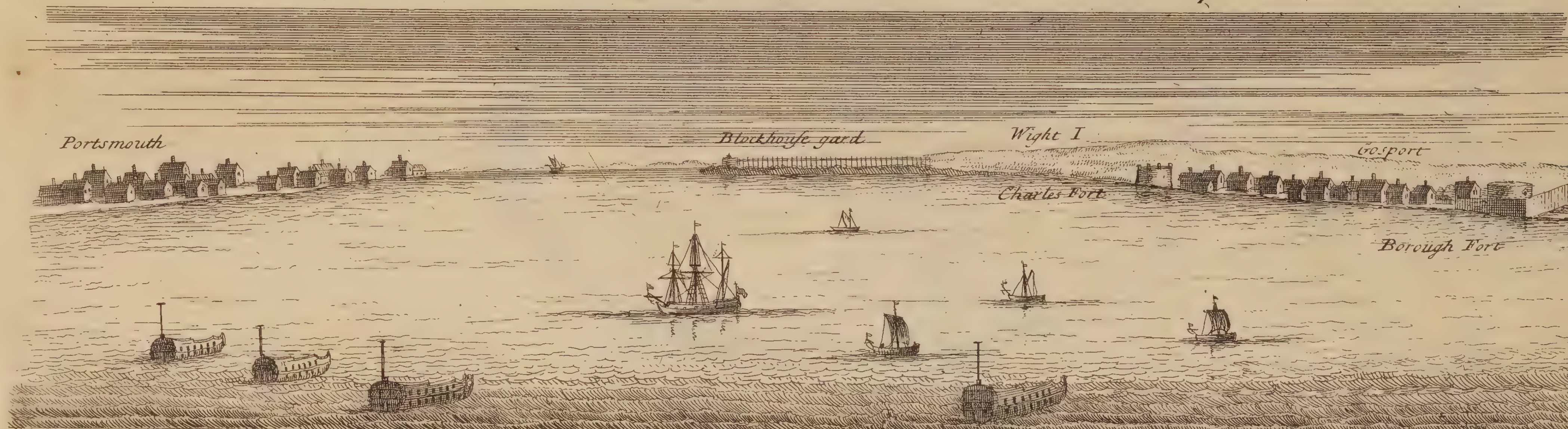


Stukeley d.

Proſpect from Portsmouth



PORTVS MAGNVS 12 *Sep.* 1723. *Portcheſter*

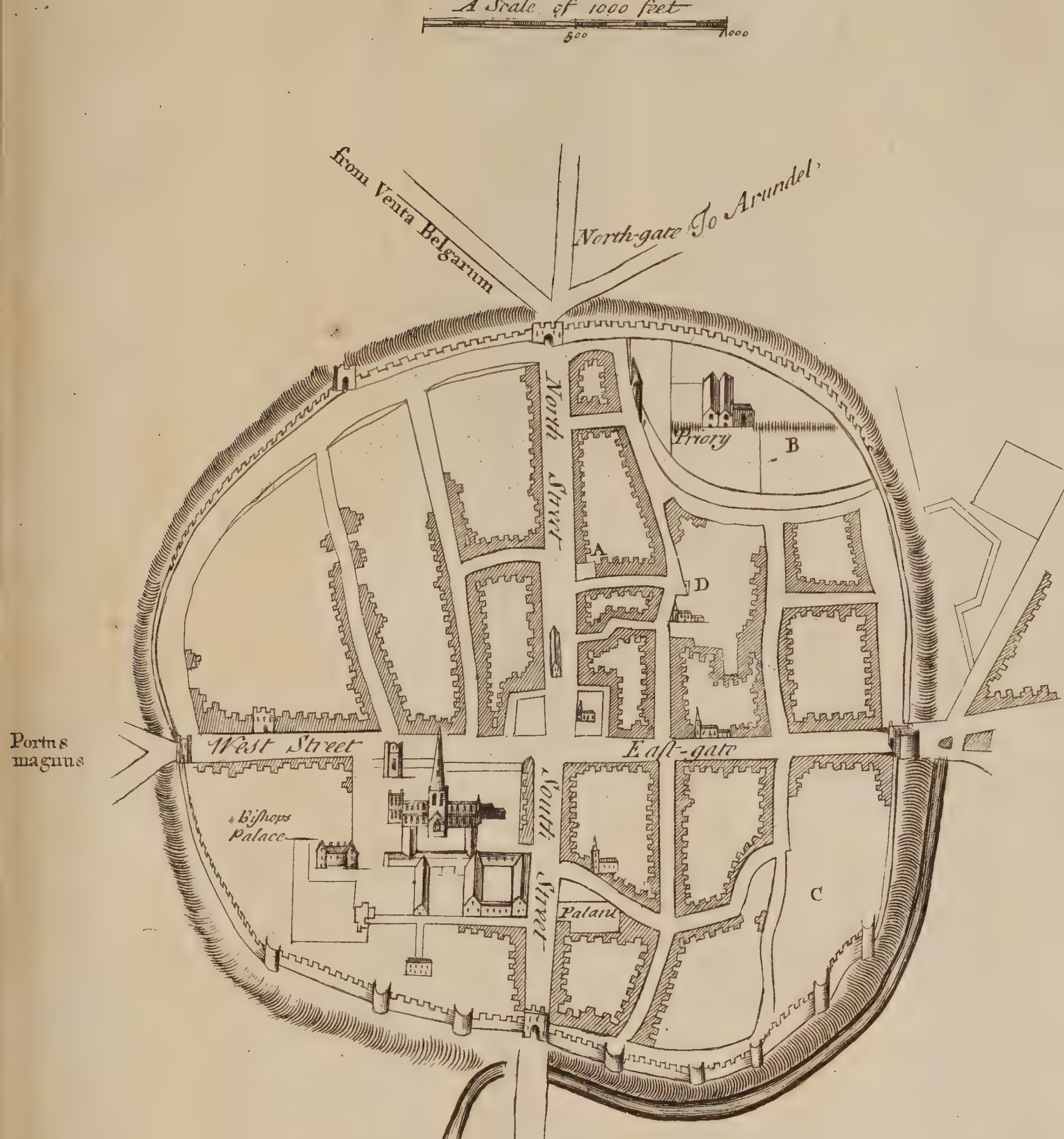


Stukeley d.

View in the Port.

MANTANTONIS

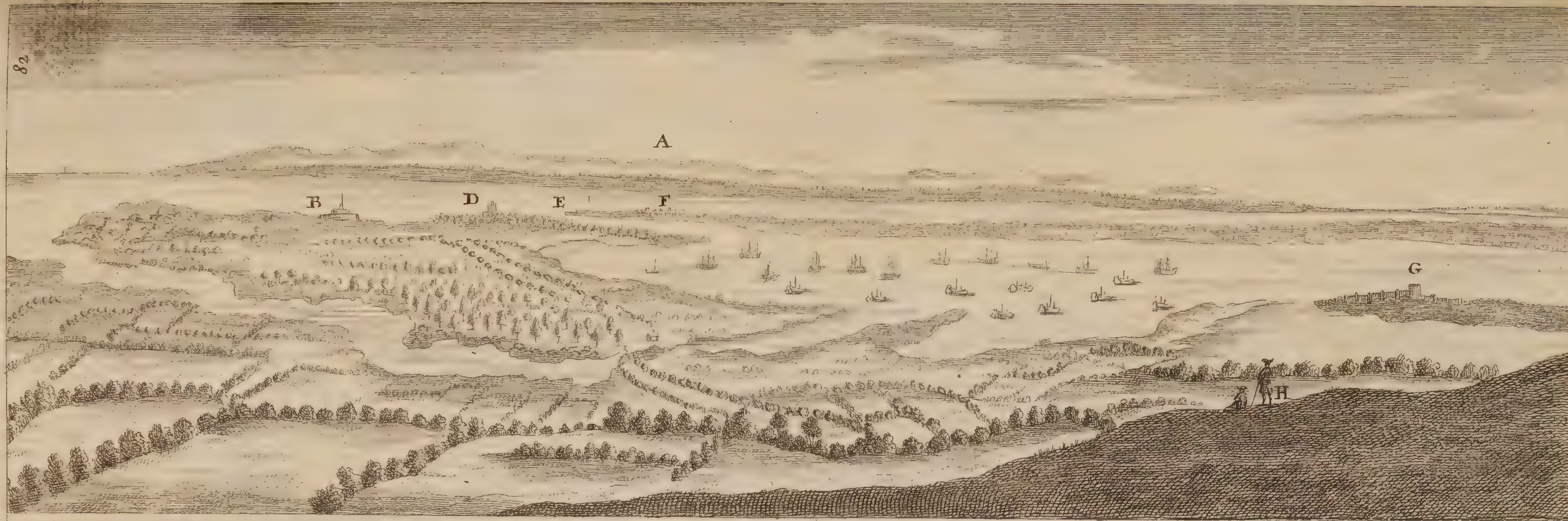
Sep. 14. 1723.



A. *Where the Roman Temple stood*
B. *Grey-fryers*
C. *Black fryers*
D. *S^t. Marys Hoſpital*

[St]ukeley Delin. *Parker Sculp^t.*

Prospect of Portsmouth, *the Isle of Wight Gosport, Portcheſter &c* Sep. 13. 1723.



A. *The Iſle of Wight.* B. *Southsea Caſtle.* D. *Portsmouth.* E. *Landgard fort.* F. *Goſport.* G. *Portcheſter.* H. *Portsdown hill.*



Prospect of Chicheſter *Sep.* 14. 1723.

Stukeley del:



A. *the Cathedral.* B. *the Kings house*
C. *the Biſhops Palace*
D. *the College*
E. *the Ro: road to Southampton*

Wm Rufus his Tomb



F. *the Ro: Road to old Sarum*
G. *Ro: road to Speen & Silcheſter*

Dno. Rogero Moſtyn Barr.^tto tab. d.d. Wm Stukeley.

Prospect of WINCHESTER from the South 9 Sep. 1723.
VENTA Belgarum.

Stukeley del

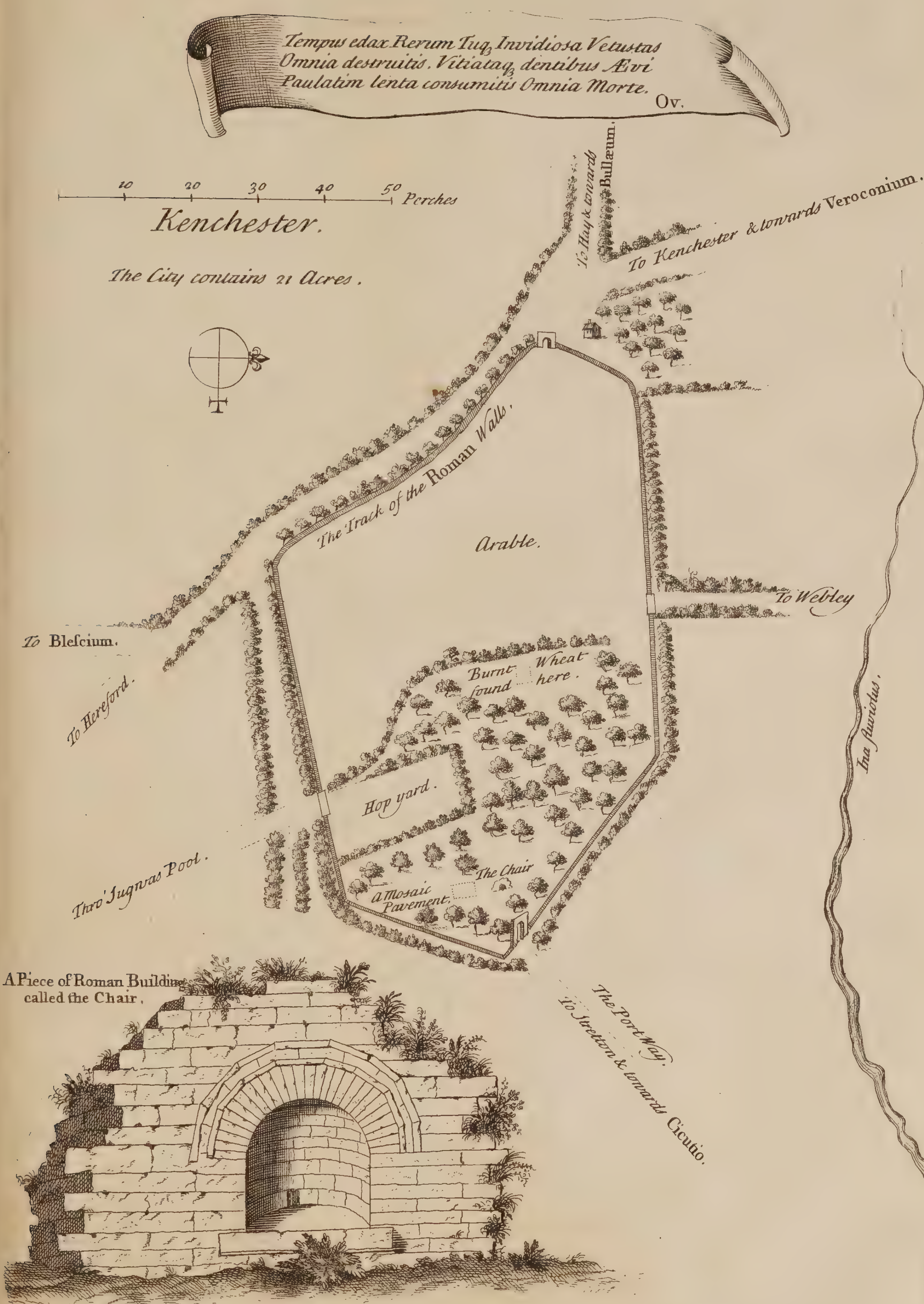
Proſpect of Stanes Sept. 16. 1723.





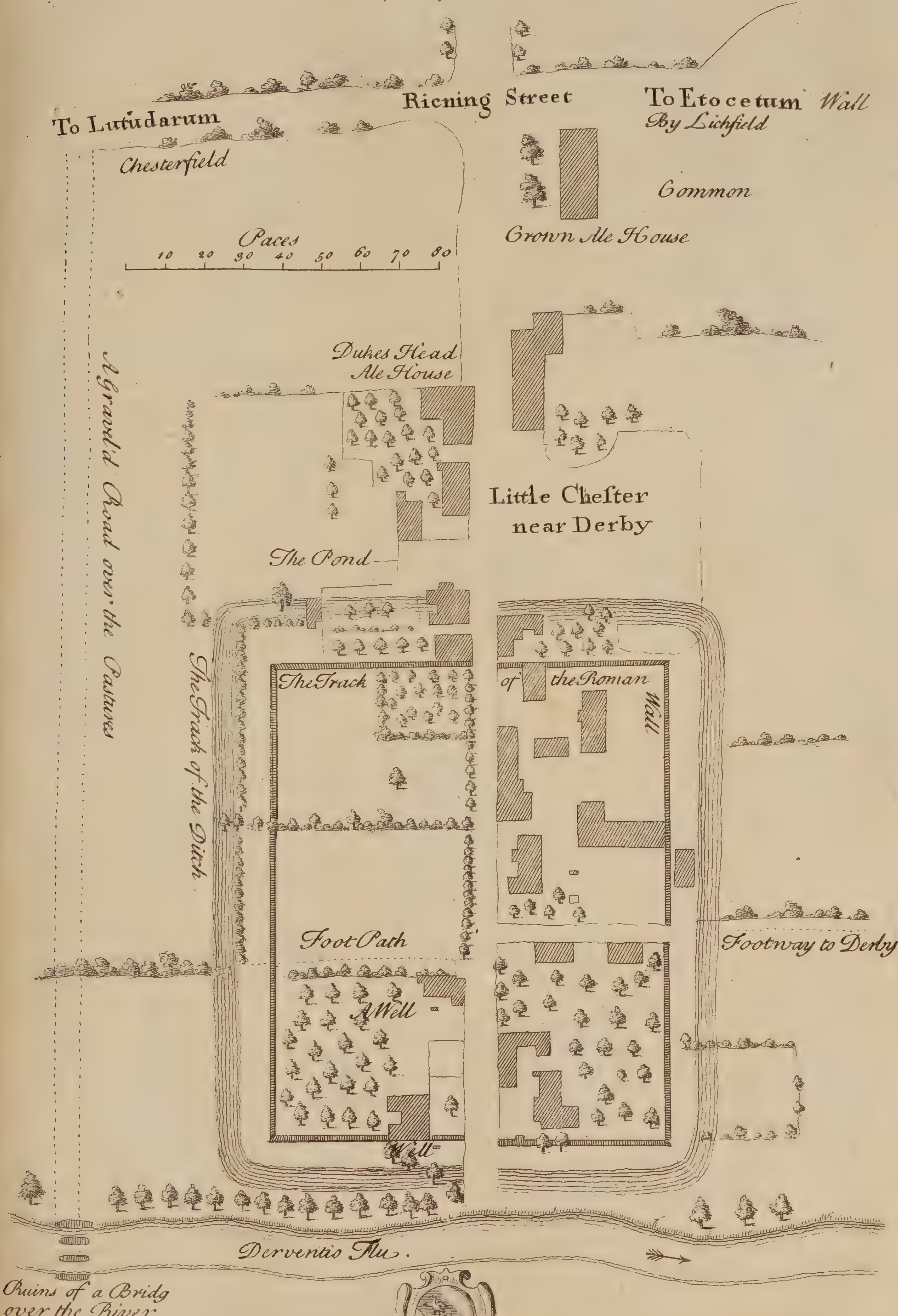
ARICONIVM

9.th Sept. 1721.



Stukeley delin. Jacobo Hill Ar. J.C. Vicinæ Civitatis formam conſecrat W. Stukeley.

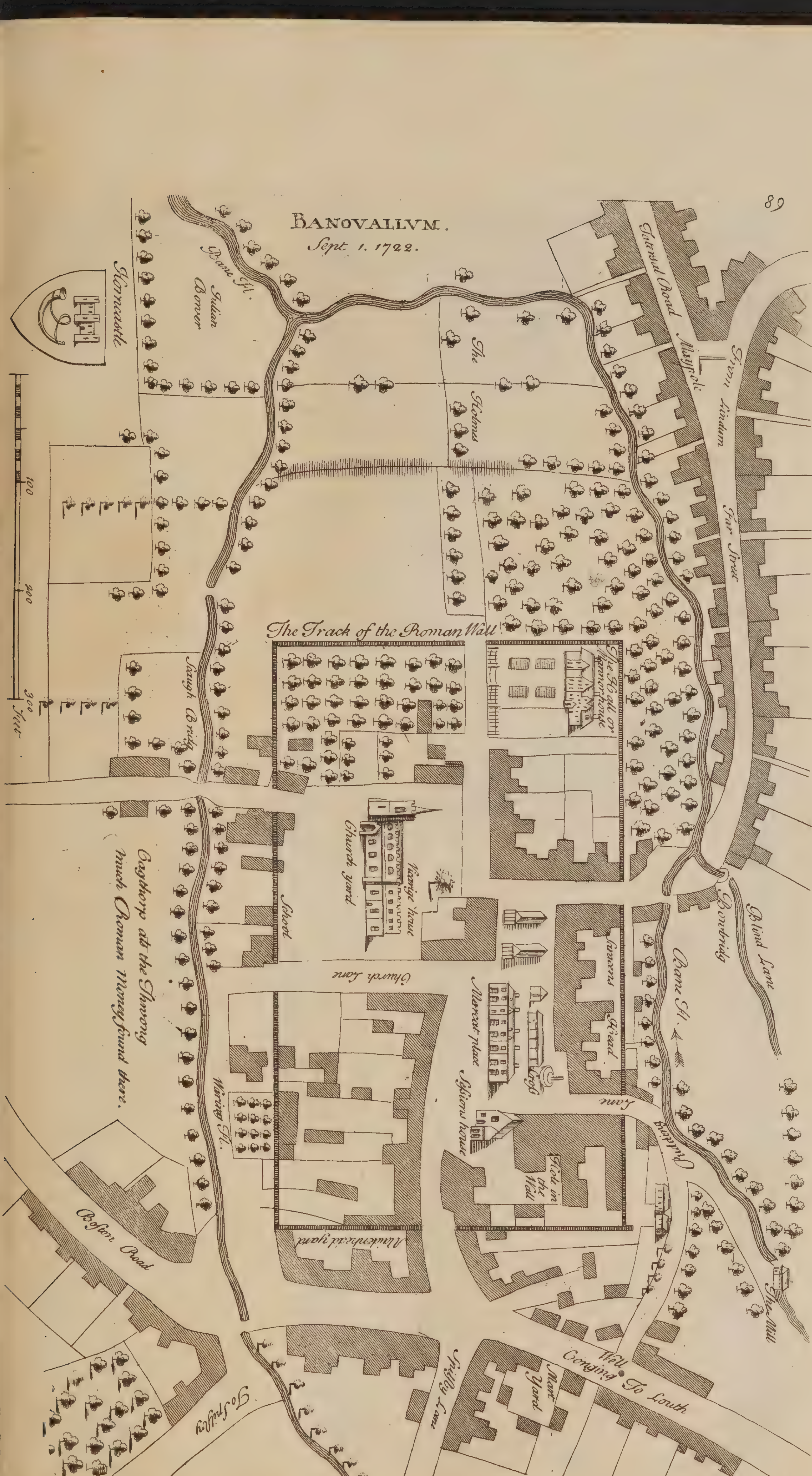
DERVENTIO
31 Sept. 1721.



Simon Degg Ar. Caſtrum Romanum jam Suum d. d W. Stukeley


AGELOCVM. 87
Sep. 1722.
Erudito Wilmo Ella A.M.
vicario de Rampton vicinam
Stationem d.d. W. Stukeley.
A
Ro: Road from Danum
Little burgh
Church yard
The Inn
The Ferry
to Lindum
Trovantio Flu.
Stukeley Delin


LINDVM Colonia.
4 Sep. 1722.
To Agelocum.
Ermen street.
New port
St Johns
Fryery
Granthams Well
Newport Church
A subterraneous Aqueduct Roman.
The Foſs road
Roman Burial places.
St Giles's hole
Stonepits
St Giles.
Love lane.
Roman Road to Staynton & Banovallum.
Newport Gate
Mint Wall Roman
St Pauls
Gallows
West Gate.
St Peters
East Gate
May pole
Stonepits
To Fiskerton.
Castle
Cathedral.
Palatium
Urns found hereabouts
Potters Gate.
Roman Gate
Were dike
Greeston Stairs
Ruins of ye Fryery.
Clas Gate
Broadgate
LINCOLN.
To Carham
Newland Gate
Lucy Tower.
Stanbow.
Roman Wall
Thorn bridg.
Victius amnis.
Witham flu.
Foſs Dike
Swan Pool
Sinsil Dike.
Foſs & Ermin street united.
Sinsil Dike
Nichol Pool
Joſepho Banks Jun. Ar. Tabulam D.D. Ws Stukeley.
Stukeley del.



Joſepho Banks *de Revesby Ar.* Romanorum hæc Veſtigia d. d. W. Stukeley.

Stukeley. Del.

A Proſpect of Ad Pontem *upon the Eminence, A Mile South on the Foſs. Sep. 7. 1722.*



W. Stukeley delin. *a. Old work Spring. b. the Foſs c. a Tumulus* R R. *the Roman City.* *E. Kirkall Sculp.*

Proſpect of Margidunum from Wells hill *by yᵉ Barn upon Foſs Sept. 8. 1722. Nobiliſsimo Principi Duci Kingſtoniæ &c.*



W. Stukeley delin.

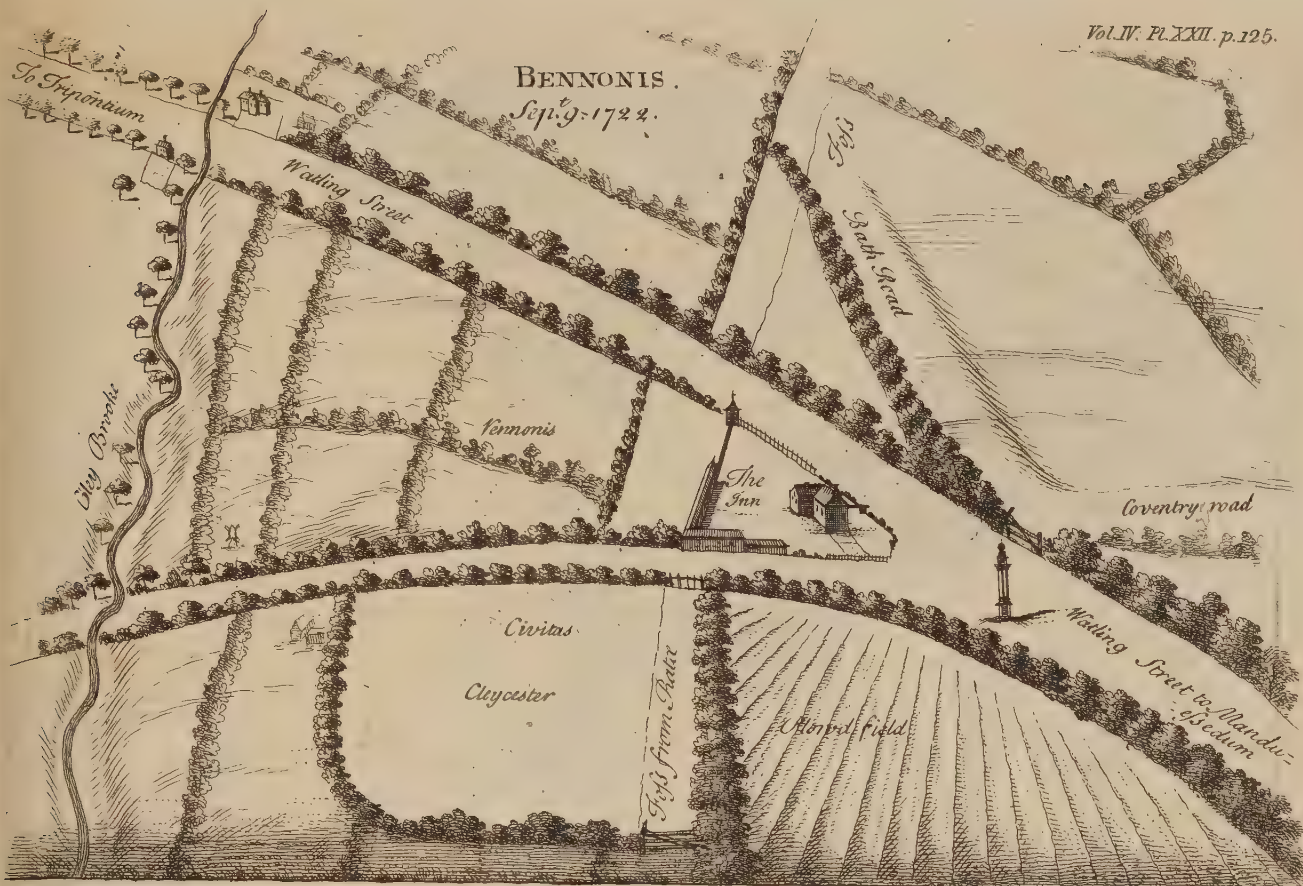
To Face NETHER BROUGHTON

E. Kirkall Sculp.

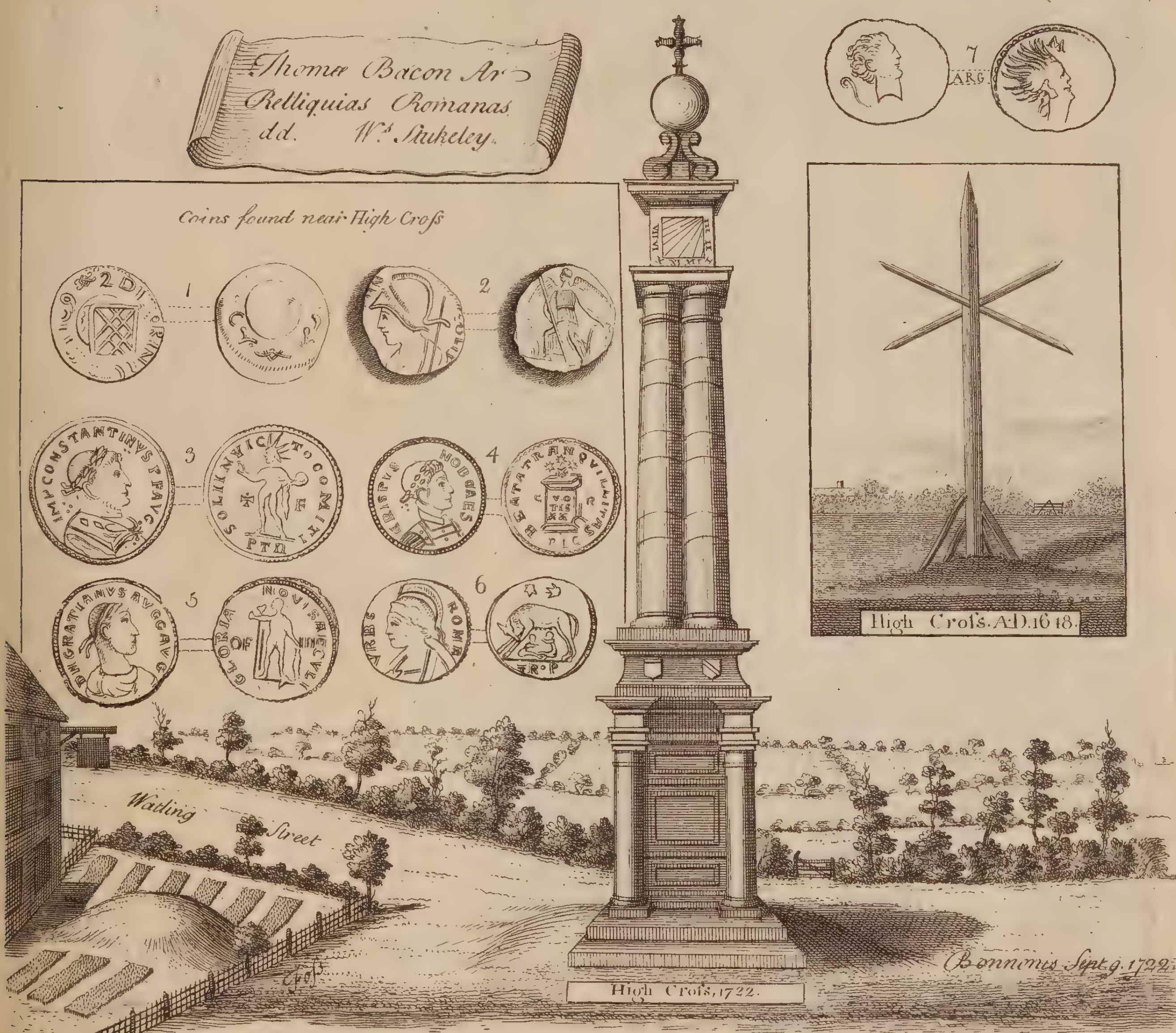


Viro Reverendo & erudito Samueli Carte A.M. d.d. W. Stukeley.

Stukeley delin.



Stukeley del: I.V.der Gucht Sculp.

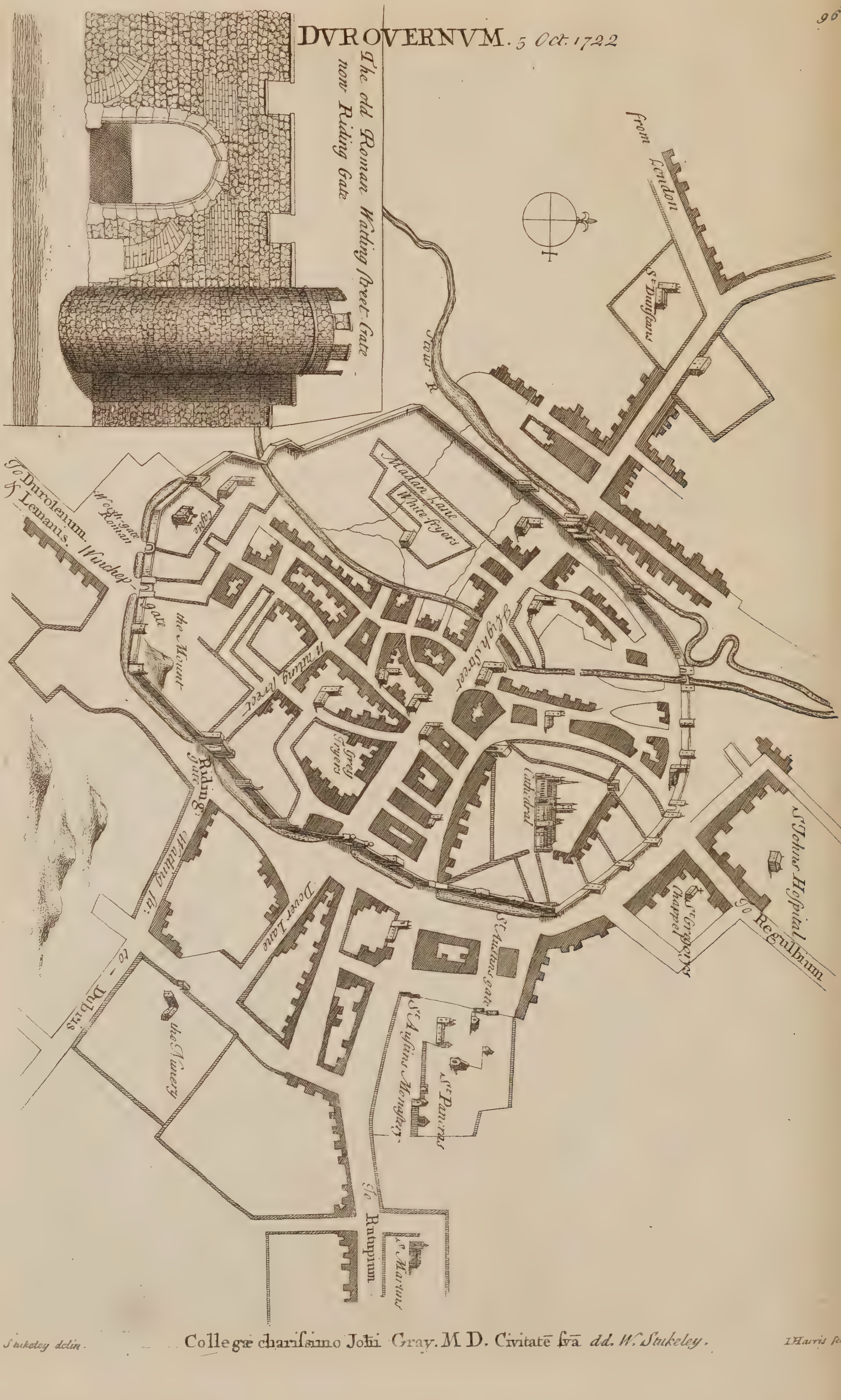


Johi Bridges Ar. *Romanæ Stationis in Comitatu Suo. delineationem d.d. W.ˢ Stukeley.*

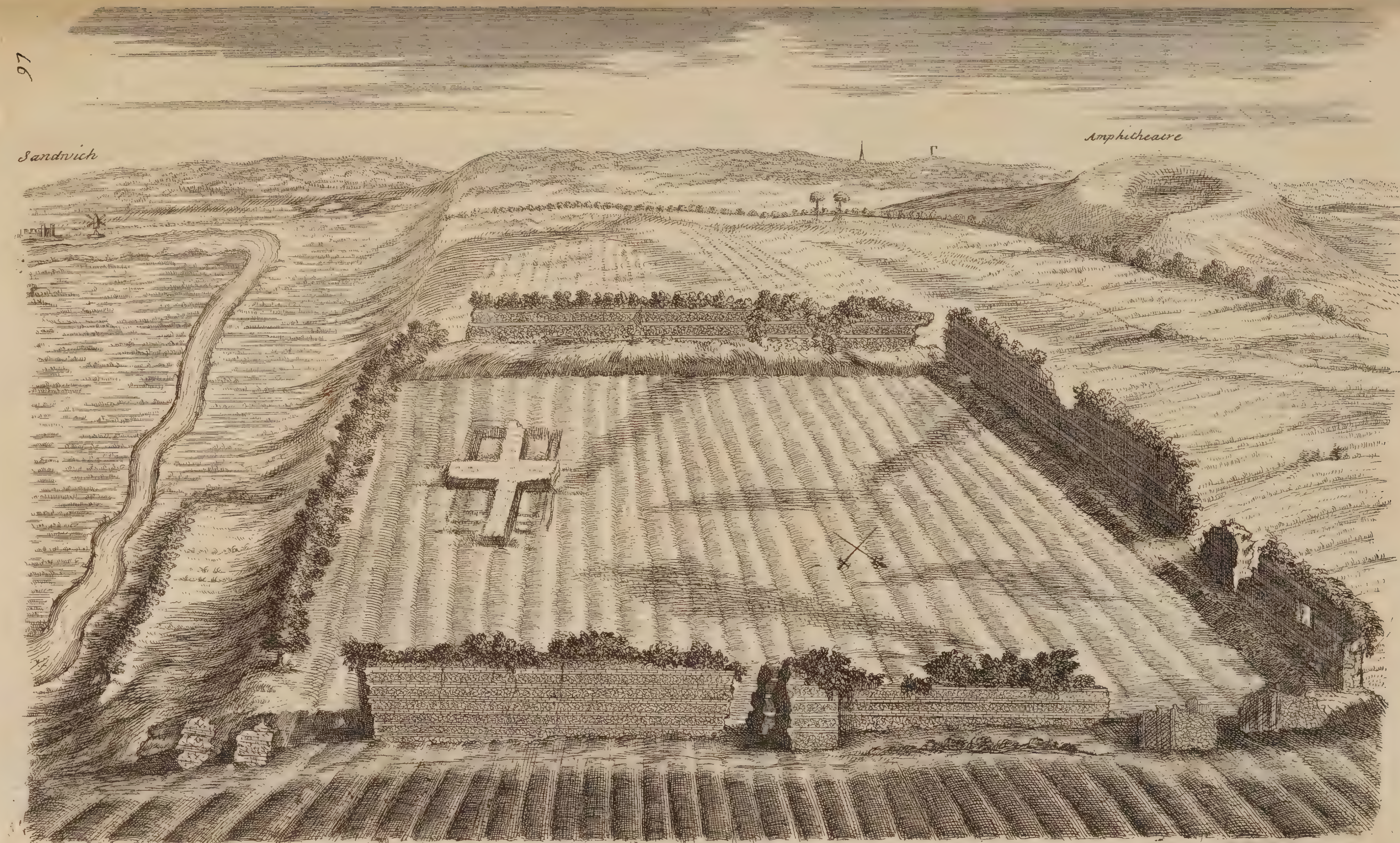


Stukeley delin. *E. Kirkall sculp*


A. To Suellaniacis
B. The Monaſtrey
C. Sopwell a Nunnery
D. Sᵗ Stephens
E. Q. Elenors-croſs
F. Sᵗ Michaels
G. A Bell-tower
H. Sᵗ Marys chap.
Watlin ſtreet
Umbra ſtrati
antiqui
Gorham block
Part of the Wall
Sᵗ Germans
the Roman Wall
Colne R
Kingſbury
Ic Magiovintum
VEROLANIVM
Sᵗ Albans
Martino Folkes Ar. obſervantiæ ergo d. W. Stukeley
Stukeley delin.
Parker Sculp.



Stukeley delin. Collegæ chariſsimo Joh̄i Gray. M.D. Civitatē ſuā dd. W. Stukeley. J. Harris sculp.



Stukeley delin:

Richborow Caſtle of the Romans 7. Oct. 1722. Auſpiciis Doctiſsimi D. Tancred Robinſon M.D. &c.



Stukeley d, & Nobiliſsimo Comiti Winchilſea d. d.

View of Folkſton —— Lapis Titvli

Dn.o Hans Sloan Barr.tto M.D. Tabulam d.d. W. Stukeley.

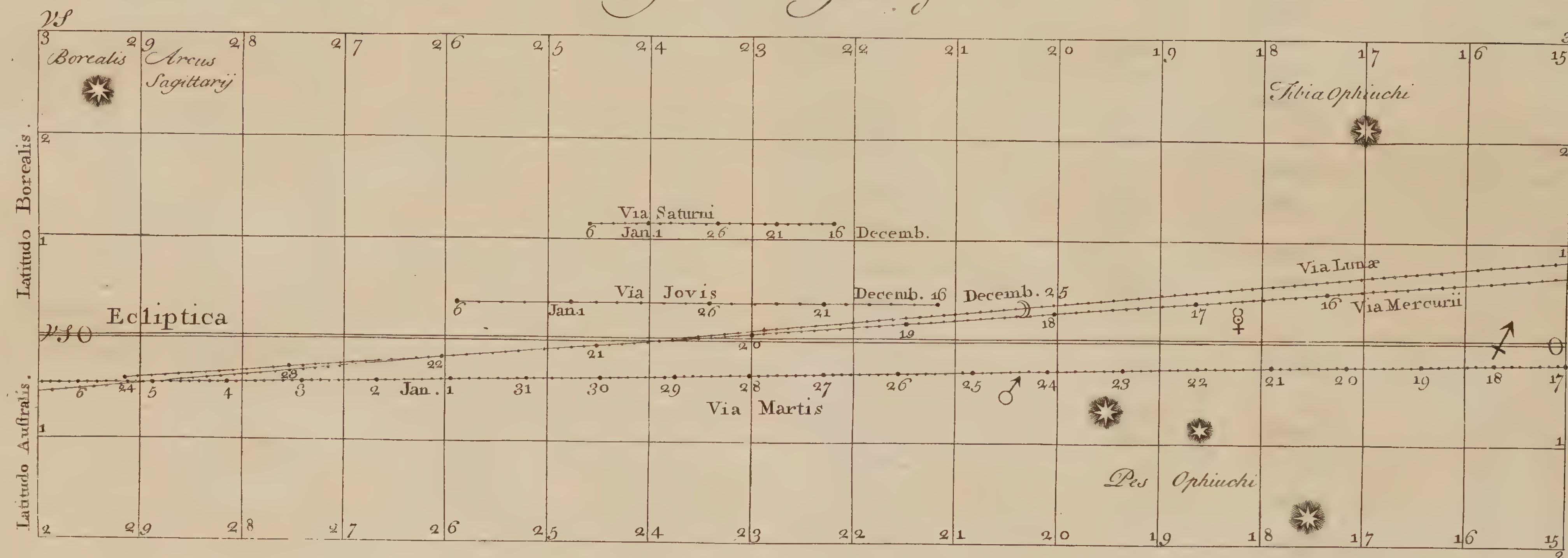
LEMANIS Portus 9 Oct. 1722.



Stukeley Delin

Insignis Synodus quinq; Planetarum Anno 1722, Mense Decembri facta ad ho: 7. matutina.

Gradus Sagittarij.



Celeberrimo Hallejo Aſtronomo Regio tabulam reddit L. M. W.^s Stukeley.

ITINERARIUM CURIOSUM:

OR,

AN ACCOUNT OF THE

ANTIQUITIES,

AND REMARKABLE

CURIOSITIES

IN

NATURE OR ART,

OBSERVED IN TRAVELS THROUGH

GREAT BRITAIN.

ILLUSTRATED WITH COPPER PLATES.

CENTURIA II.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

The ITINERARY of RICHARD of CIRENCESTER, MONK OF WESTMINSTER.

With an ACCOUNT of that AUTHOR and his WORK.

By WILLIAM STUKELEY, M. D. F. R. & A. S.

O Patria, O Divûm domus, Albion, inclyta bello!
O quam te memorem, quantum juvat uſque morari
Mirarique tuæ ſpectacula plurima terræ!

LONDON:

Printed for Meſſrs. BAKER and LEIGH, in York-Street, Covent-Garden.

M.DCC.LXXVI.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THAT Dr. Stukeley had altered the plan of his intended Hiſtory of the antient Celts, &c. mentioned in the Preface of the former part of this work, plainly appears by his publiſhing *Stonehenge* and *Abury* ſeparately: but, as many of the Plates he left unpubliſhed were undoubtedly intended for that Work, and others for a Second Volume of the *Itinerarium*, neither of which were ever completed; the Editor hopes it will give pleaſure to the Learned to ſee thoſe Plates, together with ſuch of his Tracts as relate to them, collected into one Volume, and that they will be found not altogether unworthy of their attention;—ſenſible however that the many defects which muſt unavoidably happen in publiſhing a Poſthumous Collection from looſe papers, and notes careleſsly thrown together, will ſtand in need of their candid indulgence.

The Itinerary of Richard of Cirenceſter, together with Dr. Stukeley's Account of, and Obſervations upon it, were thought by ſome Friends of the Doctor a very proper addition. It is a tract truly valuable for the new light it has thrown on the ſtudy of Britiſh Antiquities, and being out of print is now become very ſcarce.

It may be expected that ſome account ſhould in this place be given of the Author, and his Works. A Catalogue of thoſe which have appeared in print we ſubjoin; and for his Life we refer the reader to Mr. Maſters's Hiſtory of Benet College, Cambridge, printed in quarto, 1753; adding only, that he died March 3d, 1765, in his 78th year, and was buried in the church-yard of Eaſt-Ham in Eſſex, having ordered by his will that no memorial of him ſhould be erected there.

A

A CATALOGUE of Dr. STUKELEY's Printed WORKS.

4to.	An Account of Arthur's Oon and the Roman Vallum in Scotland — — —	1720
Fol.	Lecture on the Spleen — — —	1722
Fol.	Itinerarium Curioſum —— ——	1724
12mo.	A Treatiſe on the Cauſe and Cure of the Gout —	1734
4to.	An Explanation of a Silver Plate found at Riſley in Derbyſhire	1736
4to.	Palæographia Sacra, N°. 1. or Diſcourſes on the Monuments of Antiquity that relate to Sacred Hiſtory —	1736
Fol.	Stonehenge, a Temple reſtored to the Britiſh Druids	1740
4to.	A Sermon preached before the Houſe of Commons, 30 Jan. 1741 —— —— ——	1741
Fol.	Abury, a Temple reſtored to the Britiſh Druids —	1743
4to.	Palæographia Britannica, N°. 1. or Diſcourſes on Monuments of Antiquity that relate to Britiſh Hiſtory ——	1743
4to.	Palæographia Britannica, N°. 2. —— ——	1746
	A Philoſophic Hymn on Eaſter-Day — —	1748
	Verſes on the Death of the Duke of Montagu ——	1749
4to.	A Sermon before the College of Phyſicians, 20 Sept.	1750
4to.	Palæographia Britannica, N°. 3.	1751
	An Account of Leſnes Abbey, read before the Antiquarian Society, 12 April, 1753, and publiſhed in the Archæologia	
	An Account of the Eclipſe predicted by Thales, publiſhed in Phil. Tranſ. Vol. 48	
	An Account of the Sanctuary at Weſtminſter, publiſhed in the Archæologia —— ——	1755
12mo.	The Philoſophy of Earthquakes, 2 parts —	1755
4to.	Medallic Hiſtory of Carauſius, Emperor in Britain, part 1.	1757
4to.	Medallic Hiſtory of Carauſius, part 2. — —	1759
4to.	Palæographia Sacra, N°. 2. — —	1763
4to.	A Letter from Dr. Stukeley to Mr. Macpherſon on his publication of Fingal and Temora, with a Print of Cathmor's Shield —— —— ——	1763
	Several Moral Papers in the Inſpector.	

He was alſo engaged, at the time of his death, in a work entitled the Medallic Hiſtory of the antient Kings of Britain; and had engraved 23 Plates of their Coins, which were publiſhed by his Executor; but the Manuſcript was too imperfect to be given to the Public.

The

The BRILL, Cæsar's Camp *at* Pancras.

October 1758.

MANY and large volumes have been written on the celebrated city of London, which now, beyond doubt, for magnitude, ſplendor, riches, and traffic, exceeds every city upon the globe: the famous Pekin of China only boaſts itſelf to be larger. London, then called *Trinobantum*, was a conſiderable trading *emporium* in Britiſh times, and before Cæſar's arrival here. But the greateſt curioſity of London, and what renders it highly illuſtrious, has never been obſerved by any writer: to give ſome account of it, is the purpoſe of this paper.

When I reſided in London in the former part of my life, I propoſed to myſelf, as a ſubject of inquiry, for my excurſions now and then on horſeback round the circuit of the metropolis, to trace out the journeyings of Cæſar in his Britiſh expeditions. This I account the *æra* from whence we derive the certain intelligence of the ſtate and affairs of our native country. I was pretty ſucceſsful therein, and made many drawings of his camps, and manſions; ſeveral of which I then engraved with a deſign of printing the copious memoirs I had wrote concerning them.

No ſubject concerning our own country antiquities could be more noble. But what I mean to ſpeak of at this time, is a camp of his, which I have long ſince obſerved no farther off than Pancras church.

In all my former travels, I ever propoſed an entertainment of the mind, in inquiries into matters of antiquity, a former ſtate of things in my own country: and now it is eaſy to imagine the pleaſure to be found in an agreeable walk from my ſituation in Queen's Square, through the fields that lead me to the footſteps of Cæſar, when, without going to foreign parts, I can tread the ground which he trod. By finding out ſeveral of his camps, I was enabled, off-hand, to diſtinguiſh them; and they are very different from all others we meet withal.

It was the method of Roman diſcipline, to make a camp every night, though they marched the next morning; but in an expedition like Cæſar's, in a new and unknown country, he was to truſt to his own head, and the arms of his troops, more than to banks and ditches: yet, for the ſake of diſcipline, a camp muſt be made every night; it was their manſion, and as an home; where was the *prætorium*, or general's tent, and the Prætorian cohorts, as his guards; it was the reſidence of the majeſty of the Roman genius, in the perſon of the commander; it

was as a fixed point, ſubſervient to order and regular diſcipline military; where and whence every portion and ſubdiviſion of an army knew their regular appointment and action.

This camp was very ſmall; deſigned but for a night's abode, unleſs the exigence of affairs required ſome ſtay: but the third part of the army lying under arms every night, prevented the danger of a ſurpriſe.

Cæſar, led on by divine Providence, entered our country in the year before the vulgar æra of Chriſt 54. the ſecond time, about the middle of the month of July, as we now reckon, in his own Julian kalendar. I ſhall not recapitulate what I have obſerved of the footſteps of this great man in Kent; I heſitate not in believing that Carvilius, one of the four kings, as called, who attacked his camp while he was on this ſide the Thames, lived at Guildford; the name of the place ſhows it; the river was called *Villy*, or Willy, a common Britiſh name for rivers; ſo that Carvilius was a local title of honour, as was the Britiſh cuſtom, like that of our preſent nobility: ſo Caſvelhan, Cæſar's opponent, was king of the *Caſſii*, Cogidubnus of the *Dobuni*, Togodumnus of the *Dumnonii*, *Taeog* being *Dux* in Britiſh. It was the method of the Britiſh princes thus to take the names of towns, and of people, as it was the method of their anceſtors the Midianites; of which we find an inſtance in Joſephus, Antiq. IV. 7. Rekam, a king there, of the ſame name as his city, the capital of all Arabia; now Petra.

Cæſar paſſed the Thames at Coway ſtakes, notwithſtanding the ſtakes: the town of Chertſey preſerves a memorial of his name, as Cherburg in France: he purſued the Britons along the bank of the Thames as far as Sheperton, where the ſtakes were placed, and there pitched his camp with the back of it upon the Thames. At his camp on Greenfield common, near Staines, a ſplendid embaſſy came to him from the Londoners; deſiring his alliance and protection, and that he would reſtore their prince Mandubrace, who was then in his retinue. To his little camp, or *prætorium*, on this account he orders another to be drawn round it, for reception of theſe ambaſſadors, and their prince, together with forty hoſtages which he demanded, and corn for his army.

Upon this, ambaſſadors came to him from the *Cenimani*, people of Cambridgeſhire; the *Segontiaci*, Hampſhire; *Ancalites*, Buckinghamſhire; *Bibroci*, about Berkſhire; and *Caſſii*, of Hertfordſhire; ſubmitting themſelves to him. For them he orders another appendix to his camp, to receive them.

When buſineſs was done with them, he moves forward to attack Caſvelhan, who was retreated into his fortified town at Watford. One of his camps thitherward, is to be ſeen very fair on Hounſlow heath, in the way to Longford; which I ſhowed to lord Hertford then preſident, and to lord Winchelſea vice-preſident, of the Antiquarian Society, in April, 1723; who meaſured it, and expreſſed the greateſt pleaſure at the ſight.

His next camp was at Kingſbury: it is now the church-yard, and ſtill viſible enough: its ſituation is high, and near the river Brent: the church ſtands in the middle of it.

From hence he went, and forced Caſvelhan's military *oppidum* at Watford, and Rickmanſworrh; a gravelly iſland of high ground, *ſylvis paludibuſque munitum*, as he expreſſes it; and by this he brought Caſvelhan to ſubmit. It is not my preſent purpoſe to ſpeak largely on theſe particulars;

particulars; but from hence he advanced towards London, effectually to ſettle his friend and ally Mandubrace, whoſe protection he had undertaken, in the kingdom of the *Trinobantes*; and reconcile him to his ſubjects, and to his uncle Caſvelhan. Mandubrace was the ſon of Immanuence, commonly called Lud in the Britiſh ſtory, which ſignifies the *brown*; who was killed by his ambitious brother Caſvelhan, too near a neighbour to London; his reſidence being at Harrow on the hill, and Edgeware called *Suellaniacis* from him: he likewiſe forced Mandubrace to fly to Cæſar in Gaul, to implore his aid: the great Roman was not averſe to ſo favourable an opportunity of advancing his glory, by invading Britain, a new world.

It was not ſuitable to his honour, or his ſecurity, to quarter in the city of London; but he pitched his camp, where now is Pancras church: his *prætorium* is ſtill very plain, overagainſt the church, in the foot-path, on the weſt ſide of the brook; the *vallum* and the ditch viſible: its breadth from eaſt to weſt forty paces; its length from north to ſouth ſixty paces.

This was his *prætorium*, where his own tent was pitched in the centre; the prætorian cohorts around it. There was no great magnificence in Cæſar's tent, here placed; it was not his manner. L. Aurunculeius Cotta, who was here preſent, in his commentaries writes, when Cæſar was in Britain, although he had acquired the higheſt fame by his great actions, yet was he ſo temperate in his manner of life, ſuch a ſtranger to pomp, that he had only three ſervants in his tent. Cotta was killed the next year in Gaul. When I came attentively to conſider the ſituation of it, and the circumjacent ground, I eaſily diſcerned the traces of his whole camp: a great many ditches, or diviſions of the paſtures, retain footſteps of the plan of the camp; agreeable to their uſual form, as in the plate engraved: and whenever I take a walk thither, I enjoy a viſionary ſcene of the whole camp of Cæſar, as deſcribed in the Plate before us; a ſcene as juſt as if beheld, and Cæſar preſent.

His army conſiſted of about 40,000 men, four legions with their horſe. After long debate of authors concerning the quantity of a Roman legion, I infer, from Joſephus ſo very often uſing the expreſſion of ten thouſand, many ten thouſands, and the like, that the uſual and general number of ſoldiers in a legion was ten thouſand.

Authors generally ſtate a legion at 6666 men; but they muſt mean ſtrictly the ſoldiery, without officers or horſe: ſo that I conclude a complete legion of foot and horſe to be 10,000. Polibius, Vol. 2. book iii. writes, in the war of Hannibal, each legion conſiſted of 5000, beſides the auxiliaries, together with 900 horſe; and therefore we may well judge, a legion with its officers ſhould be reckoned 10,000.

Romans ——	5000
Auxiliaries —— ——	4000
Horſe —— ——	900
Officers —— ——	100
	10,000

Strabo writes, the Romans generally had their horſes from Gaul.

Cæſar had now no apparent enemy; he had leiſure to repoſe his men, after their military toil. He was in the territory of a friend and ally of the Roman ſtate, whom he had highly obliged in reſtoring him to his paternal kingdom:

kingdom: nor was it his purpoſe to abide here for any time: he therefore did not fortify his whole camp with a broad ditch and *vallum* for ſecurity; but the army was diſpoſed in its ordinary form and manner: it might be bounded by a ſlight ditch and bank, as that of the whole length of the camp on the weſt ſide, (the foot-path from the bowling-green accompanying; or it might be ſtaked out with palliſado's called *valli*) which returns again on part of the north ſide, at the *porta decumana*, till it meets the ditch that paſſes on the weſt of Cæſar's *prætorium*, and ſo continued downward, to the houſes at the Brill.

This laſt-mentioned ditch runs on the line that ſeparated the column of the horſe from the *Triarii*, on the weſt ſide of the camp; the foot-way from the Brill accompanying it all the way. The *porta decumana* is left open in the back of the camp. The ſame of the *porta prætoria*; but the bounds of the camp here at the ſouth-weſt corner are viſible in two parallel banks remaining; the upper ſurface of the earth between them, has been dug away for making bricks.

The oddneſs of the preſent diviſion of the north-weſt paſture, incloſed by that of the *poſtica caſtrorum*, preſerves evident tokens of the camp: the elbow to the weſt, concurring with a ditch on the eaſtern border of the whole camp, preſerves the track of the *via ſagularis*; here the baggage and carriages were placed: it extended itſelf behind the *prætorium*. Pancras church ſtands upon this way.

The north-weſt field before ſpecified is bounded by a ditch, which marks out the ſtreet, that runs along the front of the *prætorium*; along which were ſet the tents of the officers, the *præfecti* of the horſe, and tribunes of the foot; along with the enſigns and ſtandards of the horſe and foot, which were pitched in a line in the ground.

On the weſt ſide of the *prætorium*, in this paſture, was the open place, a ſquare *area*, comprehended between the *via principalis*, or *principia*, and the *via ſagularis*, called the *queſtorium*: this was the quarters of the quæſtor, M. Craſſus; a promiſing young man, who afterwards fell with his father, the triumvir, in Parthia. Pompey married his widow. Hither the ſoldiers repaired to receive their allowance of pay and proviſion: on the weſt ſide of it was the quæſtor's tent, the military cheſt, the ſtores: juſt beyond, northward was the ſtation of Comius of Arras, auxiliary to Cæſar, with the Gauliſh troops under his command; likewiſe the tents of the Gauliſh princes, which Cæſar brought over with him to prevent their revolting in his abſence; among whom was the ſon of Indutiomarus prince of the *Treviri*.

Come we to the *via prætoria*, or principal ſtreet of the camp, extending along the middle line from the *prætorium* to the houſes at the Brill; where is the *porta prætoria* at the *frons caſtrorum*. The gate between the two houſes at the Brill, leading into the paſture there, which paſture was the ſtation of the horſe, is in the very line of the *via prætoria*. The front of the camp is bounded by a ſpring with a little current of water, running from the weſt, acroſs the Brill, into the Fleet brook: the lane out of the great road, along this ſpring, terminates in the *frons caſtrorum*, as an avenue to it; and may be ancienter than the road along the valley, where the river runs, to Pancras. This Brill was the occaſion of the road directly from the city originally going along the ſide of the brook by Bagnigge; the way to Highgate being at firſt by Copenhagen houſe, which is the ſtrait road thither from

Gray's-inn

Gray's-inn lane, and before that of the valley to Pancras, called Longwich in Norden's *Speculum*.

It is not a little remarkable, that the name of *Brill* ſhould through ſo many ages preſerve the ſure memorial of this moſt reſpectable monument of Julius Cæſar's camp. Camden, the Pauſanias of Britain, a genius great in his way as Julius Cæſar, takes notice, in Buckinghamſhire, "of the ancient Roman burgh, where much Roman money is found, "called the *Brill*; which was afterward a royal village of Edward the "Confeſſor's; and, inſtead of Bury-hill, is by contraction called *Brill*.

In the additions to Camden's *Britannia*, Suſſex, thus we read: "Hard "by Chicheſter, toward the weſt, there has been a large Roman camp, "called the *Brile*, of an oblong form, four furlongs and two perches "in length, two furlongs in breadth: it lies in a flat low ground, with "a great rampire and ſingle graff; probably Veſpaſian's camp, after his "landing." And the like muſt be ſaid of the Brill in the Netherlands, probably too one of Cæſar's camps.

This camp at Pancras has the brook running quite through the middle of it: it ariſes from ſeven ſprings on the ſouth ſide of the hill between Hampſtead and Highgate, by Caen wood: there it forms ſeveral large ponds, paſſes by here, by the name of Fleet, waſhes the weſt ſide of the city of London, and gives name to Fleet-ſtreet. This brook was formerly called the River of Wells, from the many ſprings above, which our anceſtors called Wells: and it may be thought to have been more conſiderable in former times, than at preſent; for now the major part of its water is carried off in pipes, to furniſh Kentiſh-town, Pancras, and Tottenham court: but even now, in great rains, the valley is covered over with water. Go a quarter of a mile higher toward Kentiſh-town, and you may have a juſt notion of its appearance at that time, only with this difference, that it is there broader and deeper from the current of ſo many years. It muſt further be conſidered, that the channel of this brook, through ſo many centuries, and by its being made the public north road from London to Highgate, is very much lowered and widened ſince Cæſar's time. It was then no ſort of embarraſſment to the camp, but an admirable convenience for watering, being contained in narrow banks, not deep: the breadth and depth is made by long tract of time. The ancient road by Copenhagen, wanting repair, induced paſſengers to take this gravelly valley, become much larger than in Cæſar's time. The old diviſion runs along that road between Finſbury and Holborn diviſion, going in a ſtrait line from Gran's-inn lane to Highgate: its antiquity is ſhown it its name, Madan-lane.

Let us paſs the brook, and conſider the eaſtern half of the camp; only remarking, that a ditch at preſent dividing the two paſtures, which was the ſtation of the horſe, is continued acroſs the brook and road, to that eaſtern half of the camp, and marks, when properly continued, the two gates on the weſt and eaſt ſide of the camp, called *porta quæſtoria* and *porta principalis ſiniſtra*: below it is the other croſs road of the camp, called *via Quintana*.

To the eaſt of the *prætorium* was a ſquare plot, analogous to the *queſtorium*: this was called the *forum*; this at preſent includes the church-yard to its eaſtern fence, with the houſes, the grove and kitchen garden preciſely. To the eaſt of the *forum* was the quarter of the legates. Sulpitius Rufus, whoſe coin I have given above, we may juſtly ſuppoſe one of them: he is mentioned by Cæſar as his legate in the civil war; all

the time with him in Gaul: and we can have no ſcruple in thinking he was with him in Britain too. The coin is in Goltzius's *Julius Cæſar*, but reverſed, Tab. ix. 1. he gives no explication of it: it is in gold, but imperfect, here ſupplied. Publius Sulpitius Rufus, mint-maſter to Cæſar, here celebrates a naval expedition of the emperor's; and not unlikely his Britiſh. Cæſar on a galley with the eagle in his hand: the Genius of Rome follows him. It is ſaid, he was the firſt of the Romans that leaped on the Britiſh ſhore: finding the ſoldiers ſlack in landing, he took a ſtandard in his hand, and went before them. Cæſar himſelf ſays the ſtandard-bearer of the tenth legion did ſo.

The coin was ſtruck by him, when governor of ſome province under Cæſar, probably Spain, where at Carthagena, in the Franciſcan monaſtery, remains his monument, thus in Gruter. MCCCCXXIII.

P. SVLPICIVS Q. F. Q. N. COL.
HIC SITVS EST ILLE PROBATVS
IVDICIEIS MVLTEIS COGNATIS
ATQVE PRIVIGNEIS.

C. Trebonius was another legate, a commander of horſe, mentioned B. G. V. 17.

North of the church-yard is a ſquare moted about, in length north and ſouth forty paces, in breadth eaſt and weſt thirty; the entrance to the weſt: it was originally the *prætorium* of Mandubrace, king of London, and of the *Trinobantes.* The ditches have been dug deep to make a kitchen-garden for the rector of the church, from whom I ſuppoſe in after-times it has been alienated. All the ground of the camp beyond the *via ſagularis* was ever allotted to auxiliary troops, and allies.

This honour of a *prætorium* was allotted to Mandubrace, now confirmed in his kingdom, an aſſociate of Cæſar's, and friend declared to the Roman commonwealth; and to give him more authority with his own people.

Hither Caſvelhan was ſent for, and reconciled to his nephew, enjoined not to injure him, as an ally of Rome; aſſigned what tribute he ſhould annually pay, what number of hoſtages he ſhould ſend to him into Gaul: for now he was upon returning, having accompliſhed all that he propoſed, and the time of the autumnal equinox approaching. It was now September, and 54 years before the vulgar Chriſtian *æra.*

To the north of the eaſtern half of the camp, a bank and ditch marks the outward bound there, in a ſtrait line, and becomes crooked as it goes eaſtward, juſt where ends the original northern bound of the camp. To the ſouth, where was the *frons caſtrorum* at the houſes of the Brill, one would reaſonably ſuppoſe, there might formerly remain much more evident marks of the camp, as it is ſo far diſtant from the *prætorium:* there might have been a more conſiderable *vallum* and ditch quite around the camp, than now any where appears; and then it is natural to think, the name of the camp, as called by our Saxon anceſtors, the *Brill,* would be fixed to the habitable part, the houſes, as now.

In the firſt field of the duke of Bedford's, by Southampton row, the *vallum* and ditch runs, which was drawn quite round London and Southwark in the civil wars: they afterwards levelled it, and it is now scarce diſcernible, which is but 100 years ago; Cæſar's 1800.

Cæſar

Cæſar in his Commentaries, B. Gall. iv. 27. writes, the Britons, in aſking peace after being vanquiſhed, brought ſome hoſtages according to Cæſar's command, and promiſed to bring the reſt in a few days, as to be fetched from more diſtant parts: in the mean time they diſbanded their armies; the princes of the country came from all quarters, recommending themſelves and their principalities to Cæſar. Hence it is obvious, he ſtaid here many days.

A bank is viſible in the paſture between the Brill and end of Copenhagen road, in the ſouth-eaſt paſture, the boundary of the camp: we may diſcern, it is ſomewhat oblique, not in a true line with the reſt of the *frons caſtrorum*; but I ſuppoſe this owing to the curve of the river eaſtward to Battle-bridge: they therefore made this bank in a ſquare to the river.

We may obſerve a portion ſtill viſible of the original boundary of the camp eaſtward, in that part called *latera prætoria*, being at preſent a watery ditch; and further downward, the foot-path between two banks obſerves the like direction; and the ground of the *porta principalis*, between them, is open and unfenced.

I judge, I have performed my promiſe, in giving an account of this greateſt curioſity of the renowned city of London; ſo illuſtrious a monument of the greateſt of the Roman generals, which has withſtood the waſte of time for more than eighteen centuries, and paſſed unnoticed, but half a mile off the metropolis. I ſhall only add this obſervation, that when I came to ſurvey this plot of ground, to make a map of it, by pacing, I found every where even and great numbers, and what I have often formerly obſerved in Roman works: whence we may ſafely affirm, the Roman camp-maſter laid out his works by pacing. To give ſome particulars.

The meaſure is taken from the inſide of the ditch, or the line between the *vallum* and the ditch: the ſpace of ground, which the camp-maſter paces, the workmen throw inward to compoſe the *vallum*.

The camp on Barham downs contains in breadth thirty paces, length ſixty. The camp at Wrotham, in breadth thirty paces, in length forty. At Walton by the Thames, it is a ſquare of fifty paces. The foſs here is converted into a mote, as here the *prætorium* of Mandubrace: ſo the camp at Sheperton is a ſquare of the ſame dimenſions, and the foſs turned into a mote, and made an orchard: we obſerve here at Sheperton the *prætorium* is made on the bank of the river Thames; the *poſtica caſtrorum*, beyond the *via ſagularis*, neglected. While Cæſar was pitched here, the turn of the auxiliaries to be in arms all night, with the other part of the troops, whoſe duty it was, came on: and the general's intention was but to ſtay one night in this place; ſo there was no need to mark out their places in the camp. The ſtakes placed here in the river, by the Britons againſt Cæſar, were now a ſufficient ſecurity behind him. Cæſar practiſed the ſame method when he fought the *Belgæ:* paſſing the river Axona, he placed his camp with the river behind him, that he might not be attacked from that quarter.

Cæſar's camp on Greenfield common is forty paces broad, ſixty long. Here he received the ambaſſadors of the *Trinobantes*, deſiring their prince Mandubrace to be reſtored: they bring forty hoſtages and bread-corn for the army. For their reception another camp is made around this, which is 80 paces broad, 100 long. Another day came in ambaſſadors from the *Cenimani*, *Segontiaci*, *Ancalites*, *Bibroci*, and *Caſſii*. This obliged

obliged the camp-maſter to add the appendix to the camps, which was of the breadth of 100 paces, equal to the length of the laſt; 130 in length, ſtretching out to the eaſt: but in the ground-plot of that camp we ſee an egregious proof of my poſition, that they went by paces in marking out their camps; and ſometimes by gueſs-work, in the ſquare; which obliged the camp-maſter to carry his 130 paces beyond the angle of the former camp. Concerning the method of adding new occaſional works to a former camp, we obſerve a like inſtance in that camp of Chlorus's between Clarendon palace and Old Sarum; made, we may well preſume, on the ſtates of Britain ſending their ambaſſadors hither to him, with ſubmiſſion to his government after the deſtruction of Allectus.

Cæſar's camp on Hounſlow heath is very perfect, ſixty paces ſquare. His camp at Kingſbury is thirty paces broad, and forty in length.

Come we now to our work at Pancras. The *prætorium* is forty paces broad from eaſt to weſt, fifty paces long from north to ſouth: the *prætorium* of Mandubrace is thirty paces long from eaſt to weſt, forty from north to ſouth: thereby it accommodated itſelf to that part of the camp, that was called *retentura*.

The breadth of the whole camp was 400 paces, not reckoning the valley of the brook: the length of the whole is 500 paces. Examine the intermediate parts, they fall into whole numbers: the breadth of the paſture, comprehending the ſtation of the *Haſtati* and *Triarii*, on the weſt ſide of the camp, is 150 paces: that of the horſe is forty broad: the correſpondent, or eaſtern part of the camp, is likewiſe 150 paces broad, comprehending the ſtation of the *Triarii* and *Haſtati*; ſo that, ſubducting the ſpace of the valley where the brook runs, the whole breadth of the camp, where the tents are pitched, contains 340 paces: a ſpace beyond, on each ſide, of thirty paces wide, is ſuppoſed to be left between the tents and the *vallum*, where a camp is fortified: and then the camp contains juſt 400 paces broad.

The camp is in length 500 paces: the thirty paces beyond, for the way between the tents and *vallum*, (where a *vallum* is made) amounts to 560; ſo that the proportion of length to breadth is as 3 to 2; where ſtrength and convenience is well adjuſted, and is often the proportion of Roman cities. This ſpace of ground was ſufficient for Cæſar's army, according to Roman diſcipline; for, if he had 40,000 men, a third part of them were upon guard.

The recovery of this moſt noble antiquity will give pleaſure to a Britiſh antiquary; eſpecially an inhabitant of London, whereof it is a ſingular glory: it renders the walk over the beautiful fields to the Brill doubly agreeable, when, at half a mile diſtance, we can tread in the very ſteps of the Roman camp-maſter, and of the greateſt of the Roman generals.

We need not wonder that the traces of this camp, ſo near the metropolis, are ſo nearly worn out: we may rather wonder, that ſo much is left, when a proper ſagacity in theſe matters may diſcern them; and be aſſured, that ſomewhat more than three or four ſorry houſes, is commemorated under the name of the *Brill*: nor is it unworthy of remark, as an evident confirmation of our ſyſtem, that all the ditches and fences now upon the ground, have a manifeſt reſpect to the principal members of the original plan of the camp.

In

In this camp at Pancras, Cæſar made the two Britiſh kings friends; Caſvelhan, and his nephew Mandubrace: the latter, I ſuppoſe, preſented him with that corſlet of pearls, which he gave to Venus in the temple at Rome, which he built to her, as the foundreſs of his family.—*Pliny* and *Solinus*.

Mr. White of Newgate-ſtreet has a gold Britiſh coin, found in an urn in Oxfordſhire, together with a gold ring ſet with a pearl.

When Cæſar returned, he found letters to him, acquainting him with his daughter Julia's death. *Plutarch.*

I ſhall conclude with this obſervation, that on Cæſar's return to the continent, the *Morini*, inhabiting the oppoſite ſhore, lay in wait for his men, hoping to obtain great ſpoils. This was in his firſt expedition: it ſhows Britain was not ſo deſpicable a country as authors generally make it: much more might they have expected it in return from his ſecond expedition, when the nations of the *Catticblani*, *Bibroci*, *Ancalites*, *Trinobantes*, *Cenimani*, *Segontiaci*, ſent ambaſſadors to him, ſeeking his favour; all charged with magnificent gifts: and, beyond doubt, the Londoners were not ſlack, for ſo great a favour as protecting them from the inſults of Caſvelhan, and reſtoring to them their king Mandubrace.

Cæſar, having accompliſhed his purpoſes here, returned by Smallbury green, in order to paſs the Thames again at Chertſey. Smallbury green was then an open place as now, and has its name from his *prætorium*, like this at the Brill: the road lately went round it on the north ſide; and gravel had long been dug from it, to mend the road; yet I could diſcern part of it, till, three years ago, they made a new road acroſs the green, and totally ruined the *prætorium*. There is a ſpring ariſes at the place.

It is fit we ſhould ſay ſomewhat of the city of London, the glory of Britain. Cæſar calls the inhabitants of this country *Trinobantes*: it comprehends Middleſex and Eſſex on this ſide the river; Surry on the other. The name of *Trinobantes* is derived from *Trinobantum*, the moſt ancient name of London: it ſignifies the city of the *Novii*, or *Novantes*, the original name of the people called *Trinobantes* by Cæſar. *Tri*, or *Tre*, in the very old Britiſh dialect, imports a fortified city. Many names of this kind ſtill remain, in Cornwall eſpecially.

Noviomagus moſt certainly is Croydon in Surry. *Magus* in Britiſh ſignifies a city on a down, or heath. Newington on the South of London, and Newington on the north, retain evident remains of the name of the *Novantes*.

In many coins of the great king Cunobeline, nephew of our prince Mandubrace, we have inſcribed TASCIO NOVANTVM, meaning the tribute of the Londoners, and of the people *Novantes*, dependent on them, called by Cæſar *Trinobantes*.

The *Novii*, or *Novantes*, the original people of this country, knew how to take the proper advantage of the noble river Thames, and built this their fortified city of *Trinobantum* upon a moſt convenient ſituation, celebrated by all writers. The inhabitants of this potent city carried on a very conſiderable trade with the continent, and were rich and flouriſhing, as thoſe numerous coins of Cunobeline are evidences beyond all exception. *Londinium copia negotiatorum & commeatuum maxime celebre*, ſays Tacitus. Theſe coins are in gold, ſilver, copper: I have engraved twenty-three plates of them. Nor, in my opinion, have we reaſon to doubt of Billings-gate being built by him, as his royal cuſtom-houſe; and why Ludgate ſhould not take name from Immanuence Lud, father

of our prince Mandubrace, I ſee not. The buſineſs of a ſociety of antiquaries is to ſeparate truth from fable, by evidence, by reaſon, and judgement. Authors are certainly miſtaken in thinking our Britiſh anceſtors a rude and barbarous people. Need we a further teſtimony of our continental trade, Cæſar ſpeaks of the Gauliſh merchants who traded hither: he convened them together to inquire concerning the nature of the country; and I have the ſtrongeſt reaſons in the world to induce me to believe, that Britain was peopled before the oppoſite continent, by a great and polite nation; and that our Britiſh coins are the oldeſt of any in Europe.

Cunobeline, very young, was carried to Rome by his uncle Mandubrace, four years after Cæſar's expedition here, and his reſtitution to the kingdom of the *Trinobantes*. Cunobeline became well acquainted, and even intimate with Auguſtus, in the dawning of his power; being about the ſame age. Auguſtus entertained a great kindneſs for him; and he bore a ſhare in his warfare, being præfect of a Roman legion, the XX. VV. called *Cretica*, as Richard of Cirenceſter informs us; which is the reaſon that he ſo often ſtruck the figure of a boar on his Britiſh coins, that being the enſign and cogniſance of the legion. After he returned, and was king of Britain, he kept up a friendſhip and correſpondence with Auguſtus, during his whole, and that a very long life. He ſtruck many coins in honour of Auguſtus, and the plaineſt imitations of the coins of Auguſtus. He ſent him magnificent preſents, paid a tribute to him, built the city Cæſaromagus in compliment to him. He celebrated the Actiac games like thoſe done by Agrippa at Rome, by Herod at Cæſarea, and many other ſtates of the Roman empire. By theſe means he ſtaved off, for his life, an actual ſubjection of Britain to the Romans.

I cannot agree with my late learned friend Mr. Baxter in his derivation of *Trinobantum*, that it is of Belgic original. The word *Tri* or *Tre* of the old Corniſh, prefixed, ſufficiently confutes the notion: here is none of the Belgic pronunciation, as in the weſt of England. Cæſar's aſſertion of the ſupereminent power of the *Trinobantes*, ſhows they were an aboriginal people: they had indeed been under ſome ſort of ſubjection to the *Caſſii*, or *Cattichleuni*; but that may have been recent, when Caſvelhan invaded them, and ſlew their king, his brother Immanuence, father to our Mandubrace, as Cæſar tells us.

The very name of their neighbours, *Cattichleuni*, confirms our opinion; ſignifying the clan of the *Caſſii*; a moſt ancient word of the Britons, equivalent to the Latin *civitas*, uſed by Cæſar; ſtill in uſe in Scotland. Baxter owns the *Caſſii* to be of Friſian, or Britiſh origin.

This word *Friſian* puts us in mind of the Britiſh ſtories of *Trinobantum* being *Troja nova*, built by the wandering Trojans: ſo deep rooted among our anceſtors is the notion of a Trojan original. I know ſeveral foundations that may be aſſigned for this notion: one ſeems to come from the utmoſt ſource of antiquity, the founder of the Britiſh nation, APHER, grandſon of ABRAHAM: for which I can bring very large proofs, not ſo much pertaining to this place. He is the Greek Phryxus, a near relation to Melicerta or Melcartus, the Tyrian Hercules: he founded the Phrygians; he gave name to Africa, and Britain; ſo that *Phrygii*, *Friſones*, and *Bryges*, *Britones*, *Brigantes*, are all words in different pronunciation meaning the ſame. Of it I ſay no more at preſent, than that it further illuſtrates my opinion of the *Trinobantes* being

moſt ancient, an aboriginal people here; and that their city was fenced about, whether with a wall, or with a *vallum* and ditch, I cannot pretend to ſay, any more than when it was firſt called *Londinium:* and it is not my humour to carry conjectures beyond what they will reaſonably bear. But I think I am not diſtant from truth, when I judge the *Novii* to be the ſame as the *Nubæ* of Africa, on the weſt ſide the Nile; neighbour to the *Troglodites*, ſays Strabo: theſe were neighbours too to the Arabians; the Red ſea between them: natural navigators they muſt needs be. And Joſephus makes the children of ABRAHAM by Keturah to be ſettled by him in *Trogloditis*, and Arabia the Happy, upon the Red ſea. *Antiq.* i. 15. The colony of theſe people at Cadiz is always ſaid to come from the Red ſea. Pliny mentions the *Nubæi*, a people of *Arabia Deſerta*.

Further, *Novantæ* are a people in the weſt of Scotland, now Galloway. *Novantum promontorium*, the Mull, *Cherſoneſus*, and *Novaritæ*; and the city *Novantia*, north of Severus's wall. The river Nid, in Scotland, is called *Novius*. No reaſon to think either one or the other of Belgic original, but undoubtedly a colony of our *Trinobantes*.

Joſephus, in his xiv. of the antiquities of the Jews, gives us the decree of the ſenate and people of Pergamus, in favour of the Jews; ſetting forth, "Since the Romans, following the conduct of their "anceſtors, undertake dangers for the common ſafety of mankind, and "are ambitious to ſettle their confederates and friends in happineſs, "and in firm peace—"

The decree proceeds as at large ſet forth by Joſephus, and well worthy peruſal; concluding, "That the Jews would remember, their "anceſtors were friendly to the Jews, even in the days of ABRAHAM, "who was the father of the Hebrews; as we have alſo found it ſet "down in our public records." Many uſeful obſervations may be made from this teſtimony.

1. We learn hence, mankind at that time, which was but about forty years before the vulgar Chriſtian *æra*, had the ſame notion of the Romans, as I have enlarged upon in chap. 1. of the Medallic Hiſtory of Carauſius. The Romans, for their valour, virtue, fortitude and temperance, were the nation choſen by divine Providence to conquer, poliſh, and ſet free, all the world, to prepare for the advent of Meſſiah.

2. Theſe Phrygians were a colony of the deſcendants of ABRAHAM by Keturah. At Pergamus the ancient and famous phyſician Æſculapius had a ſhop, and practiſed phyſic, as Lucian teſtifies. Midian, the father of Phryxus, APHER, was a great phyſician, and no other than the Greek Chiron; as I have ſhown elſewhere: ſo our Druids, the people of APHER, were famous for medicine. The Genius of phyſic remained at the place: the famous Galen was born here.

3. Theſe people aſſert, what they ſay is written in their public records; ſo that they had an early uſe of letters, from the Abrahamic family: our Druids likewiſe had the uſe of letters from the ſame fountain.

4. What they ſay is confirmed by the Lacedemonians claiming like kindred to the Jews; as we read in Maccabees, xii. 19. 23. and Joſephus, xii. 4. 10. Mr. Whiſton mentions, on this occaſion, the teſtimony of the Armenian writer, Moſes Chorenenſis; affirming that Arſaces, founder of the Parthian empire, was of the ſeed of ABRAHAM, by Keturah: and thus we find this poſterity of the great patriarch, from Britain by ſea, to Parthia by land; the extent of the habitable world: and

Joſephus

Joſephus often mentions his countrymen the Jews exceeding numerous, in after-times, in every country and city throughout the habitable world; which is true to this very day, both in reſpect to Jews, properly ſpeaking, by Sarah, as well as the Arabians by Hagar, and Keturah: for by theſe latter all Aſia and Africa are at this day peopled: the ſignal favour of God to the greateſt of all men, ABRAHAM.

Return we to the city of *Trinobantum.* I ſhall mark out the original form, which we may conceive it to have been of, in the time we are writing of. If we look on the plan of London, which I engraved long ago in my *Itiner. Cur.* we diſcern, the original ground-plot of the oldeſt part of the city is comprehended, in length, from Ludgate to the preſent Walbroke; in breadth, from Maiden-lane, Lad-lane, Cateaton-ſtreet, to the Thames. This makes an oblong ſquare, in proportion as 2 to 3: I have there made it to be compoſed of two principal ſtreets, croſſing two other principal ſtreets; which makes nine principal quadrangular ſpaces, for the habitations, *area*'s, and public buildings.

I have reaſon ſtill to acquieſce in this diſpoſition of the moſt ancient city of London; as we muſt ſuppoſe it in the time of Immanuence, father to Cæſar's ally Mandubrace, whom he now reſettled therein. I am very much confirmed in my opinion, by the ground-plot I have lately made of *Cæſaromagus*, now Chelmsford, built by Mandubrace's nephew, the great king Cunobeline, to the honour of Auguſtus, his great friend and ally; for that city was exactly of the ſame form and diſpoſition.

Hence then we gather, the oldeſt London was bounded on the weſt by Ludgate, and the wall there; on the eaſt, by the current or rivulet called Walbroke, coming from the moraſs of Moorfields; which moraſſy ground extended to Smithfield, and guarded the whole north ſide of the city; as the Thames on the ſouth: it is well known, that the Manſion-houſe ſtands on a great and deep moraſſy ditch; that the foundation of it coſt a very great ſum, in driving piles, and the like, to ſet the building upon. The city of London is ſituate much as Alexander projected for Alexandria, between a moraſs and the ſea.

Here was a natural and good boundary on all ſides. To the weſt was a ſteep cliff hanging over the rivulet of Fleet: its ſteepneſs is very conſiderable now, as may be ſeen about the Old Bailey, where is at preſent a flight of ſteps, through the old wall: in former days it was much more conſiderable: the other ſides had the river and water; ſo that the ſpot pitched upon for the city muſt be reckoned very judicious: the ſoil a hard and dry gravel.

There is the ſtrongeſt confirmation for this aſſignment, deducible from obſerving three principal roads leading from the gate of Walbroke, at the end of the Poultry, at Stocks market, or the Manſion-houſe: Cornhill was the great road directly into Eſſex: Lombard-ſtreet conducted to Cunobeline's cuſtom-houſe, Billingsgate: Threadneedle-ſtreet and Broad-ſtreet went obliquely toward the north-eaſt, and the preſent Biſhops-gate, and ſo in later times to the great Roman road called Hermen-ſtreet, croſſing the Thames where London bridge now is; making a meridian line through the length of the iſland.

By collating ſeveral old plans of London, I diſcern there were four principal ſtreets running from weſt to eaſt. 1. The Watling-ſtreet, from Ludgate. 2. Thames-ſtreet, the boundary toward the river: this on the right hand of Watling-ſtreet. 3. On the left hand, Cheapſide, Pater-noſter row being originally part thereof: at the end of it, beyond the

the Poultry was the eaſtern gate of the city. 4. That called Maiden-lane, and Cateaton-ſtreet, which was the northern boundary of the city, and running along the original wall of it.

This being the firſt form of the city, its proportion of length to breadth was as 3 to 2. Now, for the croſs ſtreets, I conceive one to have been that of St. Martin's lane from Alderſgate continued downward to Paul's wharf: the next was from Aldermanbury and Bow-lane, to Queenhithe: the other, Walbroke to Dowgate, or Watergate, being the outfall of the rivulet; boundary of the eaſtern wall of the original city, as in in the time of Mandubrace. The ſtreet which accompanied the weſtern wall, on the inſide Ludgate, is quite abſorbed by houſes at preſent.

There might then have been many leſſer croſs ſtreets both ways, of which we cannot now take any account, our purpoſe being to conſider it only in the great; but there are many collateral indications of the juſtneſs of our aſſignment: it would be a trifling minuteneſs to puſh conjectures farther, than to obſerve the gate on the ſouth ſide was at Queen-hithe.

Thus we ſee a great conformity between old London and Cunobeline's *Cæſaromagus*, eſpecially as to the general diſtribution and deſign; the four gates of the ſides correſponding to different ſtreets obliquely.

Afterwards, when the Romans became poſſeſſed of the iſland, and made the great roads acroſs the kingdom, three of them had reſpect to this metropolis, but none went preciſely through it; and ſuch was often their method. The Watling-ſtreet, from Cheſter to Dover, came by Tyburn, croſſed the Thames at Stanegate, by Lambeth, and ſo to Shooters' hill: this is croſſed at Tyburn by another equally ſtrait, but unnoticed by any writer, reaching acroſs the kingdom from Chicheſter to Dunwich in Suffolk: I call it *via Iceniana:* it goes by Old ſtreet north of the city, and is the high road of Eſſex to Colcheſter; but, when the Romans found it uſeful to enlarge this city by a new wall, they made a branch to proceed from St. Giles's, which we call Holborn, and ſo built a gate at Newgate, and continued the road to Cheapſide.

A third road is the Hermen-ſtreet from the ſea-ſide in Suſſex to Scotland: it went by Biſhops-gate, but on the eaſtern and outſide of the city, till its enlargement; and that enlargement was done by Conſtantine the Great, or by his mother the empreſs Helena, our countrywoman: and we may well credit the reports of the Britons concerning this matter. Then it acquired the title of *Londinium Auguſta:* then it was that the Tower was built; an *armamentarium*, as the caſtle of Colcheſter, of the ſame manner and model of building, Roman brick and ſtone; a chapel with a ſemicircular window, as Colcheſter, and dedicated to St. Helena. This in after-times; but in regard to the age we are treating on, that of Cæſar and our aboriginal Britons, it is a juſt enquiry, after we have given the plan of primitive London of the *Novantes*, Where may we ſuppoſe their temple to have been? for aſſuredly we muſt pronounce, that, whenever the ancients built a city, they certainly took care to erect a temple for divine worſhip.

In anſwer to this enquiry, we are to reflect, that the Britons were under the eccleſiaſtic regimen of the Druids, who were of the patriarchal religion, the religion indeed of ABRAHAM: for they came

from him. We find in ſacred writ, wherever he removed from one country to another, "there builded he an altar to Jehovah, and in-"voked in the name of Jehovah," who ſometimes perſonally appeared to him: conſequently we muſt infer *Jehovah* to be the Meſſiah, or Son of God, in an angelic form.

Other times ABRAHAM removed into a country abounding with groves of oak; ſometimes he planted a grove of oak for religious purpoſes, as a temple. All theſe things the Druids did; they built ſuch open temples as the great patriarch; they uſed oak-groves, or planted oak-groves as temples: we cannot ſay that Jehovah appeared perſonally to them; yet we may well think they were ſometimes vouchſafed the ſpirit of prophecy, and particularly in regard to Meſſiah, who they knew was to be born of a virgin, and likewiſe was to be born at the winter ſolſtice, whence their famous miſleto ſolemnity.

Moreover, at Chartres in France, which was the place of the principal meeting of the Gauliſh Druids, there is now a magnificent church, built upon the ſpot where then was that moſt celebrated open temple: for the Druids very eaſily paſſed over into chriſtianity; the tranſition was but natural. This church is dedicated to the Mother of God, as they there ſtyle the virgin Mary: there is under it a chapel cut in the rock, with a flight of ſtairs deſcending to it: on the door of the frontiſpiece is this inſcription in Latin,

"To the Virgin who bears the Child."

I apprehend this to be analogous to the caves of Mithras in Perſia; for *Mithras* is Mediator, or Meſſiah; and they ſay there, that Mithras was born in ſuch a rocky cave; and they worſhip him therein. Both the ancient Perſians and the Druids, who were of the ſame patriarchal religion, had the ſame notion of the Meſſiah to be born in the rocky ſtable at Bethlehem.

We have many inſtances of Druid men and women endowed with the ſpirit of prophecy. I ſhall mention but one, out of Joſephus, Antiq. xviii. The Jewiſh Agrippa fell into the diſpleaſure of Tiberius, who put him in bonds. as he ſtood leaning againſt a tree before the palace, an owl perched upon that tree: a German Druid, one of the emperor's guards, ſpoke to him to be of good cheer, for he ſhould be releaſed from thoſe bonds, and arrive at great dignity and power; but bid him remember, that when he ſaw that bird again, he ſhould live but five days. All this came to paſs: he was made king by Caligula; St. Paul preached before him: Joſephus ſpeaks of his death, agreeable to the prediction. But concerning the Druids, I have before now opened my mind largely, in ſome papers read at the Antiquarian Society; wherein I have ſufficiently vindicated them from the imputation of paganiſm and idolatry.

As to the temple belonging to the city of *Trinobantum*, or London, we may be aſſured, they erected no temple within the city. When the Romans became maſters here, they built a temple of their own form, to Diana, where now St. Paul's ſtands: they placed it in the open ſpace, then the *forum*; but the Britiſh temple, appropriate to the city, was upon the open riſing ground to the weſt, where now is Knave's-acre. The name of the place both gives a very good foundation to my opinion, and alſo at the ſame time acquaints us with the particular form of the temple: for the Druids, as I have ſhown, had three kinds of temples, of the patriarchal mode. 1. The round, or circular work of upright ſtones,

ſtones, innumerable to be ſeen. 2. The ſerpentine temple, or a ſnake tranſmitted through a circle; as thoſe of Abury and Shap. 3. The alate, or winged temple, compoſed of a circle and wings: and this was the ſort of temple here placed; of which the name of *Knaves-acre* is a ſure memorial. This was made only of mounds of earth, in Latin *agger*, thrown out of the ditch camp-faſhion: this word is corrupted into *acre*. The word *knave* is oriental, *canaph*, volavit; the *Kneph* of the Egyptians; by which they meant the Deity, in the moſt ancient times, before idolatry prevailed.

The form of our alate temple here exactly correſponds with that now to be ſeen on Naveſtock common, Epping foreſt; which name of *Nave-ſtock* preſerves its memorial, meaning the ſacred tree by the alate temple: it is compoſed of mounds of earth and ditch; as ours was at Knaves-acre.

Obſerve, the word *agger* remains at Edgeware, the *Suellanacis* of our king Caſvelhan, uncle to Mandubrace: it is the Roman road called Watling-ſtreet. Egham by Stanes acknowledges the like derivation, being upon the *via Trinobantica* at Stanes, the *Ad Pontes* of the Romans. Many more like inſtances I could give.

Theſe ſort of temples were properly dedicated to the Divine Spirit, the author of motion, which moved upon the face of the new-created matter, as Moſes writes, and were more particularly aſſigned to the religious feſtivity celebrated at the ſummer ſolſtice, when the pigeon was the firſt and peculiar ſacrifice of the ſeaſon. I ſhall not ſpeak more about them here: but beſides this temple, the Britons had a magnificent *curſus*, or place for ſports and races on foot, in chariots, on horſeback, when they celebrated their public ſacrifices and religious obſervances on the ſolſtices and equinoxes.

Theſe *curſus*'s were likewiſe made of mounds of earth thrown up in two parallel lines: ſuch a one is that at Leiceſter in the meadow near the river; it is called *Rawdikes*, from the ancient name of the city, *Ratæ*, capital of the *Coritani*: ſuch another there is, called *Dyke-hills*, in the meadow of Dorcheſter, Oxfordſhire, where the Tame and the Iſis unite; *Dobuni*.

Exactly ſuch another, belonging to our *Trinobantum*, is that we call *Long-acre*, or *agger*; which, we may be confident, was originally two parallel banks, the whole length of that ſtreet, and breadth: it has the ſame gentle ſweep, or curve, as thoſe other *curſus*'s: it then commanded a beautiful proſpect over the preſent Covent-garden to the Thames, and an extenſive view, both upward and downward, of the river, and into Surrey. The banks were deſigned for the ſpectators, and admirably well adapted to the purpoſe.

So that we may juſtly conclude, Knave's-acre was the proper temple to the city of *Trinobantum*, and Long-acre their ſolemn place of races, accompanying the religious celebrations of the ancient citizens here, in the time of Cæſar. Long-acre is 1400 Engliſh feet in length, which is exactly 800 Druid cubits, two furlongs of the eaſt, two *ſtadia*.

Give me leave to mention my fancy or conjecture of the founder of this alate temple and *curſus*, viz. ELI, father of Immanuence, and of Caſvelhan: there was his *tumulus* on Windmill-ſtreet edge, at the end of Piccadilly: a windmill was erected on it in after-times. From it deſcends the ſtreet called Hedge-lane, from *agger*, the *tumulus*. I ſuppoſe the name of *Piccadilly* may be from its elevation, a Hybrid word com-

poſed

poſed from *peak cad Eli*, the *tumulus ducis Eli*. *Cad* is a common name of the Welſh kings.

Weſtminſter, in Druid times, was a great wood, called afterward Thorney-iſle, where they celebrated the autumnal Panegyre. Mr. Denman, a braſs-founder, told me of three braſs Celts dug up very low in the foundation of the Sanctuary at Weſtminſter, which he melted; they were of whitiſh metal: alſo two more of the like, dug up in the bottom of the Thames, on digging the foundation of Weſtminſter bridge, which he melted.

I ſhall only add a few obſervations, more than what is already done, concerning the plan of the oldeſt city of London. Where now is St. Paul's was the *forum*, or market-place, comprehending the ſquare *arèa* between Cheapſide, the Old 'Change, Watling-ſtreet, and where now is the weſt end of St. Paul's. The higheſt end of the city was the north-weſt corner, guarded by a ſteep precipice, where Madan-lane is, which imports as much. The north ſide of the city had a deep ditch, always filled with water from the moraſs of Moorfields and Smeethfield, now Smithfield. From hence the name of Lade-lane; for *lade*, in Saxon, is an artificial ditch, or drain: and this diſcharges the vulgar opinion of Ludgate taking its name from the river Flete, as if *porta flumentana*. Now we may well aſſert Dowgate to be truly ſuch, the water-gate.

Our Saxon anceſtors had ſome remembrance of the enlargement of London walls, by their naming of Aldgate, and Alderſgate, as ſenſible of the priority of one in date. It was A. D. 450, that they beat the Scots at Stamford, which is but little more than 100 years from the time of Conſtantine the Great, when theſe walls were built, and the title of *Londinium Auguſta* commenced. That the city-walls were made by the empreſs Helena, is ſtrongly confirmed by the hiſtory of the recovery of Britain to the Roman empire by Conſtantius Chlorus: for Aſclepiodotus his general fought the Britons under the dominion of Allectus, under the old walls of London, at Walbrook, then the eaſtern boundary of the city, as hiſtorians particularly recite; and we may eaſily believe Cornhill to have been originally without the city, where the waggons ſtood that brought it. The hiſtorians likewiſe tell us, that the firſt palace of the Britiſh kings was in the ſouth-weſt corner of the city, where afterwards Baynard's caſtle ſtood, which likewiſe became a palace of our kings, before Bridewell was built: but when the empreſs Helena built the walls of the enlarged city, which walls for the moſt part now remain, the palace was then the preſent tower. Laſtly, I apprehend, the oldeſt city which we are deſcribing was walled about; for I cannot allow the Britons to be any wiſe inferior to the Gauls in art, either military or civil. When the city was enlarged and incompaſſed with new walls, the three roads beyond the eaſt gate were converted into ſtreets, as at preſent, Threadneedle-ſtreet, Cornhill and Lombard-ſtreet; as well as the Roman road, Gracechurch-ſtreet.

ITER

I T E R B O R E A L E.

IN the year 1725, I travelled over the weſtern and northern parts of England, in company of Mr. Roger Gale, a gentleman well known to the learned world; as his father, Dr. Thomas Gale, dean of York. I was requeſted, by ſome lovers of antiquity, to tranſcribe thoſe notes which I wrote day by day during our journey; and though I had viſited ſeveral of the places, through which we paſſed, in my former journeys, yet a ſecond view (eſpecially in company of a perſon ſo well verſed in antiquities) gave me an opportunity of making ſome farther remarks, which I flatter myſelf may be of uſe to thoſe who are fond of ſtudying the antiquities of our own country.

I ſhall begin with Dunſtable, the MAGIOVINIVM of the Romans. Many large braſs coins, and many ſilver, are found in ploughing the fields here, and when digging in the ruins of the old priory by the church: I got a Nero of Corinthian braſs, and a Fauſtina. The downs here are but a rib or narrow ridge of chalk; or northward is ſand or clay.

Madan caſtle is circular, perhaps oval: the ſpace within is a fine plain: the *vallum* is ſmall, and the ditch much ſmaller; ſo that I am perſuaded it was made rather for ſpectacle than defence. Tethill caſtle is a little further weſtward, a ſtrong little camp upon one of the many north-weſt precipices of chalk exceeding ſteep: a village underneath, and ſprings of water: it is a double camp, both ſquare; in one a round keep, or large *tumulus* ditched about, which ſhows it is a Saxon work.

The proſpect all along the ſteep northern ſides of the Chiltern hills is lovely; the Icening-ſtreet goes at the bottom; it is corn-field for the moſt part. Theſe hills are all ſteep weſtward and northward.

Brick hill, or more properly Brink hill, ſtands on a very high ſandy hill, ſteep north-weſt: the Watling-ſtreet, juſt before it arrives here, winds a little eaſtward, to avoid a deep valley, and paſſes above it.

Stone begins beyond Brick hill; and we enter a country of long-extended ridges, with large valleys and rivulets at bottom.

D A V E N T R Y.

The country here, which is probably the higheſt in England, is a quarry of reddiſh ſtone, in ſmall *ſtrata*; the uppermoſt very full of ſhells, eſpecially *belemnites*. The air muſt needs be exceeding good, as in the centre of England; the ſoil is a reddiſh clay. This is a neat pleaſant town, well ſituate: two ſprings of the Avon run cloſe by it. Eaſtward the great hill whereon is Borough-hill camp: a very pretty ſpring ariſes in the inner ditch, probably the higheſt in England; it is on the north-eaſt ſide, which way the hill declines. This camp is on

 that

that end of the hill which it fills up, and conforms to its ſhape; double ditched, but toward the entrance the ditches ſeparate, and meet at the entrance obliquely, after a manner I have not ſeen elſewhere. All round the mid-way of the hill it is boggy and ſpringy: the whole hill is ſtone. Upon it are many more works of great compaſs; I ſuppoſe, ſome later camps of the Danes, Saxons, or Britons againſt them: there ſeem to have been ſome entrenchments round that part of Daventry town where the church ſtands: the inner ditch of the firſt-mentioned camp is very broad, and the *vallum* proportionable. Spellwell is the name of the ſpring on Borough hill; it looks blue: they ſay it is good for ſore eyes, and is a great dryer.

It is a ſtony and clayey ſoil all the way from Daventry to Warwick: the country is open and full of corn-fields. The river divides countries of different nature; for on the other ſide it is a very good ſort of large rocks: the country is very woody.

PRAESIDIVM. Warwick.

There ſeem to be ſigns of a camp on the eaſt ſide of the river, overgainſt the caſtle, in a cloſe where is an old chapel now become a barn: a ſpring riſes a little above it: if ſo, then this was the garriſon before the Romans built the city on the weſt ſide. Warwick is a very neat and beautiful town; many fine houſes and public buildings of good ſtone, dug up at hand. The old caſtle is very perfect, and a noble ſeat: many fine pictures of the Greville family, and others, particularly an original of Sir Philip Sidney: the whole length of the place is one ſuite of rooms very magnificent; one wainſcotted with cedar: they all look over the river. One may ſee here much of the ancient manner of fortification: their methods of defence, two gates, two portcullices at the entrance; with hole to drop down poles, and an immenſe ſtrength of ſtone-work: before the towers at the gates are iron hooks faſtened into the wall, which they told us were for hanging wool-ſacks on in a ſiege: a tower in the corner of each wing, very high; that at the corner next the river they call Cæſar's tower, made of three circular ſegments; that at the corner next the town is twelve-angled, called Guy's tower: the keep is very high, now made with a circular walk to the top. At the priory, in two galleries which ſeem to be part of the firſt building, are ſome paintings on glaſs, of religious ſtories. The chapel at Guy's cliff is double, having two arches within, that divide its length into two ailes or chapels. Under the caſtle-walls, by the river ſide, upon the rock grows much liver-wort, thriving in ſo agreeable a place. I obſerved the lowermoſt rocks are perpetually dripping, which gathering together in a channel underneath, makes a ſmall rivulet. This ſeems to indicate, that fountains are the effect of exudation from the moſt elevated protuberances into ſome internal cavity; which though by drops only, yet the ſum amounts to enough to make a ſpring run perpetually; as the alembic diſtills the vapors. Now the tops of the hills are kept always moiſt by the natural aſcent of the water below. I know nothing againſt this doctrine, but ſprings ariſing in very large quantity from narrow apexes, and where no other higher ground is near, if any ſuch ſprings there be: but we want ſufficient number of inſtances and *data* to determine this great queſtion. People ſince the creation have been very negligent, or very injudicious, in making obſervations

for

for this purpoſe. This is not an uſeleſs inquiry; for if we found out Nature's method in this affair, it would aſſiſt in making artificial ſprings, or finding out natural ones, to the great enrichment of barren lands, and watering all in a dry ſeaſon; water being the univerſal inſtrument of all increaſe and nutrition.

Warwick bridge has twelve arches. The *potamogeiton majus* grows in the river; a large yellow flower, tripetalous, with an apple like the Egyptian *lotus*.

COVENTRY.

Dr. Philemon Holland, who tranſlated Camden's *Britannia*, is buried in the choir of Trinity church. In the window is a piece of painted glaſs of Leofric earl of Cheſter, lord of this place, and Godiva his wife: he holds a charter in his hand with this writing, *I Luryche for love of thee grawnte Coveīre tol fre.* Stichell, a mile ſouth of Coventry, has its name from the clays. The road here is paved very broad for a great length. St. Michael's church is a very ſtately and magnificent building: the ſpire is very fine, and the higheſt of any I have ſeen for its baſe, but built of a mouldering ſtone. Over-againſt it is the town-houſe, a large ſtone building, and old, like a church: a very old wooden chair there, ſaid to be that wherein king John was crowned; much old ruſty armour; pictures of ſeveral kings of England, and other benefactors; and many inſcriptions, Latin and Engliſh, relating to them. A vintner bought ſome ground north of St. Michael's, and built a houſe upon it: he dug up great ruins of the old convent, and many coffins, and among the reſt (as they ſay) that of Leofric and Godiva. This is a very large and populous city, but narrow irregular ſtreets; and the houſes chiefly of wood, and very old, hanging over the ſtreets. The gates are many and ſtately: no doubt the walls were anſwerable, but now demoliſhed for the moſt part, after the rebellion: in ſome places, where parcels are left, it is very thick, and ſo ſtrong, that they only undermined it, and threw it down flat; as particularly in the meadows north of St. Michael's, where it paſſed over the brook by an arch. Between that and the church ſtood the priory, founded by Leofric before the Conqueſt: ſome old walls of it remain. Here have been many elegant braſſes in the churches, but broke up. The famous Croſs is of a pretty model, but of periſhing ſtone. The baſis of St. Michael's ſteeple is but twelve yards from outſide to outſide of the buttreſſes. Every road hence is paved with a broad high-raiſed cauſeway, from every gate a mile.

Griff coal-works here, forty ells deep, of vaſt compaſs. No ſort of foſſils found in them. *Griff*, from *grave*, *grooff*, digging. The ſoil ſandy from Coventry hither, then black earth. The coal-mine runs from Coventry to Tamworth in a line: here are ſuch breaches that intercept the *ſtrata*, and ſuch trapping and dipping as in Somerſetſhire: the fiſſures, upon breaking the track and paralleliſm of the *ſtrata*, make them diverge generally. Great old toads are often found in the ſolid coal, leaving a cavity of their own ſhape. They draw away the water from the mines by an invention originally of the earl of Worceſter, improved by Captain Savery and others: it works with a vaſt power from the atmoſphere preſſing into a receiver exhauſted of air, by vapor, and then condenſed. I ſaw the ruined chapel of Nuneaton. Many religious houſes thereabouts,

thereabouts, and remains of camps, caſtles, &c. and nothing elſe can make amends for the badneſs of the roads.

MANDVESSEDVM.

Dugdale ſays, divers Roman coins of braſs and ſilver have been found here. It ſtands on the river Anker. The firſt ſyllable of the name remains, *Man*-caſtle or 'ceſter. At Oldbury a ſquare fort of thirty acres, with very high rampires, ſituate on an eminence: this, no doubt, was a camp: to the north of it have been found frequently flint axes of the old Britons, about four inches and a half broad, ground to an edge: there are no flints within forty miles of the place. Either our maps are wrong, or the Roman road goes very much winding, perhaps to avoid the great Arduen foreſt. The name of this foreſt left in divers places, Weſton in Arden, Henly in Arden, Ardbury, &c.

I called on Mr. Henry Beighton, an ingenious gentleman, who is making a map of this county; and we viſited this ſtation. South a little of the bridge, under which the Anker paſſes the Watling-ſtreet, I found the old city: it lies on both ſides the road, and is of a ſquare form: the road paſſes exactly through the middle of its length, which is 600 foot, its breadth 200, on each ſide the road. The field in Leiceſterſhire is called Old-field banks; that in Warwickſhire, Caſtle banks. The ditch is very perfect quite round, and the bank whereon ſtood the wall. The people know of great ſtones, and mortar work exceeding ſtrong, being dug up; much Roman brick, iron, and great numbers of coins braſs and ſilver, and ſome gold: in ſinking wells the like things found. Several vaults go quite through, and cattle have ſometimes dropt into them. A ſpring at the north-eaſt gate. Oldbury is a great camp upon a high hill, weſt of the place; whence a moſt delightful proſpect. The hill whereon ſtands the church of Manceſter, which is a field or two off the bridge, ſeems to have been a camp too: it is intrenched very deeply, but I cannot ſay with ſo much regularity, as to its preſent appearance, that will aſcertain it to the Romans: it is in the way to Oldbury. The houſes reached from the caſtle to the bridge; for in the ploughed piece between, called the Furlong, foundations have been diſcovered, and many bridges. A great family has lived at Manceſter, and of that name, who probably made, or altered, the ditches there. Geo. Aſtley eſq. of Wolvey, near High-croſs, has a great collection of coins found at High-croſs, and all the neighbouring places; as Monks Kirby, where urns and aſhes have been often found. The proſpect from Oldbury is exceeding extenſive all over the country; the camps of Shugbury, Arbury, and Borough, all in view, and the country that way, where the Watling-ſtreet runs, as far as Watford gap; ſo all into Nottinghamſhire, and weſtward to a great diſtance. Withersley, and ſeveral villages round, pariſh to Manceſter as their mother-church. The church there is a pretty large building with a tower-ſteeple. The country there is all a rock, and abounds with ſprings: the rock is of very hard ſtone, and dips weſtward, as the adjacent coal-mines. Manceſter ſtands on much higher ground than the road and old city. More coal-mines about Dudley, Wolverhampton in Staffordſhire. Sometimes the ends of the coal at thoſe breaches bend the contrary way: this ſhows the breaches were made before the coal was perfectly hardened. When the damps exanimate a man at theſe coal-pits, they draw him up inſtantly, and make a round hole in the earth, put his head in, and cover it with freſh mold, which infallibly reſtores him. Between Wormleighton

Wormleighton and Stanton they found, in a pit, a trunk of a tree hewn into a coffin, with bones in it; and many coins, particularly of Conſtantine. At Wolfencote, upon the Leam, in ſinking a well they came to a vault with urns and coins: in digging at the priory at Coventry they found the old cloyſters, with many grave-ſtones of monks; and in the old walls, which were very thick, bones and ſkulls with teeth, &c. were laid in, as fillings-up, from ruins of the older monaſtery.

BIRMINGHAM.

A large rich town, the very ſhop of Vulcan. The vicinity of the coal-mines has made it the chief place in England for all ſorts of iron work, ſent hence throughout the whole world, in great abundance: it is a pleaſant, woody, plentiful country hereabouts: they have repaired an old church, and built a new one: the ſtreets are large and good buildings: there is a pretty ſquare, incloſed and planted like Soho: the town lies on a declivity. In the old church are tombs, in alabaſter, of a Jeruſalem knight, two other knights, and ſome others. Deritend chapel built of timber, 5 R. II. by the river ſide. Here is a large ſchool-houſe founded by Edward VI. not long ſince rebuilt: they have marked out large tracts of ground on the hill round the new church for buildings.

I find the Rigning-ſtreet way comes from Alceſter, directly north and ſouth, by Moſeley, over a heath where the road appears now very broad, on the eaſt ſide of the rivulet Rea: it deſcends Camp hill, and paſſes the river by the preſent bridge, and the valley where the low and old part of the town ſtood: it makes an angle in order to paſs this broad meadow, directly as the Icening-ſtreet does at Newbury, or *ad Spinas*. No doubt but here was a ſtation in the time of the Romans, becauſe a convenient diſtance, ten miles from *Etocetum:* but of its name I know no footſteps. I imagine the preſent name derived from the great quantity of broom growing all round. *Ingham* ſignifies the dwelling upon the meadows; for the town has advanced itſelf but by degrees up the hill. When the Roman road has paſſed the valley, it turns up the firſt ſtreet on the right hand (Park ſtreet) to take the moſt convenient riſe up hill, and at the end of the town falls into the preſent road, with its former direction to *Etocetum*. Probably upon Camp hill has been a camp, being by the road ſide, and having a fine proſpect: what with the deep roads to Coventry and Warwick, here meeting the Ricning; and the incloſures, and digging for brick and tile, I could diſcern no ſigns of it. At this town is a conſiderable manufacture for thread. Beyond Birmingham, the Rigning-way runs upon the diviſion between the counties of Stafford and Warwick, by Aldſton.

In the forges here, three men beat together with ſucceſſive ſtrokes; which brought into my mind Virgil's

Brontesque, Steropesque, ac nudus membra Pyracmon.

ETOCETVM.

A little to the weſt of where the Rigning croſſes the Watling-ſtreet, ſouth-weſt of Litchfield ſtands a little village, called Wall; ſouth of that a quarter of a mile is Cheſterfield. This is ſaid to be the oldeſt city in England, by the inhabitants; and the Watling-ſtreet the oldeſt road. The Itinerary of Antoninus ſufficiently evinces the place to be *Etocetum*. Part of the Rigning-way, northward hence, is very fair, with a high

ſtrait bank; part very mirey and bad. The country is ſandy, clay, and full of round coggles, of which the road was compoſed. The Watling-ſtreet eaſtward hence about half a mile is incloſed in fields; but weſtward it appears very ſtrait and broad. They call the Rigning the Hickling ſtreet at this place; and likewiſe Port-lane: it goes to Burton upon Trent. Many Roman coins found here, both great and ſmall. Mr. Quintin, living here, has many: he owns the field called the Butts, where I ſaw great ruins of walls equidiſtant twelve foot, and twelve high, like ſquare cellars. I ſaw bits of pavement there, Iriſh ſlate, Roman bricks, ſome pieces thus marked ✱. The walls are a yard thick, of ſtrong mortar, rubble ſtone, &c. The Watling-ſtreet parts the two villages, Cheſterfield ſouth, and Wall north. By the ſide of a road going northward thence to Pipe hill, I immediately eſpied the Roman walls, notorious by the manner of their ſtructure; of rag-ſtone, a courſe laid ſloping this way, a courſe that way, with very ſtrong and white mortar: this lies under a hedge, and the roots of old oak-trees for the length of a hundred yards, till intercepted by a dwelling-houſe. They ſay the building in Butt's cloſe was a temple; and probably they are not miſtaken. The Watling-ſtreet at this old city goes preciſely eaſt and weſt: ſome mile-ſtones found by the brook running weſt of the city: a pretty ſpring there; ruins upon digging all the fields round: the brook has a broad marſh along it weſtward. A little below the temple, we ſaw the crown of a ſubterraneous arch in the hedge. They ſhowed me where the Rigning-way went through a corn-field ſouth of the caſtle, and paſſed the river weſt of Shenſton: it is a field way ſtill ſouthward, and an open road north. The caſtle ſtood in the north-weſt angle, between the Watling and another road, going to Litchfield, upon a gentle ſouthern declivity: the old walls are founded upon the ſolid rock, and much more of them was left within memory: now they pull them down to build withal. There is a gate croſſes the Watling-ſtreet at the caſtle end, by the ſide of the other road. That called the Temple is upon the weſtern declivity, much lower in elevation than the caſtle, which is upon the higheſt ground in the neighbourhood, and ſomewhat raiſed above the common level, by heaps of rubbiſh, and foundations, which I could diſcern above ground in the orchard. The place of this old city is an elevation, and has a good proſpect, eſpecially ſouthward: Oldbury caſtle and Manceſter are in view. Wm. Milner, at the Swan, is an antiquary, and knows the old name of the place: he ſhowed me a Roman wall in his cellar, and ſays it goes far backward by the garden. No doubt there were houſes all the way, on both ſides the road, from the caſtle to the brook, which is a ſweet deſcent weſtward. There was a Roman coin of gold found near Hales-Owen. Many floors, pots, and other antiquities, found on the ſouth ſide the Watling-ſtreet, in the ploughed fields called Cheſterfield Crofts; and a very fine red earthen ware, with figures of bucks upon them. The circumference of the caſtle is hardly to be found; the ground has not been dug in the yards hereabouts. The Rigning-way goes by Lyn-lane, and ſo paſſes the river weſt of Shenſton, at Shenſton nether town. This country lies upon a rock here and there interſperſed, but not a good ſtone; but there is a quarry of good free-ſtone, of a brown colour, by Swinfield. I ſaw a Nero of Corinthian braſs, and ſome ſquare Roman pavements found there.

The Rigning runs on the eaſt ſide of an eminence called Mawcop hill, as it paſſes northward hence. The building in Butts cloſe is level

at

at top with the paſture, except toward the declivity, where they have dug away the earth, and the great wall that ran along it. Two miles beyond *Etocetum*, on the top of a hill is Knave's caſtle, on the ſouth ſide the Watling-ſtreet: it is a large *tumulus* incloſed within three ditches; an entrance on the ſouth ſide: it has been hollowed at top. This is in a vaſt moor, or common full of heath, as the nature of the ſoil is all the way. The Watling is very fair and ſtrait, and in many places the ridge is perfect for a great length. A little weſt of the bridge, under which the river Penk croſſes the Watling, are a few houſes belonging to Stretton, upon an eminence. This is thought to be the

PENNOCRVCIVM.

And, no doubt, it was hereabouts, to anſwer the miles in the Itinerary. The village of Stretton lies a little to the north of the road; and a mile ſouth is Brewood, another village, which they ſay has been an old city: it lies upon the Penk. Upon ploughing the fields they find Roman coins frequently, and much other antiquities. In that great old city, king John kept his court. A little brook runs a paſture or two below the road, and parallel to it, into the Penk, called Horſe brook: it is a very full river, and the bridge is broad it runs through. The Watling-ſtreet is here eaſt and weſt. Three large ſtone bridges croſs the river in two miles. The old Roman city, no doubt, was by the road-ſide ſomewhere near here, and perhaps by Horſe brook. Brewood may have been a Roman town, but it is too far out of the road for the convenience of travellers; and Penkridge is two miles and a half off, ſo that it can put in no claim. This town muſt have borrowed its name from the river, as that from the Roman city. Penkridge ſtands by the ſide of a large marſh made by the river: the church is built of good ſtone; a remarkable ſtone croſs in the ſtreet. The healthineſs of this country favours Mr. Baxter's conjecture of the derivation of *Pennocrucium*.

The proſpect hence ſouthward is noble, and very comprehenſive. Dudley caſtle, and many of the ſteep ſummits of the hills in Worceſterſhire, are in view; together with the mighty height of the Wrekin, which, from a plain, riſes like a ſugar-loaf to a narrow tip, and of very difficult aſcent. The Watling-ſtreet runs under it. It is good land here, warm and woody, being juſt beyond the moor.

STAFFORD.

The caſtle here to the north weſt, a mile and half off, ſtands on a tip of riſing ground very ſteep to the north-weſt; on which they have raiſed a keep, or high mount of earth: on that ſtood a ſquare tower of ſtone, part of which remains. Here is the moſt magnificent proſpect quite round, that one can imagine; the Malvern, the Wrekin, and many Welſh mountains, lift up their narrow heads beyond the utmoſt horizon, and above the clouds, as it ſeems. To the eaſtward is room for the caſtle, fenced too with a deep ditch. This was the work of Edward the elder, in the Saxon times; or rather his ſiſter, the virago Elfleda, A. D. 913. A little church ſtands near the caſtle, called the Caſtle church, with a houſe or two near it. The ſituation of Stafford is low, in a broad marſhy vale, where ſeveral rivers meet; and it has been fortified quite round, the waters of the rivers favouring that purpoſe. Two miles directly

eaſtward

eaſtward is Beacon hill, a large parcel of rocks laid upon a level eminence, and covered with graſs, having a ſteep aſcent on every ſide, like a camp: it has a very pleaſant proſpect. The town-houſe here is a handſome large building. Upon St. Amor heath, under Beacon hill, a battle was fought in the civil wars.

We paſſed through Uttoxeter, where I could find nothing Roman, notwithſtanding its name, *ceſter*; only heard of three gold coins found by the river ſide, not far off, ſome time ſince: it ſtands in a very fine country, watered by the Dove, a fruitful river, running through large meadows. Thence, in our way to Derby, we ſaw ſeveral large, flat Celtic barrows, upon a common at Sidbury. We rode over the meadows under Tutbury caſtle, famous for the bull-running on Aug. 10. where the people of two counties meet according to ancient uſage, and contend for the honour of their counties, ſometimes to bloodſhed. The caſtle, once the ſeat of the dukes of Lancaſter, ſtands on a very high precipice, looking north and weſt, ſtrong by nature and art; very probably a Roman camp originally, as its name, *bury*, imports: it is not far from the Rigning-way. *Tot* ſignifies an eminence. Underneath it we went through Hilton. The lord of the manor there held of the dukes, by a ridiculous appearance before him, on the day after Chriſtmas, whilſt Jack of Hilton blowed the fire. Of this, of the king of the fidlers, of the bull-running, &c. ſee a large account in Dr. Plot. Mr. Gale ſays, this Jack of Hilton was a Saxon idol, called *Pouſter:* it was made of braſs, hollow, with a little hole, which when filled with water, and ſet before the fire, as an æolipile, vented its contents in vapor, rarified with great force. This was a good philoſophical trick to delude the vulgar, and would appear like magic to them, ignorant of the cauſe.

Mr. Preſcot of Cheſter ſhowed us the impreſſion of an *intaglia* found at Uttoxeter.

A mile and half off Derby we fell into the Rigning-ſtreet coming from Burton; which, leaving Derby a little on the eaſt, paſſes over Nun-green to *Derventio:* there it croſſed the river on a bridge, and thence went to Cheſterfield.

DERVENTIO.

I find the Rigning proceeds over the common, by the mill and brook at the weſt end of Derby, and falls into a valley, which gives a gentle deſcent to the river ſide, every where elſe ſteep, over-againſt the old city: this, no doubt, is the reaſon why the Romans placed it in that very ſpot. The river is very broad and deep, equal to the Medway at Maidſtone; the ſides ſteep, ſo that a ford was not at all practicable: it is ſix or ſeven foot deep here at leaſt. Darley ſlade is the name of the valley where the deſcent of the road is: they call the road the Foſs hereabouts; which ſhows that no more is meant by the name, than that it is an artificial work: the Foſs and Rigning therefore are but ſynonymous terms. A little up the river, beyond the city, was the bridge: in time of a froſt, when there is clear ice, they can ſee the foundation of the piers very plainly, and a piece of one is ſtill left. Thence the road proceeds over the paſture, where, after a fortnight's dry weather in ſummer, they can diſtinguiſh it by the parched graſs: it goes up the valley north of Bradſal, by Priory hall, ſo to Cheſterfield. Another ſuch way, they ſay, went up the hill directly from the ſtreet of the city by Chadsden: part of it has been dug up near the town by the Crown ale-houſe,

ale-houſe, and its ridge is ſtill viſible. In the paſture over-againſt the houſe two ſquare Roman wells were opened by a violent flood in Sir Simon Degg's time: they were made of very broad flat ſtones, let into one another, and were paved at bottom with bricks ſet edge-wiſe, as they tell me. Roman coins are found in every road, foot-path, and ditch, about the town: they never dig in the gardens, or paſtures, but they find them, together with rings and other antiquities. A man who kept the Duke's-head ale-houſe found ſeven ſcore at a time in digging a hole to ſet a poſt in; but they are all diſperſed. The city of *Derventio* is in poſſeſſion of the deanery of Lincoln: the city walls were dug up in great quantities to mend the ways with; but they were ſo ſtrong, they were forced to blow them up with gunpowder. There is much painted glaſs in Morley church, a mile beyond Bradſal, and tombs of the Sacheverels. A piece of the wall of *Derventio* is left under Mr. Hodgkinſon's garden-houſe. I ſaw a piece of a vaſe of coral-coloured earth found there, alſo ſeveral pieces of pillars; and they meet with foundations wherever they dig. Mrs. Hodgkinſon ſhowed us a gold Anaſtaſius, *victoria aug. g. g.* ſaid to be found near Leiceſter; and a ſilver Arcadius. I ſaw a large braſs coin, found at Derventio, *Diva Fauſtina.* I find this city is exactly of the ſame dimenſions as *Manduesſedum*, 120 paces long, 80 broad.

I rode to the hill ſouth of Littleover, upon the Rigning-way, which lies in a ſtrait line under the eye as far as *Etocetum*, and the hills beyond it. Litchfield cathedral appears a little to the weſt of it. The valley of the Trent, by Burton, is bounded on each hand by great heights. Repton, the burial-place of Ethelbald and other Mercian kings, is in view. From the other ſide of the hill, north of Littleover, the road butts upon the valley of Bradſal, by Priory hall, directly over *Derventio.* The Rigning is the common road from Burton to Derby, till a little north of Littleover it deſcends the hill to the left of the common road, which there is drawn to the right on account of Derby. I ſaw a great number of coins found here; Trajan, Carauſius, *pax aug.* Victorinus, Magnentius, Diocleſian, Valens, &c. Mr. Hodgkinson gave me a Conſtantine, *ſoli invicto comiti*, ſtruck at London. I meaſured the *caſtrum* with exactneſs: it is 600 foot long, 500 broad. We ſaw the wall on the outſide Mr. Lord's houſe: the mortar is full of pebbles as big as nuts, but exceſſively hard. Darley Slade is a fine deſcent for the road. We ſaw the admirable ſilk-looms again: there is a large additional building to them. The five churches here have all tower-ſteeples: the new one, a ſpacious and neat pile; the tower belonging to it, of old work, is ſtately. There is an old chapel on the bridge. A weak chalybeat water was found out lately, two miles off. The market-place is a pretty ſquare.

Entering the Peak country, where the rocks begin, we ſaw two *tumuli* on the edges of two oppoſite hills. We came by the great rock called Radcliff, where the hermitage is: theſe and the neighbouring rocks have a frightful appearance: on the back of them are ſome ſtones ſet upright, two and two, as if the remains of a Celtic avenue. All around, the hills are big with lead ore. The cattle drinking the water here are liable to a diſtemper called the *belon*: it is owing to the mercury that falls in the ſmoak of the ſmelting-mills: they become aſthmatic, and frequently run mad. Cats, dogs, and poultry, are ſeized with it.

BAKEWELL.

This town ſeems to be Roman, and poſſibly its name was *Braciaca*, because of the inſcription found near here in Camden, DEO MARTI BRACIACAE. There is a large tall ſtone in the church-yard, raiſed on a pedeſtal, as a croſs, with engravings, very ancient, of George and the dragon, a crucifix and other things, with flower-work: it is eight foot high, beſides the pedeſtal. The church is a large handſome building, but in very bad repair; a ſpire-ſteeple upon an octagonal tower, and that ſet on a ſquare one; the whole in the middle of the church; the choir large: an alabaſter tomb before the altar, of one of the family of Vernon: the ſouth tranſept has, in a large chapel, many tombs of the Vernons, and Manners's, anceſtors of the duke of Rutland, but in a ruinous condition: many other old tombs; a knightly one of Colepepper, one of Foljamb, &c. a very ancient font with images, as rudely cut as thoſe on the croſs. The church ſtands much higher than the town. The Wye is a very rapid river; it never overflows, ſo great is the deſcent from it. The caſtle is a ſquare plot of high ground, with a large *tumulus* hollow at top. I cannot affirm there is any thing Roman. This town ſtands in a flat valley, where the river paſſes in meanders; and the proſpect every way is very romantic. A cold bath at the Angel inn, arched over, and made very convenient. Derbyſhire marble wrought here, very beautiful, bears a good poliſh, full of *belemnites* and other curious ſhells petrified together.

CHATSWORTH.

We reviewed this noble ſeat of the duke of Devonſhire's. The front of the houſe is a fine deſign; the colour of the ſtone agreeably overcaſt with a faint redneſs. Several antique marbles: upon the pedeſtal of a buſto this inſcription, *P. Ælius Aug. libertus. Lycus fecit Soluſæ libertæ ſuæ.* a ſepulchral urn.

Another, *Dis manibus Ti. Claudi thalliani Vix. Ann.* XX. *dieb.* XX. *Claudia felicula Mater filio piiſſimo.*

The canal hewn out of the rock is made where a great hill was: now it opens a beautiful proſpect towards Winſter: it is 325 yards long, 25 broad: the hill was 44 foot high: the caſcade is 212 yards long, with 23 breaks. There is an admirable antique Plato in the duke's library, like that at Wilton; and a caſt of Hobbes from the life: alſo an antique ram's head. The painting about the houſe is by Verrio, la Guerre, Thornhill: the gallery is a curious room, painted by Cheron. Vaſt quantities of Derbyſhire marble, of all colours, and beautiful.

BUXTON.

Juſt before we come to this place, on the right hand is a ſquare *vallum*, ditch inward; both ſmall, about fifty feet each ſide: eaſtward adjoins a roundiſh ſpace, marked out in the ſame manner. There are barrows upon the tips of the hills hereabouts. We found infinite quantities of ſhells among the ſtone: but the *belemnites* are moſt frequent; they are dropped as it were into the ſuperficies of the ſtone, while ſoft, with the points downwards. The ſoil of this country is ſandy and rock: the whole ſuperficies of it is a rock, whoſe *ſtrata* lie every where parallel to the declivity of the ground: it is lime-ſtone, like that at Bath; but the

the layers of it are much thicker. One may gueſs hence, that this ſort of ſtone by ſome means procures the warmth of the waters.

We ſaw Mam Torr from hence ſeven miles; a ſteep huge rock elevated above the hills. There is a great yawning between two rocks ſplit as it were from top to bottom: on the precipice of one jaw is an old caſtle, whence the adjacent town Caſtleton. Between it is the great cavern called the Devil's Arſe. A few little houſes under the very rock. This country is fruitful in what we may call the *magnalia naturæ*. By theſe wonders of the Peak, and the warm waters, people are tempted to viſit theſe wild waſtes. At a place called Hope I learnt there are ſome ſtones, called Marvel-ſtones, which cannot be numbered: I gueſs them to be a Celtic temple. I could not hear of thoſe at Chelmerton, though I fancy there muſt be ſuch, becauſe of ſome barrows on the hills looking that way: it requires ſome time, labour, and hazard, to hunt them out, by reaſon of the rockineſs of the country. The ſides of the hills, where the villages are, are divided into cloſes by ſtone walls, as in other places by hedges.

We went into Pool's Hole again. This cavern riſes, as we go farther in, with the hill: the ſtones within are covered over with petrifaction, from the water diſtilling down: ſome of the icicles are three or four yards long, hanging from the roof; the ſlow accretion of ages: the ſprings dribble down every where, as draining through the *ſtrata* into this cavity. I fancy there are ſuch in moſt rocky hills, and they cauſe ſprings: for we may conceive that after the harder ſhell of a hill was condenſed, and firſt, as being outermoſt and more expoſed to the external heat, in the infant globe; the internal parts, when they came to harden afterwards, by attraction of ſo much ſolidity, cracked and ſhrunk (as we ſee clay does in the open air) and ſo left caſual fiſſures every where: the water then by degrees found or made an outlet from many meeting together; and this created fountains, moſt commonly toward the bottom of hills. This reaſoning is ſtrengthened by ſprings running in leſs quantity in ſummer than winter, becauſe the ſun exhales the dew and moiſture, not ſuffering it ſo freely to ſink down into the earth.

Eſcaped from this Stygian cave, I reviſited the antiquity called the Round Fold, by the road ſide from Chelmerton hither, at Stadon; and under the hill called Stadon Hoe. I take it to be a curious Celtic antiquity, much of the nature of thoſe which in Angleſey and Wiltſhire we call Druids houſes: ſo in Dorſetſhire circles of ſtones they call Folds. The country people ſay it was caſt up in war-time long ſince. It conſiſts of a ſquare *vallum*, 100 feet each ſide: the ditch whence it came is on the inſide: eaſtward from this is a circle of 160 feet diameter, of like manner: the whole ſtands on an open plain, which declines northward: the ſquare is upon a level; but the circular part declines gently from thence: on that point of the circle fartheſt from the ſquare is a little ſemicircular cove of earth, like the place of a tabernacle. It is hard to ſay whether it was for a private uſe, or for judicature, or religious affairs; but in the paſture behind it is a barrow, and ſeveral more barrows in view, on the hill-tops. At Stadon I ſaw a large ſquare intrenchment, now divided into paſtures; and upon the top of the hoe, where the hawthorn ſtands, ſeem to have been ſome works. This circle of ours, by ſinking the ditch within, ſeems well contrived for ſhows: five or ſix tire of people may ſtand commodiouſly round it, and look over one another's heads. Both *vallum* and ditch are but ſmall, much inferior to that of a camp.

In

In the field by the garden at Buxton are two ſprings cloſe together, one hot, the other cold. Little flint arrow-heads of the ancient Britons, called Elfs arrows, are frequently ploughed up here. Roman plaſter found here, mentioned in Thoreſby's *Ducat. Leodiens.* p. 558. A Roman road is ſaid to go hence to Burgh, beyond Elden park.

Journeying hence over the remainder of theſe Alpine regions, we come to Goyt houſe, in the very centre of deſolation. The moſt weſtern of theſe hills are more barren and difficult than the others, and fuller of ſprings. At length we entered the pleaſant country of Cheſhire, as into a new world; wondering that people are found who can content themſelves with the poverty and horror of the Peak, ſo near riches and delight.

MACCLESFIELD

Is a pretty large and pleaſant town, ſheltering itſelf from eaſtern blaſts by its vicinity to theſe high hills: it ſtands upon an eminence, and is famous for manufactures of ſilk twiſting, mohair, making buttons, &c. The church is placed upon the edge of the hill. South is a large chapel of the ancient family of Rivers (*Ripariis*) another of the Leighs, where, for ſaying a ſmall number of *Ave-marys* and *Pater-noſters*, we obtain 26,000 years and odd days of pardon: to ſuch a degree of extravagance was the ſuperſtitious folly of our anceſtors advanced!

Stockport is built on a hill of rock. The church is ſpacious. A place called the Caſtle-yard, walled in. The Tame, Merſey, and other rivers, meet here, falling from the Derbyſhire hills: united they paſs ſwiftly through a rocky channel under a bridge of a ſingle arch, large and well turned: they cut themſelves houſes in the rock here, as at Nottingham. Sometimes the floods reach the top of the bridge.

MANCVNIVM.

The Roman *caſtrum* was on the weſt ſide of the Roman road going from Cheſter, by Stretford, and on the northern bank of the river Medloc. It is a ſmall piece of level ground, ſomewhat higher than that around it: it does not cover the whole piece, but is a ſquare, 500 foot one way, 400 the other: nor can it well be ſaid to be ditched about; but the ground near it, for ſome diſtance, is manifeſtly removed into the caſtle, and ſpread along its verge, not as a regular *vallum*, but ſloping inward: by this means the *area* of it is higher on the ſides than middle, and the external ground is lowered all around, to the foot of the caſtle, which is ſteep like the ſide of a *vallum*. Upon this edge there has been a wall quite round: the foundations of it are to be diſcerned almoſt every where; in ſome places large parcels of it left, but not above ground. Now they call it the Caſtle croft. The river Medloc runs near it, but is no ſecurity to it, as being not cloſe enough: nor are its banks ſteep hereabouts, though its channel is rock, as is the whole country near. This is a quarter of a mile from the preſent town of Mancheſter. The Irwell river, coming through the town, runs on the weſt ſide the caſtle, and there the Medloc joins it. I look upon Mancheſter to be no ancient town; and even the hundred is denominated from Saltford, the village on the other ſide the bridge, therefore older: but Mancheſter is a much better ſituation, as higher; placed too between two rivers, having rocky and precipicious banks, with a good proſpect: it is a very pleaſant, large, populous, and thriving town; new buildings

buildings added every day: the roads are mending about it, and the river is making navigable; which will ſtill contribute to its proſperity. The old church is very ſpacious and handſome, and enlarged ſtill with numbers of large chapels and oratories; but the monuments, which were many, are deſtroyed and obliterated: a prieſt, of the name of Huntingdon, lies before the altar. It is a collegiate church, and the ſtalls in the choir are of very good carved work in the old manner.

This country is very woody, and affords a fine proſpect every where, bounded by high and diſtant hills. A conflux of the many roads at this place gave origin to the town. Saltford is a large town; a broad and very ſtrait ſtreet leading to Warington, probably Roman: a very good bridge over the river. Ten yards weſt from the caſtle is a natural precipice, which the Romans diſregarded, truſting to their walls, but more to their own valour. A cavity cut in the rock by the river, under the ſouth-weſt angle. The natural track of this road is north-eaſt, but towards Mancheſter it trends a little more northward; I ſuppoſe, with an intent to come to the bridge, where it met the road from *Veratinum*.

I ſaw the altar at Holm houſe, lady Bland's: it is 16 Roman inches broad, one front; a foot on the ſides; 28 inches high: it is now removed out of the garden into coverture. They call the caſtle the Giant's caſtle. Probably there was a town at the river Medloc in Roman times: an annual fair is ſtill kept there. The caſtle ſtands parallel to the road. The river Irke comes in here under the college-walls: the caſtle-walls were pulled up to mend and build the churches and bridges.

I find the Roman road went acroſs the church-yard originally, and ſo by the common ſtreet to the bridge over the Irke, called Scotland bridge: then it aſcends the hill, and proceeds with its original direction north-eaſt to Rochdale, which way the old *Coccium* was. Edward the elder by our monkiſh authors is ſaid to have built a caſtle here, which probably was by the church and college; and the church may be founded on its ruins: this drew the town that way: the meeting of the two rivers there, and the ſteep rocks upon them, rendered it a convenient ſituation for ſuch a work.

The college founded by Chetham, a tradeſman, has a very good library, and good ſalary: here are about fifty boys maintained.

Mr. Preſcot of Cheſter has a gold Otho found here. I ſaw a Celt found in the moſſes.

CONDATE.

We rode all the way upon the Roman road from Mancheſter to this place: it is the common road throughout, except a little near Altringham: that market-town has cauſed it to be left, by a common; but we recover it again at Bowden hill, whence we had the proſpect of it a long way before us, in a ſtrait line: it leaves Altringham a little to the eaſt, paſſes weſt of Rotherſton mere, cloſe on the weſt of North Tabley houſe, and ſo directly to Northwich, which therefore muſt be of neceſſity the *Condate* of Antoninus. The Britons called theſe wiches, or places of ſalt-works, *Hellath*, from *heli*, ſalſugo: the laſt ſyllable ſeems to be in *Condate:* then it will ſignify the principal ſalt-work, *cond*, caput. Part of the road hither, by the Bollin river, they call Waſh-way, from its waterineſs; which ſhows the derivation of our country waſhes. This town ſtands in an angle made by the Weaver river and the Dane, both which are paſſed

by bridges, ſometimes overflow with great fury. South of the bridge, upon the high ground by the Cheſter road, is a great *tumulus*, or keep, of Saxon work, called the Caſtle. This is a pretty large town, but meanly built, depending intirely upon the ſalt trade: here are the ſtrongeſt ſprings of brine, and the wonderful mines or rocks of ſalt, 60 yards under ground, which they work like coal-mines: how far they extend, is not known. I doubt not but there are many more all over this country: theſe are found out by chance, not many years ſince: they carry it into Ireland, Wales, and other places; and boil it up afreſh with ſea-water. It is a moſt liberal gift of Nature, a compendious way of making ſalt; theſe ſprings being ſtronger than the ocean: the rock ſalt ſtronger than they; for it is perfect ſalt, tranſparent like cryſtal: it lies not in veins, or *ſtrata*, as other minerals, or metals; but a ſolid rock, of unknown dimenſions, which they hew away with ſteeled pick-axes, leaving pillars and ſpaces, as big as a cathedral. Poplar-trees are plentiful in this country: they all lean eaſtward, as continually preſſed by the weſt winds from the ſea.

The country from Northwich to Cheſter is intirely ſand, and very deep: a barren view; once a foreſt. They dig up the turf every where for fewel; which prevents for ever its being capable of cultivation, otherwiſe not impracticable: the oaks are all gone. Mid-way is the Chamber in the Foreſt, as called, upon a very high hill of ſandy ſtone. Here they ſay Edelfleda, the great Mercian princeſs, built a city; I rather believe, a fortreſs, and that probably one of the Romans originally, to guard this road. We can ſcarce affirm any thing of the Roman way is viſible, except at firſt ſetting out from Northwich, and near Cheſter, where it falls into the original Watling-ſtreet, half a mile off the city, by the river ſide: but there can be no manner of doubt but that a Roman way was drawn here, to that we rode on before: how it was done by that people, I cannot gueſs; for it was impracticable to raiſe a bank; and it would be wholly vain in this ſand, unleſs they dug it away to the bottom, which is impoſſible: I ſuppoſe it was by ſtones ſet on both ſides at proper diſtances, for a direction only, which are ſince carried away, or buried by the ſands; for now and then we ſaw a ſtone ſeeming to be milliary. There is a horſe-race, with a very good courſe; which ſhows the turf is well conſolidated, where not ſkimmed off for the purpoſes aforeſaid. When we draw near to Cheſter, we ſee on the left the Welſh mountains: on one, which is a very ſteep precipice on all ſides, ſtands Beeſton caſtle: before us, they riſe one above another, and leave the clouds below their ſummits. Mr. Gale gives us ſeveral inſtances of *Condate*, and the like words, ſignifying a place where is the union of ſome rivers: and ſuch is the ſituation of Northwich, where the Dane and the Weaver meet at the town; and the Pever a little below it, by the ſalt-rock. At Tarvin, where the road paſſes over a river approaching to Cheſter, is Stanford, ſo called from it.

D E V A. Chester.

This is a noble old city, the work of the victorious 20th Legion, the conquerors of theſe weſtern regions. It is manifeſt at firſt ſight, that they regarded, in the plan of it, the known form of their camps: it is a parallelogram ſet to the four quarters of the heavens; the longeſt ſide north and ſouth: ſuburbs are extended eaſtward, and a new gate called

called the bars, where the Watling-ſtreet, and the road from Condate, enters: the Roman walls take in exactly the ſpace of 10,000 foot, or two miles. The ſoil is ſandy, upon rock of a red colour and ſandy compoſure, with ſmall pebbles intermixed. The ſoil has been more or leſs ſandy ever ſince we left the Chiltern hills at Dunſtable.

Riding under the gate where the Watling-ſtreet enters, I obſerved TAB. LXV immediately two arches of Roman work. I was overjoyed at ſight of ſo noble an antiquity, which has never been mentioned. It was a ſquare of twenty foot within; for ſo far are they diſtant from each other, and of ſo much diameter: they are exactly of the ſame manner as thoſe at Lincoln; the ſtones not quite ſo large, nor ſo good: the breadth is $2\frac{1}{2}$ foot. On each ſide was a portal, of a leſſer arch, and lower, for foot-paſſengers; for part of the arch is left, and people now alive remember them open quite through; though now both theſe, and part of the great arch, are taken up by little paltry ſhops: or, rather, the leſſer ones are quite pulled down, and even the great ones are in the utmoſt danger of falling; for the occupants of thoſe places cut away part of the bottom of the ſemicircle to enlarge their ſhops. The portals anſwered to the Rows (as they call them) ſo remarkable in this city, being portico's quite through on both ſides the ſtreets, undoubtedly continued in a manner from the Roman times. It is admirable that theſe vaſt arches, made of ſtones of ſo large dimenſions, and laid without mortar, can ſtand at all when their proper butment is deſtroyed: that which regards the city has a key-ſtone: in both, below the loweſt ſtone of the arch, the two next courſes downward project a little inward, in nature of impoſts; and over the crown of the arches runs a courſe of projecting ſtones moulded a little, but coarſely: the ſtones are artfully, though rudely cut; to which it is owing that they are not fallen, as depending wholly on their own principles, and the manner of their maſonry, or geometry. Here terminates the famous Watling-ſtreet, whoſe beginning in Dover valley I walked over in May laſt. The road is here preſerved, going by the river ſide to Aldford.

The ancient ſubterraneous canals are perfect ſtill; their outlets into the river under the city-walls are viſible; and they ſay that they are ſo high, that a man may walk upright their whole length. Wherever they dig, they find ſubterraneous vaults and arches, and all manner of antiquities; many of which were collected by the late Mr. Preſcot, prebend of the cathedral here, and now remain in the hands of his ſon.

The city is commodiouſly placed in an angle of the river, which waſhes and protects two ſides of it. As I ſaid, it is an oblong ſquare, 600 paces one way, 400 the other; that is, 3000 feet by 2000. Two principal ſtreets run its length at equal diſtances from the walls and each other: one may be called *Principium*, having the gates at each end; the other is *Quintana:* they are croſſed in the middle by the *via prætoria*, where are the gates *Decumana* and *Prætoria*. Another principal ſtreet runs on each ſide it, equidiſtant from it, and the walls of the ends: theſe may be called *ſtrigæ*. Other leſſer ſtreets, or *bemiſtrigæ*, ſubdivide ſome of the ſquares made by the principals. Thus muſt the original ſcheme be underſtood, when the military and civil citizens firſt founded and inhabited the place. The little difference now is cauſed by the cathedral and the caſtle: the caſtle, the ſeat of Hugh Lupus, count palatine, and his ſucceſſors, is built, for the moſt part, beyond the limits of the Roman walls, in that angle next the flexure of the river; conſiſting of a great court, and keep, ſtrongly walled, and fenced with a ditch: the city

city-wall carried ſtill round without it. To the north of the caſtle is ſome ſmall remnant of a nunnery. The meadow between the walls and the river here is called Rood-eye, from a croſs there, the ſtump whereof remains: upon this they keep a horſe-race. The city-walls are carefully repaired by the corporation, and make an agreeable walk quite round: they are founded intirely on the rock. The churches have every where, as in other places, deformed the ſtreets, which are originally the moſt noble and ſpacious I have ſeen. The whole city has a deſcent every way from the centre. The caſtle is rendered ſtrong as the nature of the place will allow of: here the earls called their courts of parliament, and adminiſtered all affairs of ſtate and judicature with regality.

Laſt year, digging in the chapter-houſe, they found the bodies of ſome of the old earls palatine, wrapped up in leather ſewed; but within that, they were laid in woolen, like what we call wadding: the bones are pretty perfect, but the fleſh is gone. They ſhowed us one, thought to be Randulf Demeſchin, the laſt earl, laid in a ſtone coffin; a place left for his head: he lies on the right hand of Hugh Lupus, the firſt earl.

They have built a large handſome exchange over-againſt the front of the cathedral, with pillars of one ſtone. The city is not ſet preciſely eaſt and weſt, though pretty near it. The ancient Roman gate at the Watling-ſtreet was larger than the reſt, becauſe of the entrance of the Roman ways there from *Condate*, *Bonium*, and the greateſt part of the kingdom; likewiſe for readier paſſage of the ſoldiers upon occaſion, moſt requiſite that way; two of the other gates being fenced by the river: therefore this extends in front to 80 foot. This city in Roman times muſt have appeared admirably beautiful, with ſuch ſpacious ſtreets: the tradeſmens ſhops and houſes I ſuppoſe then to have been next the piazza's of the ſtreets; the ſoldiers tenements backwards, with gardens into the ſquares, as it is at preſent. The river, which once waſhed the city-walls, is now thrown off to ſome conſiderable diſtance by ſalt-marſhes: a dam too is made acroſs it by the bridge, for the ſake of the mill; and by other miſmanagements it grows worſe every day, ſo that ſhips cannot come up near the place; whence the only little trade they have accruing from the paſſage into Ireland, is in danger.

TAB. LXVI. I ſaw at Mr. Preſcot's the Roman altar of Flavius Longus: it is very intire, and very prettily ornamented. On the top where the *diſcus* uſually is, is cut the head of a Genius within a garland: on one ſide is a Genius with a *cornucopia*; on the other, a flower-pot with leaves of brank-urſin. It was found under a houſe by eaſt-gate. He has more fragments of antiquity; Roman bricks, ſquare for paving, a foot each ſide; ſome marked LEG. XX. V. two inches and an eighth high; ſome hollow bricks with a double cavity for hypocauſts. He has likewiſe a curious ſtatue of the god Mithras with the Phrygian bonnet, and a torch in his hands, ſtanding croſs-legged: it was found under a niche of the wall, between eaſt-gate and the river. Some of the bricks are thus marked, LEG. XX. V. V. which demonſtrates they mean the *legio viceſima valeria victrix*. The altar has a ſquare pedeſtal of one ſtone, which it ſtood on: the back of the altar is carved with drapery, and a feſtoon. Along with it was found a little earthen pot like a lamp; a braſs winged Genius, ſmall; two braſs *fibula*'s; all in Mr. Preſcot's poſſeſſion: he has likewiſe a braſs camp-kettle, with two rings, 21 Roman inches high, found near here. The other inſcription, which his father

father had, of PRAESENGVNTA, is ſent to Oxford. He has alſo a very large collection of coins, braſs, ſilver, and gold, moſt found at Cheſter. A golden Britiſh bracelet weighing 19 guineas, found lately in Wales, was melted down by a goldſmith here.

Walking beyond the river, I found the Roman way going to *Bonium:* it anſwers preciſely to the great ſtreet of the city, which I call *principia*, and is extremely ſtrait: it goes through Eccleſton, Eaſton, &c. Examining where it paſſed down by the bridge on the weſt ſide, I was led to viſit a rock hard by, over-againſt the caſtle: there I diſcovered a Roman carving of a goddeſs, in a tabernacle, with an altar: it was not in the leaſt difficult to ſee the traces of a Roman hand, through ſo many years, rubbing of cattle, and ill uſage. There is a ſeat hollowed out cloſe by it, and which has taken away part of a pillar, ſupporting the pediment. It is a figure of Pallas, with a ſhield on her left arm: a belt from her left ſhoulder holds a ſword tied under her right arm, after the Roman mode: ſhe has a ſpear ſupporting her right hand: her under garments reach down to her feet. The altar ſtands againſt one of the pillars, and has a little hole at top of it. I wonder it has eſcaped ruin ſo long, placed ſo near a great city, and ſo low that it is ſubject to all manner of injuries. TAB. LXVII.

This city is of a moſt charming ſituation; the proſpect around it every way is auguſt. The walls were repaired by queen Edelfleda. They talk of king Egbert's palace by St. John's. Between Eaſtgate and the river the Roman wall is pretty perfect for 100 yards together, made of ſquariſh-cut ſtones, the length inwards, with little mortar appearing on the outſide: I ſuppoſe they run it in along the inſide liquid. This was an admirable contrivance for ſtrength: as the wall of the gate was but one ſtone in thickneſs throughout; ſo by this means the city-wall conſiſted of few ſtones in thickneſs. Mr. Preſcot ſhowed us ſome urns, great and ſmall, many fragments of *patera*'s of fine red earth, found here; ſome with emboſſed work of flowers, animals, &c. ſome with the potters' marks at the bottom, particularly MACRINV and CARAIED OFF. likewiſe many horns of little deer and other animals found by the altar.

The village beyond the bridge is called Henbury, denoting its antiquity. Many fragments, ſeemingly of pillars and capitals, ſet for ſitting-ſtones before the doors about the city, particularly in Parſon's lane.

To the eaſt of the cloiſters is the building called the Chapter-houſe, from the uſe it was put to; but I ſuppoſe it a *mauſolæum* of the earls of Cheſter: it is on the north ſide of the choir; it is of an odd and ancient kind of building: there is a *veſtibulum* to it, of a very pretty model, which I have not ſeen elſewhere: the pillars are cabled, without capitals, ſo that they reſemble palm-trees. In the gateway between this and the *mauſolæum* they ſhowed us a coffin of ſtone, or rather vault, of the length of a man, and proper depth (about ſix foot): at the head was cut a croſs; in the bottom lay the ſkeleton; probably the firſt abbot made by the earls: they gueſs that to be Hugh Lupus's remains, which are buried in the very middle of the place. There were found ſeven of theſe graves, correſpondent to the number of earls. Biſhop Ripley, who built the body of the church, lies under a braſs in St. Mary's chapel: behind the clock is a painting of him, with Chriſt, St. Peter, and other figures, and much writing in Latin verſe, but defaced. St. Werburg's ſhrine, foundreſs of the cathedral, was an elegant ſtructure of ſtone carved: little niches with gilt ſtatues of ſaints, men and women of the Saxon nobles, their

names wrote upon each, ſome ſtill legible, all defaced, their heads broke off, &c. the biſhop's throne is built upon it. There has been an ancient monaſtery at St. John's, much ruins of which remain. The cloyſters have been built ſince the *mauſolæum*. They have a report that king Edgar's palace was upon that rock, by the river ſide, where the image of Pallas is cut; but I think erroneouſly: it ſeems to have been a Roman *villa* and gardens of ſome learned commander. There are but two chief ſtreets of the city wanting, as plotted by the founders; on one ſtands the cathedral: that anſwering it, on the oppoſite ſide of the city, at preſent is but a foot-path, and lane acroſs gardens, which have encroached upon it on both ſides. There are ſome Roman bricks in the wall of the Friery, as obſerved by Mr. Gale. In one quadrangle by the cloyſters is a wall with Gothic arches, very much pointed, like that at Peterburgh, engraven by Mr. Sparkes, V. p. 130. Edeſburg was the name of the Chamber in the Foreſt. At the great houſe over-againſt the ſhambles is a hypocauſt of the Romans, made of bricks all marked with the twentieth legion. It is now the floor of the cellar.

LEVERPOOL.

Leaving this famous ſeat, and the antique monuments of the renowned twentieth legion, we directed our courſe northward through the Cherſoneſe, between the mouths of the Dee and the Merſey; a flat, ſandy, clayey country, not much unlike the beſt part of the Lincolnſhire levels. To the eaſt of the old church of Bevington is added a ſpacious choir, and ſide-ailes. We ferried over the great bay to Leverpool. In the viſto upward, the huge mountain whereon ſtands Beeſton caſtle is very entertaining: it appears, though at the diſtance of above twenty miles, as a great rock emerging from the water. The novelty of Leverpool forbad us to hope for antiquities: it is a large, populous, buſy town, placed upon the edge of the water, in a ſandy ſoil, and open country, ariſen from the commodiouſneſs of its ſituation, with a ſpacious harbour. Quarry hill, a delf of ſtone of the red ſort, and ſandy, but not a brown red; ſo that in building it has a pleaſant colour; and that fetched deep is laſting, and a good ſort of ſtone: the new church is built of it; a neat building, by a good architect. I obſerved in this quarry, that the workmen make for themſelves artificial ſprings at pleaſure; for, though the *ſtrata* here are very cloſe together, and of a conſiderable breadth, yet there is a ſmall dripping between ſome of them, eſpecially thoſe not far from the ground: here they cut a little baſon, which is never empty. This confirms my former ſentiments about ſprings.

Near the new church is a moſt magnificent charity-ſchool. Here was a great caſtle, or tower, which they are pulling down; and a new church is building upon its ruins. The wet dock is a moſt capacious baſon, with a broad ſtreet round it: the cuſtom-houſe, a very neat building, fronts the dock. This town ſeems to be as big as Mancheſter; and they are building new ſtreets every where. The proceſs of the delf ware made here is very curious. There is a ſcarcity of good water here. From this place I firſt beheld the Iriſh ſea.

We paid a viſit to lord Derby at his ſeat at Knowſley, who may be truly ſaid to be a perſon *antiquæ fidei*, grown old in wiſdom: he has left the vanities of courts and cities for a retirement, which his lordſhip diverſifies and makes ſtill more agreeable with the greateſt judgement.

This

This is one of his ſeats: it ſtands on very high ground with a delicate proſpect, and abounds with canals and fiſh-ponds: it has a park ten miles in circumference. The whole is newly refitted and adorned by my lord, and rendered very delightful. There is a great range of new building, with fine apartments full of admirable pictures, of antique marbles, and good furniture. The pictures are by the moſt celebrated maſters, as M. Angelo, Caravagio, Veroneſe, Luca Jordano; a fine ſtag-hunting by Snyders, engraved by Sympſon; ſea-pieces by Vandeveld: many of Vandyke, Rubens, (one painted on paper, as Dr. Mead's) and the ſtory of Ulyſſes and Achilles; the Triumph of Induſtry, the original ſketch of which I have: many of Salvator Roſa, and two great drawings of his upon boards; Titian, Carlo Maratti, and an infinity more. The buſtoes are, young Geta; a coloſs one of Fauſtina; a leſſer one of the ſame, with one breaſt naked, very beautiful; Caligula; Gallienus; Alba Terentia, Otho's mother; one that ſeems to be Pompey when young, or one of his ſons: a braſs head, ſaid to be Michael Angelo; a leſſer buſt of Flora; a fine buſt of Homer in Parian marble, of curious Greek work; another, a philoſopher, of like work and materials; with ſeveral more. A ſtatue of Hercules, two foot and a half high; two fine ſtatues of Venus riſing from the ſea, ſomewhat leſs than life; a little ſtatue of a Faunus; one of Bacchus; a leſſer one of Ceres; another Venus with a dolphin, and a Mercury, both leſs than life.

Among the portraits, that of the famous counteſs of Richmond and Derby, foundreſs of St. John's and Chriſt's colleges in Cambridge; a full-length picture of a man born near here, called the Child of Hale, 11 foot high.

My lord has in his library a great collection of drawings, particularly the whole collection of the late Cheron, after Raphael; one of Hans Holbein, Henry VII. Henry VIII. &c. the original of the painting at Whitehall.

Near Knowſley are coal-pits. From the ſummer-houſe on the top of the hill in the park may be ſeen ſix counties in England, three in Wales; the Wrekin. The tower at Liverpool, by the water-ſide, was built by Sir John Stanley, anceſtor to my lord.

Weſt-Derby, near here, is the place whence the title of the earldom. The trees here univerſally bend very much to the eaſt, owing to the continual breezes from the Iriſh ſea. This country is obſerved to have much rain all the year round, owing to the ſame cauſe; and were it not ſo, it would be very barren, as conſiſting wholly of ſand upon ſolid rock, as all this weſtern country is.

Ormſkirk is ſaid to be named from a church built by one Orme in former times: one of his name, ſtill left, is wrote upon the font as church-warden. This belongs to lord Derby; and here is the burial-place of the family, a deep vault filled up to the very church-floor with coffins: ſome old fragments of alabaſter monuments of the family of Stanley; others of the Scareſbricks. The church conſiſts of two buildings at different times; and two ſteeples, one a ſpire, the other a large ſquare tower; and both are crowded together in an unſeemly manner.

From thence we travelled toward Preſton, over a boggy, flat and black level, called a Moſs. On the right, at a diſtance, we ſaw Houghton caſtle upon a high hill; before us, the vaſt Lancaſhire mountains, on the tops of which the clouds hung like fleeces; till we forded the famous

Beliſama,

Beliſama, now the Ribel; I ſuppoſe, *Rhe-bel*, the river Bel. Vide Selden *de diis Syris*.

RIBLECHESTER.

I went to view this old ſtation: it is prettily ſeated on a riſing knoll upon the river; at ſome diſtance all round incloſed with higher ground, well clothed with wood and hedge-rows: beyond which the barren mountains, or Fells, as they generally call them here, from the Cimbric *fala*. The ſoil hereabouts is gravel with clay and ſand by ſpots. The river Rible is very broad at this place, rapid and ſonorous, running over the pebbles, and, what is much to be lamented, over innumerable Roman antiquities; for in this long tract of time it has eaten away a third part of the city. I traced out the old ground-plot, and where the wall and ditch went round it: it lay in length eaſt and weſt along the north ſide of the river, upon its brink, 800 foot long, 500 broad: originally, I apprehend, two ſtreets ran along its length, and three croſſed them on its breadth. This place has been long famous for old monuments found therein; and ſome fragments ſtill remaining I had a ſight of. At the door of the Red-lion ale-houſe I ſaw the baſe of a pillar, and a moſt noble ſhaft, ſeven foot long, handſomely turned; which was fiſhed out of the river: it is undoubtedly Roman originally, though the baſe has, I gueſs, been uſed as the ſtump of a later croſs, in which this country abounds: there is a *ſcotia* and two torus's at the bottom, though not very elegantly formed; perhaps it was never finiſhed: the whole piece is 2½ foot high, 22 inches in diameter: the *fruſtum* of the column lay in the ale-houſe yard, where the weather, and other accidents, have obliterated an inſcription conſiſting of three or four lines, towards the top: it is 17 inches diameter at top. One corner of this houſe is a Roman partition-wall, built of pebbles and hard mortar, as uſual. This houſe now is by the brink of the river, leaving only a ſcanty road between; but within memory a great many houſes oppoſite, and among them the chief inn of the town, were waſhed away. Farther on, down the river, a great part of an orchard fell down laſt year; and the apple-trees ſtill grow in their own ſoil at bottom. Viewing the breach of the bank expoſed thereby, I ſaw the joiſts and boards of a floor of oak, four foot under the preſent ſurface, with many bits of Roman bricks, potſhreds, and the like; and ſuch floors are to be ſeen along the whole bank, whence moſt antiquities are found in the river. The late miniſter of this place, Mr. Ogden, collected all the coins, intaglia's, and other antiquities, found here in great quantities; but his widow, as far as I could learn, diſpoſed of them to Mr. Preſcot of Cheſter: I was ſhown the top of a great two-handled *amphora*, or wine-jar, taken out of the river, of whitiſh clay: I ſaw another like fragment; and among antiquities he took up a very large piece of *corallium tubulatum*, bigger than a man's head; an admirable curioſity of nature. By ſymmetry I find the whole channel of the river, at preſent, lies within the precincts of the old city: the original channel on the other ſide being filled up with the city-walls, and rubbiſh; for it bends with a great elbow toward the city. The eaſtern limit of the city, or that upward of the river, lies againſt a brook there falling in; and the two ſtreams playing againſt that angle, have carried it away, and ſtill threaten them. At the weſtern end of the city, or down the ſtream, a whole road, and ſome houſes too, by a barn, are abſorbed; and great quantity of aſhler, the remains of

of the wall, has been carried off for building: much remains in the ground, and on the edge of the ſtream. Farther up the land, and all along the weſt ſide of the church-wall, the ditch is perfect, and the rampire where the wall ſtood pretty high, and the foundation of the wall a little apparent. They tell me the aſhler ſtone ſtill lies its whole length. They call this Anchor hill; and, when digging by the houſe that ſtands upon part of it, they found anchors, and great quantities of iron pins, of all ſizes, for ſhips or barges; for they ſay this river was navigable ſo high formerly, at leaſt for ſmaller veſſels. The north-weſt angle of the city is manifeſt, and where the northern wall turned round the north ſide of the church: a little way down a lane at that angle, a great bank runs weſtward, made of ſtone, like a Roman road. There is a lane goes down, north of the city, to the brook, called the Strand; which confirms their having ſome ſort of navigation here. At the end of this lane is the ſtreet which is the Roman road, running directly northward up the fell, called Green gate: it paſſes over Langridge, a great mountain ſo named from it, ſo through Bowland foreſt: it appears green to the eye. In this ſtreet, over-againſt the Strand, is an old white houſe, where they ſay Oliver Cromwell lay, when going to Preſton in purſuit of the Scots, after the battle of Marſton-moor. The eaſtern wall over the brook ſtood likewiſe on a ſort of precipice. I ſaw a large coin of Domitian, of yellow braſs, very fair, found in the river, *Imp. caeſ. domit. aug. germ. cos.* xvi. *cens. per pp.* reverſe, Jupiter ſitting in a curule chair, the *haſta pura* in his left, an eagle on his right hand, *Jovi victori*; exergue S. C. another pedeſtal of a pillar found in the river. Juſt under the Red-lion a ſubterraneous canal comes into the river, ſo high that one may walk upright in it, paved at the bottom. Many urns have been found hereabouts, but all loſt and diſregarded ſince Mr. Ogden died, who collected ſuch things. They know the track of the Roman road all the way over the hills. In a garden by the Unicorn's head a gold finger was found, and another braſs finger as large as a man's; two intaglia's of Mercury with wings on his feet, the *caduceus*, &c. found near Anchor hill: much aſhes and bones found about the city. Up the river, eight miles off, is Pendle hill, a vaſt black mountain, which is the morning weather-glaſs of the country people: upon it grows the cloud-berry plant. Digging in the church-yard, ſilver coins have been frequently turned up. The river hither is open and deep; but at Saleſbury, a mile higher, rocks begin: therefore it is likely this place was choſen by the Romans becauſe at the extent of navigation. Half of one longitudinal ſtreet, and of two latitudinals, are conſumed. Horſes and carriages frequently fall down the ſteep from the ſtreet, becauſe it is narrow, and but factitious ground.

Panſtones, up the hill, by the Green-moor lane, or Roman road, is a place much talked of; but they know not for what. I ſuppoſe it is either ſome Roman building, or a road eaſtward, or ſome *terminus*. They told me of an altar thereabouts with an inſcription, axes, and the like, carved on it: it is on Duttonley, by Panſtones. Haughton tower is within view; a great caſtle upon a precipicious hill.

Many are the inſcriptions found here from time to time: Dr. Leigh has ſeen them all. Now they are removed, loſt, or ſpoiled: one great altar they told me was carried to Dunkin hall, the ſeat of lady Petre, with an inſcription, a ram, and a knife; many taken away by the family of Warrens, living lately at Saleſbury hall. I ſaw the fragment of a

 ſtone,

ſtone, in the corner of a houſe by the mill, cut with very fair large letters: under the next houſe is the *fruſtum* of a pillar, 20 inches diameter, made into a horſe-block: I ſaw another flat ſtone at the town's end, laid over a gutter, with a monumental moulding upon it.

Above the town half a mile is a noble bridge of four very large arches, built lately by the country: over this I went to Saleſbury; but all the inſcriptions are carried away, probably to Mr. Warren's other ſeat, near Stockport in Cheſhire. I found a large ſtone in the corner of the houſe, which has been a Roman monumental ſtone, fooliſhly placed there for the ſake of the carving: there are three large figures upon it, ſweetly performed, and good drapery, though half worn way by time; a man and woman holding hands, both half naked; ſomewhat roundiſh in the woman's hand: at the end is Apollo reſting on his harp, his head leaning on his hand, as melancholy for the loſs of a votary; for ſuch we may gueſs the deceaſed, either a poet, phyſician, or muſician: probably there was more carving on thoſe ſides within the wall. This has been a very large ſeat, with a park. They told me there were ſome carved ſtones at Dinkley, another ſeat of Mr. Warren's, a mile farther; but I found they were all carried elſewhere, ſave two altars, both obliterated, but well cut: one ſtood in a graſs-plot in the garden, covered over with moſs and weeds; another uſed in the houſe as a cheeſe-preſs. This is a romantic place, hanging over the river purling acroſs the rocky falls, and covered with wood. The late Mr. Warren was very careful of theſe learned remnants. They told me that Ribcheſter was deſtroyed by the Scots. Theſe are all the memoirs I could pick up in about five hours I ſtaid there, *& antiquum tenuerunt flumina nomen.* Ovid. Met.

Dr. Leigh, in *Lancaſter*, ſays a Roman way goes from Mancheſter to Ribcheſter by ſtrange ways towards Bury: he gives a cut of a ruby found here; on it a ſoldier with ſpear and ſhield. I take the two altars I ſaw at Saleſbury to be thoſe deſcribed in Dr. Leigh's *Lancaſter*.

At Langho, Ardulf king of Northumberland gained a victory, anno 798.

LANCASTER.

Between Preſton and this place we had the vaſt hills that part Yorkſhire and Lancaſhire, all the way on our right. This is all ſandy country to within three miles of Lancaſter; then rock begins: the other has rock under it, but red and ſandy; this is white. Where the caſtle and church ſtand is a high and ſteep hill, length eaſt and weſt: this was the Roman *caſtrum*. I found a great piece of the wall at the north-eaſt, in the garden of Clement Townſend; and ſo to Mr. Harriſon's ſummer-houſe, which ſtands upon it: it is made of the white ſtone of the country, and very hard mortar, and ſtill very thick, though the facing on both ſides is peeled off for the ſake of the ſquared ſtone, which they uſed in building. A year or two ago a great parcel of it was deſtroyed with much labour. This reached quite to the bridge-lane, and hung over the ſtreet at the head of the precipice in a dreadful manner: from the ſummer-houſe it went round the verge of the cloſe north of the church, and took in the whole circuit of the hill. The ditch on the outſide of it is now to be ſeen. I ſuppoſe it originally incloſed the whole top of the hill where the church and caſtle ſtand, which is ſteep on all ſides, and half incloſed by the river Lune; ſo that it was an excellent guard to this part of the ſea-coaſt, and commands a very great proſpect

proſpect both by ſea and land. Here was this great convenience too in the ſituation, that on the ſouth ſide of the caſtle walls, under the tower, is a ſpring. All the ſpace of ground north of the church is full of foundations of ſtone buildings, Roman, I believe; and much ſtone has been taken up there. To the weſt of the church is part of a partition wall left, of that time. This is a navigable river. The caſtle built ſince on this ſpot has been very ſtrong; it ſuffered in the civil wars. The proſpect hence takes in all the weſtern ſea, and ſometimes reaches the iſle of Man. The Cumberland and Weſtmorland hills are of ſuch a nature as I never ſaw before: I took them for clouds at firſt, not only from their height, but figure; conſiſting not of long ridges, but pens, or ſugar-loaves, ſuddenly breaking off. Eaſtward is Ingleborough, a very ſtrange hill, having a flat place at top, like a table: they ſay there are ſome works upon it, and ſome ſtones placed like a bower: Camden takes notice of it as riſing gradually eaſtward. Upon ſome of theſe hills it was that George Fox aſcended to converſe with the Holy Ghoſt, as he pretended; which he revealed to Nailor, and ſo began the ſect of the Quakers, about ſixty years ago.

There is a friery in the town, and the church of it was ſtanding within memory. When they pulled down the Roman wall, they found many great toads alive in the thickneſs of it, and where in all appearance there could be no paſſage for them from without. The town of Lancaſter lies upon the eaſtern declivity, before the caſtle.

CONCANGIOS. Water-crook.

Through a very hard road, but not an unpleaſant country, we entered Weſtmorland. The river Can is very rapid, and full of cataracts, as running chiefly over the rock, and having a great deſcent. It is ſtrange that the ſalmon coming up theſe rivers from the ſea to lay their ſpawn, when obſtructed by theſe places, leap over them with a ſurprizing force; and there they lie in wait to catch them with nets laid on the upper edge. A mile below Kendal this river takes a circling courſe, and makes a ſort of peninſula, called Water-crook, where I found the old city: its name ſignifies the valley upon the water Can. It is a fine large valley, and very pleaſant. Either with a cut, or by nature, the river ran quite round the city. Mr. Tho. Guy is the poſſeſſor of it. As ſoon as I came into the yard, I ſaw a large altar placed by ſome ſteps: I believe it dedicate to Bacchus, becauſe of grapes and feſtoons on it: it is above three foot high: the feſtoons are on three ſides; the back is plain. All the houſe and out-houſes are built of Roman ſtone, dug up in the old city. The top of an altar is put into a corner of that ſtable where the altar ſtands. At the end of the houſe is a large ſtatue or bas relief of Cupid: the gavel end fell down ſome time ago, and knocked off his head and arms; but it is well cut. In the garden, at the end of an out-houſe, is a very long inſcription on a ſtone. He ſhowed me a little portable altar, but $7\frac{1}{4}$ Roman inches high: the dedicatory inſcription is obliterated by uſing it as a whet-ſtone; but it is prettily adorned, has two ſcrolls and the *diſcus* at top. Innumerable antiquities have been found here; great arches and ruins of buildings: they never plough but ſomewhat is found. The father of Mr. Guy ſaved many, which are ſince loſt: this gentleman found many braſs, ſilver, and gold coins here; but all are diſperſed, except a large braſs Fauſtina: he ſhowed me an intaglia of Mercury ſet in gold for a ring: another with three faces to a head; the foremoſt, Mars with a helmet on;

on; a woman's face on each ſide: a paſte of a light onyx colour, with a head: a ſepulchral lamp. He told me of a large braſs urn with bones in it found here: it had two ears to it, and was uſed forty years ago, in the family, as a kettle, and is now at his ſiſter's, Mrs. Herring, at Wall near Hexam.

The town of Kendal is very large, lying under a great hill to the weſt; the river to the eaſt. Upon the riſe of the hill is a place called Caſtle-low hill, which has been a caſtle raiſed in Saxon times, fortified with a ditch where not naturally ſteep, and a keep or artificial mount; a ſorry way of encampment: the keep is narrow at top, and cannot contain above forty people: they are much too high to offend an enemy, and have no ground to defend. Above this are great ſcars, or mountains, of a hard kind of ſtone like porphyry, that will yield to no tool: they break it up in ſmall ſhivers, for building, by the force of a heavy gaveloc and ſledge-hammer. I ſaw ſeveral pretty ſprings running out of little hollows of the rock, eſpecially toward the upper part; and moſt of the *ſtrata* thereabouts drip continually: the workmen told me, that thoſe cracks where the ſprings are go a great length into the mountain; and that the *ſtrata* all round the hill lie declining with the ſide of the hill; that ſome *ſtrata* are ſoft and porous, which lets the water ſtrain through them; whilſt others by their hardneſs ſtop it, and turn it all into the cracks and fiſſures; that theſe ſprings run very ſparingly in dry weather: this ſhows that they are made only of the rain and dews falling upon the hill, and collected into theſe channels, which being generally perpetual, and in ſufficient quantity one time with another, render the ſprings ſo. There is a ſpring on the top of Penigent hill, the higheſt in theſe parts. In this country vaſt ſtones like the grey weathers in Wiltſhire, lie upon the ſurface, and by the ſides of the hills, which are no part of the quarry, being of a different ſtone. On the other ſide of the town eaſtward, and over the river, is Kendal caſtle; a large ſtone building on a ſolitary *apex*, but not extraordinary high: it is fenced with a wall and ditch: they report that queen Catharine Parr was born here. This town has been built moſtly with pent-houſes and galleries over them all along the ſtreets, ſomewhat like Cheſter. The carts or carriages of this country are ſmall machines, with two wheels each, made of three pieces of timber, faſtened to a croſs axle-tree, which turns with the wheels: the cart is laid upon theſe wheels *pro tempore*, kept from ſlipping off the axle-tree by two pins underneath: they are drawn by one horſe.* They ſay theſe carriages, of a light burthen and with one horſe, anſwer better in this ſtony country than heavier, which are ſhook to pieces preſently: hence Nature makes the horſes of this country ſmall in bulk. Here is an anchorite's houſe with a very fine ſpring: near was a chapel of St. Mary, Abbot's hall, and ſome other ruins of religious places. The church is a handſome and very large ſtructure, conſiſting of five ailes: a good organ: ſeveral ancient chapels in it, with the tombs of the founders; one of Roos. The pariſhes of this country are generally of great extent, having ſeveral chapels of eaſe. This was, I believe, the county-town before Appleby, as riſing immediately after the deſtruction of the Roman city. In the church is a monnment of a judge, who died at the Aſſizes here in queen Elizabeth's time.

* *Covinus Cimbricus, ſicut hodie utuntur.*

The

The city of *Concangios* is much better ſituate than Kendal in ſeveral reſpects; becauſe good land for a conſiderable way quite round it, as far as the valley reaches: the river, which may well be called *ſpumoſus*, incompaſſes it like a horſe-ſhoe: it is deeper, broader, and ſmoother, here than any where elſe: it is indeed a place incomparably well choſen for a ſmall city: the ground is ſufficiently high, even in floods; but floods render it an iſland, for it is low ground before the entrance, but not marſhy. Acroſs the entrance there are plain marks of a ditch north of the houſe; and Mr. Guy told me there was a wall all along, an apparent rampire on the inſide of it; that his father dug up vaſt quantities of ſtone there: he ſhowed me a place in the city, where a hypocauſt was found, all arched with Roman brick, and paved with ſquare bricks; that they covered it up again without demoliſhing it. I ſaw a braſs Antoninus, found here; and a ſtone, ſomewhat like the capital of a ſmall pillar, hexangular. Beyond the low ground which lies before the entrance of the city, is a Roman *tumulus.* Upon a ſlope of high ground, and in a paſture behind it, is another very large hill, partly natural, and partly artificial, by cutting away the roots of it, and rendering it more ſteep, as it appeared to me: there is an aſh-tree planted on it: when it was ploughed, they diſcovered ſtones with mortar on them. I conjecture there was a building upon it; probably an outguard, or lodge, for the ſoldiers that ſtood upon the watch: for here was placed the *numerus vigilum* in the *Notitia*; and this place takes in a larger view than the city, as being higher. The city contains about 14 acres of ground, or more: it conſiſts of two cloſes, one of twelve acres, another of four; but the fortified part took not in intirely the twelve acres: the ditch goes along the partition-fence viſibly enough; the remainder was ſuburbs to the caſtle, which was 500 foot one way, 600 another. The inſcription I ſpoke of at the end of the barn has not yet been deſcribed. Thus Mr. Gale read it.

Publius Ælius Publii filius Sergio Baſſo Decurioni legionis viceſimæ valeriæ Victricis vixit annos et privatus libertis et herm miles emeritus legionis ſextæ victricis fecerunt. Si quis ſepulchro alium mortuum intulerit mulctam ferat fiſco Dominorum noſtrorum, &c.

A great woollen manufactory at Kendal, eſpecially of ſuch ſtuffs as are proper for hangings. Winander meer, near here, is ten miles long, remarkable for a fiſh called *char*, which they pot, and ſend all over the kingdom. This country is exceedingly obnoxious to rain, and ſome of the hill-tops on one ſide or other are perpetually covered with clouds: I imagine the vaſt ſolidity of the ſtone that compoſed them attracts the clouds big with water at ſome conſiderable diſtance, and then the winds break and daſh them into rain. This is another furtherance of hills being ſupplied with fountains.

The city of *Concangios* is placed on the higheſt plot of the Cherſoneſe: the four acres weſtward are more meadow-like, but far from low. A great ridge of hills runs north and ſouth-eaſtward of this place, called Hag-fell, of a fine downy nature, and good riding on the ſouthern point of it. About a mile and half off the city was the *caſtrum exploratorum*, or watch-tower: it is a mere tip of very high ground, like a narrow tongue, and very ſteep, eſpecially ſide ways: it is called Caſtle-ſteed: it is ſixty foot broad, 120 long: the ſides being thus ſteep needed no ditch; but on the ſouth end are two ditches, on the north three: I ſuppoſe it

was walled about: it is of the common cliff of the country; and in one place the ditch has been cut through the rock. At the bottom of this hill is a large ſpring, which immediately falls into a cavity of the earth again, and ſo I ſuppoſe riſes lower in another place. From hence is a fine proſpect to the mouths of the rivers Can and Lune, and all over this coaſt. The Weſtmorland hills raiſe themſelves into a new and more romantic appearance than before, and the place well anſwered the purpoſe of an eſpial.

About a mile north of Kendal is a cave in the rock near a wood, called Hells-fell Nab, or the Fairy-hole: they talk of organs, pillars, flitches of bacon, and the like matters here, as at Poole's Hole in Derbyſhire.

SHAP.

On the ſouth ſide of the town of Shap, ſix miles ſouth of Penrith, we ſaw the beginning of a great Celtic avenue, on a green common. This is juſt beyond the horrid and rocky fells, where a good country begins. This avenue is ſeventy foot broad, compoſed of very large ſtones, ſet at equal intervals: it ſeems to be cloſed at this end, which is on an eminence, and near a long flattiſh barrow, with ſtone works upon it: hence it proceeds northward to the town, which intercepts the continuation of it, and was the occaſion of its ruin; for many of the ſtones are put under the foundations of houſes and walls, being puſhed by machines they call a *betty*, or blown up with gunpowder. Though its journey be northward, yet it makes a very large curve, or arc of a circle, as thoſe at Abury, and paſſes over a brook too. A ſpring likewiſe ariſes in it, near the Greyhound inn. By the brook is a little round *ſacellum*, compoſed of twelve ſtones, but leſſer ones, ſet by one great ſtone belonging to the ſide of the avenue: the interval of the ſtones is thirty-five foot, half the breadth of the avenue: the ſtones, no doubt, did all ſtand upright, becauſe three or four ſtill do; but they were not much higher then, than now as fallen, becauſe of their figure, which is thick and ſhort: they are very large, and prodigiouſly hard, being nothing elſe but a *congeries* of cryſtals of very large ſizes, of a flakey nature. Houſes and fields lie acroſs the track of this avenue, and ſome of the houſes lie in the incloſure: it aſcends the hill, croſſes the common road to Penrith, and ſo goes into the corn-fields on the other ſide of the way weſtward, where ſome ſtones are left ſtanding; one particularly remarkable, called Guggleby ſtone. The people ſay theſe were ſet up by enchantment: and the better ſort of folks, as abſurdly affirm, they are made by art. I doubt not but they are gathered ſomewhere off the ſurface, among the fells, and that here was a great temple of the old Britons, ſuch as that at Abury, which it reſembles very much, as far as I can judge at preſent; for the rainy weather, which in this country is almoſt perpetual, hindered me from making at this time a thorough diſquiſition into it. The ground it runs over conſiſts of gentle riſings and fallings, but in general declines toward the weſt: it is here, and for a great way further north, eaſt and weſt, a very fine downy turf, and pleaſant hills; or at leaſt they ſeemed ſo after the rugged and barren views and roads we had juſt paſſed: but the country under this turf is a lime-ſtone, quite different from the ſtones of the avenue. In our journey hither the country is far worſe than the peaks of Derbyſhire, and nothing to entertain the eye but the numerous and rare cataracts; whole rivers, and the whole continuance of them, being nothing elſe; the water

water every where running among the rocks with great violence and rapidity: even the ſprings burſt out of the ground, and riſe into the air with a ſurpriſing puſh: therefore the Britons erected this laborious work very conveniently, beyond that uncultivated frontier, and in a country where they might range about in their chariots at pleaſure. I gueſs, by the crebrity and number of the ſtones remaining, there muſt have been two hundred on a ſide: near them in ſeveral places are remains of circles to be ſeen, of ſtones ſet on end; but there are no quantity of barrows about the place, which I wonder at. Though theſe ſtones are not of ſuch a flat form as thoſe at Abury, nor ſo big as ſome there; yet they are very large, and as heavy as any of thoſe in the avenues there. The ſite of the place is pretty much bounded eaſtward by the hill that way adjacent; but there is a large proſpect weſtward, and the country deſcends that way to a great diſtance. At a place called in the maps Stone-heaps, we ſaw a cairn or barrow made of ſtones: all the tops of the fells, I am told, abound with theſe cryſtalliſed ſtones.

PENRITH.

At the conflux of the rivers Louther and Eimont there is a remarkable curioſity, that illuſtrates the method of the religious ſolemnities of the old Britons, as much as any I have ſeen. Upon the edge of the Louther, where the bridge now paſſes it, is a delicate little plain, of an oblong form, bounded on the other ſide by a natural declivity: this is uſed to this day for a country rendezvous, either for ſports or military exerciſes, ſhooting with bows, &c. On this plain ſtands the antiquity commonly called King Arthur's Round Table, and ſuppoſed to be uſed for tilts and tournaments: it is a circle incloſed with a ditch, and that with a *vallum*. At firſt ſight we may ſee that it was intended for ſports, but not on horſeback, becauſe much too little: the *vallum* on the outſide lies ſloping inward with a very gradual declivity, on purpoſe for ſpectators to ſtand around it; and it would hold at leaſt 10,000 people. The outſide of the *vallum* is pretty ſteep: it was high originally, as may be ſeen now in ſome parts; but it is worn down, as being by the ſide of the common road; and the inhabitants carry it away to mend the highways withal. There are two entrances into the *area*, north and ſouth, or nearly ſo: one end is incloſed into a neighbouring paſture: the *area* had a circle within, ſomewhat higher in elevation than the other. The outer verge of the *vallum* is a circle of 300 foot: the compoſition of it is intirely coggles and gravel, dug out of the ditch. Upon part of the plain are marks of the tents of the Scots army, that accompanied King Charles II. in his way to Worceſter: they encamped here for ſome time, and drew a ſmall line acroſs part of the ſouthern circle: this was done within memory.

Juſt 400 foot from the verge of the ſouth entrance is another circle, 300 foot in diameter, made contrarywiſe to the former: the *vallum* is ſmall, and the ditch whence it was taken is outermoſt. Thus theſe two circles and the interval make 1000 foot in length; and there is juſt room enough without them, next the river and next the bank, for a *circus* or foot-race, according to the old manner of the Grecian, which were always celebrated by the ſides of rivers.

Centum ego quadrijugos agitabo ad flumina currus, &c. Virg. and probably Britiſh chariots had here their courſes. On the ſouthern end it is manifeſt they contrived it juſt to leave room enough for the turn; and it required

required good ſkill to drive a chariot ſo as not to fall there, or into the river. It muſt be underſtood, that the bridge at preſent, and another of wood formerly a little below it, have impaired the banks by the more ſouthern circle. This is the moſt delightful place that can be imagined for recreation: the rapid river Louther runs all along the ſide of it; the Eimot joins it a little way off, in view: beyond is a charming view of a vaſt wood, and of Brougham caſtle; beyond that, the ancient Roman city, and the Roman road going along under the high hill whereon is the beacon. But theſe are things later in time than our antiquity.

Though upon firſt ſight of the place I knew its purport, yet I was more fully convinced thereof when I went to ſee Mayborough, as called, which is a little higher up the hill, on an eminence higher than any near it, and full weſt from this place, or *circus:* it is a vaſt concavity, of the ſame diameter as the circles juſt mentioned, viz. 300 foot: it is made with an artificial *vallum* of looſe ſtones, without any ditch, carried with great labour from ſome other place, and here orderly piled up, ſo as to make a rampart as high and as broad as that at Abury: in ſome places the turf, with which it was covered originally, is peeled off: it ſlopes inward with a gentle deſcent on account of ſpectators; outwardly it is as ſteep as the nature of the materials would ſuffer, and now covered over with great timber-trees: the entrance is wide, and opens full eaſt, and to the *circus.* Within this fine plain, which is now ploughed up, have been two circles of huge ſtones; four remaining of the inner circle till a year or two ago, that they were blown to pieces with gunpowder: they were of a hard black kind of ſtone, like that of the altar at Stonehenge: one now ſtands, ten foot high, ſeventeen in circumference, of a good ſhapely kind; another lies along: this inner circle was fifty foot in diameter. One ſtone, at leaſt, of the outer circle remains, by the edge of the corn; and ſome more lie at the entrance within ſide, others without, and fragments all about. Juſt by the entrance, along the road runs a ſpring, full eaſtward.

This I ſuppoſe to be a great Britiſh temple, where the country met on ſolemn days to ſacrifice. After the religious duties were over, they went down to the *circus* to celebrate their games: and I could not but admire the fine genius of theſe people in chuſing places for their ſports; for upon the verge of the acclivity, along the *circus,* an infinite number of people might ſtand to ſee the whole without the leaſt inconvenience, beſides thoſe in the plain between the two circles; and theſe two circles admirably well executed the intent of the *meta*'s, but much better than thoſe in the Roman *circus*'s. In ploughing at Mayborough they dug up a braſs Celt. On the other ſide of the Eimot, upon a high ground overlooking all, is a very fine round *tumulus,* of a large ſize, and ſet about with a circle of ſtones: this in all probability was the funeral monument of the king that founded the temple and *circus.* Somebody has lately been digging away part of the barrow, and carried off ſome of the ſtones, and demoliſhed others.

There is another Celtic monument in the fields beyond the Louther, and ſouth-eaſt of Counteſs pillar, upon a fine dry ſpot of ground near the moors: this is in ſight of the temple. It conſiſts of many burial-places, marked out with ſtones ſet at equal diſtances. One points eaſtward, and is what I take to be an arch-druid's; being above 100 foot long, not a raiſed *tumulus,* but a pyramidal form deſigned by two ſides of ſtones like an avenue. A little way above the head of this is another

longiſh

longiſh burial, and on a ſort of barrow: it points differently from the former. Farther on is the arc of a circle, conſiſting of four large ſtones equidiſtant, opening ſouth: I believe this to be part of another: one of the ſtones is of the ſame nature as thoſe at Shap. Further on is one ſide of another long burial, like the firſt. There are many more ſuch-like hereabouts, but ruinous; for the ſtones are carried away for building the adjacent moor-houſes and walls. In the paſture on the eaſtern bank of the Louther, in the way to Clifton, are ſeveral cairns, or carracks, as the Scotch call them, made of dry ſtones heaped together; alſo many other monuments of ſtones, three, four, five, ſet upright together. They are generally by the country people ſaid to be done by Michael Scot, a noted conjuror in their opinion, who was a monk of Holm abbey in Cumberland: they have a notion too that one Turquin, a giant, lived at Brougham caſtle; and there is a tower there, called Pagan tower; and Sir Lancelot de Lake lived at Mayborough, and ſlew him. Near Clifton is a famous ſpring, where the people go annually on May-day to drink, by a cuſtom beyond all remembrance: they hold it an earneſt of good luck the enſuing year, to be there and drink of the water before ſun-riſe. This, no doubt, has been continued from the Britiſh times, and is a remain of the great quarterly feſtival of the vernal equinox. So at Sidbury, on Palm Sunday.

Old Penrith is *Petrianis,* on the river Peterel: it ſignifies the warth over the river Petria; ſo that *Penrith,* its ſucceſſor, is but a corruption of *Petterith.*

GALAVA.

The Roman city lies on the eaſt ſide of the Louther, juſt by Brougham caſtle, whoſe walls, and thoſe of the park, are for part built of the ſtones from the old city, being manifeſtly of a Roman cut. The trace of the place is very eaſily diſcovered, where the ditch went between the Roman road and the river. I ſaw many fragments of altars and inſcriptions at the hall nearer the bridge, all expoſed, in the court-yard, to weather, and injuries of every ſort. In the wall by the Roman road beyond Brougham caſtle, and near the counteſs of Pembroke's pillar, is a pretty buſto, part of a funeral monument; the *bulla* of the mantle moſt conſpicuous, though much injured. Farther on, in the ſame dry wall, nearer the corner, is another *baſſo relievo,* but ſo defaced, that I could not make any thing of it. The Roman road coming from Carliſle, very apparent as they tell me, paſſes above or north of the town of Penrith, under the beacon-hill; then paſſes the river juſt under the caſtle; then went by the ſouth ſide of the city, where its pavement is now firm and good; then where Counteſs pillar now ſtands: here it is viſible as far as the horizon in a very ſtrait lane, going full eaſt to Appleby. Vaſt quantities of Roman ſtone, taken up in the city, have been burnt into lime. Coins, Moſaic floors, and every ſort of antiquity, are daily found: they cannot ſtrike a ſtroke into the ground but inſcriptions, pillars, and ſome ſort or other of ancient remains, appear. The ſite of the city is an elevated piece of ground by the river ſide; a woody country about it: a vaſt hill, or fell, of an immenſe height, goes all along the partition of this county from Durham, in ſight here; and by the ſide of it, three remarkable leſſer hills, or pikes, as they call them deſervedly; being extremely ſharp and conical, and very regularly ſo.

On the corner of Clifton houſe is an inſcription with carving on it: it is an admirable fine ſtone, or rather two joined together in the middle; placed at the very top of a gable end: two winged Victories, with garlands and palm-branches in their hands, ſtand on their ſides.

I ſaw at Lowther, the ſeat of lord Lonſdale, an ugly braſs figure with wings, and ſomewhat like a laurel-garland about his head, found in the Picts wall near Drumburg caſtle.

The ſquare plot of the city is very perfect, on the ſouth ſide of Brougham caſtle: it had a broad ditch round it. The caſtle ſtands on the north end of it, and was built of its wall; the track of which is viſible upon the edge of the *vallum*. The high ground by Counteſs pillar, where moſt of the inſcriptions were found, ſeems to have been the ſite of the city, and this the caſtle or fort; the Roman road lying between. A good way farther on the road toward Kirkby, there is a hawthorn-tree with a buck's horns faſtened upon it: this ſtands by one of great note and antiquity, now decayed, where was a braſs plate of

" Hercules kill'd Hart of Greece,
" And Hart of Greece kill'd Hercules.

They ſay the bark of the tree had covered the bottom of the horns for a great many inches.

In the church-yard of Penrith is a monument of a giant, Sir Owen Cæſarius, a knight, I ſuppoſe, of their king Arthur; two pyramidal ſtones with rude carvings and letters on them, ſeemingly Runic. This church is new built, and fitted up very handſomely. Selden ſpeaks of an image at Lowther. There is a caſtle at Penrith in the upper part of the town. Over-againſt Brougham is Iſanparles, an odd rock.

The Madan-way goes over Croſs-fell very perfect: an inſcription on the ſide of a houſe built upon it: it goes to Barwic on the Wall. Croſs-fell is the higheſt ground hereabouts; they can ſee the Iriſh ſea from thence. A fine meadow by the river ſide over-againſt the Roman *caſtrum*. The ſtones of the city are of a different ſort from thoſe of the country.

Mr. Gale ſays there is ſuch a work as the round table near his houſe in Yorkſhire, with many barrows near it. Mayborough is finely incircled by the river Eimot, which is very deep. Dr. Hugh Todd, miniſter of Penrith, has a great collection of antiquities.

Many Roman inſcriptions have been found lately at Netherhall, by the ſea ſide near Workington, which are placed on the ſtable-wall at lord Lonſdale's there. The fine inſcription at the end of Clifton houſe has been there for 300 years, expoſed to the rain and weather; ſo that the inſcription is worn away; only it ſeems that *imper. legat. aug. in Africa*, is juſt viſible. Another inſcription is on the inſide of the barn there. Some Roman carvings on the quarry whence the pillars of Penrith church were taken. I ſaw a Roman veſſel of copper found near Clifton: it is deep, with a handle to it like a ſkillet, on which is ſtamped the maker's name, TALIOF: within this is placed a cullender, and within that another: the uſe of it, I gueſs, was to carry lighted charcoal in, at the ſacrifices. The ſpring below Clifton is a pretty grotto, much talked of, where, as I ſaid, the anniverſary meeting is on May-day. The great barrow incompaſſed with ſtones, by the Eimot ſide, is called Haranſley hill.

LONG

LONG MEG.

Mr. Patten and I went to view that famous monument of antiquity called Long Meg and her Daughters, in the pariſh of Addingham, between Little Salkeld and Glaſenby. It ſtands upon a barren elevated plain of high ground, under the vaſt hill called Croſs-fell, to the eaſt. This plain declines to the eaſt gently, or rather north-eaſt, for that I find to be the principal line obſerved by the founders. It is a great Celtic temple, being a circle of 300 foot diameter, conſiſting of 100 ſtones: they are of unequal bulk; ſome are of very large dimenſions: many are ſtanding, but more fallen, and ſeveral carried away; but lately they have deſtroyed ſome by blaſting, as they call it, i. e. blowing them in pieces with gunpowder; others they have ſawed for mill-ſtones: but the major part remaining, gives one a juſt idea of the whole; and it is a moſt noble work. The ſtones are not all of the ſame kind; ſome made of ſquare cryſtalliſations, of the ſame ſort as thoſe at Shap; and I ſaw many of that ſort of ſtone ſcattered about the country; others of the blue, hard, flaky ſort, like thoſe of the temple at Mayborough. The intervals are not exactly equal, but judiciouſly adapted to the bulks of the ſtones, to preſerve as much as poſſible a regular appearance. This large ring, thus declining north-eaſt, is now parted through by a ditch; ſo that the larger half lies in an incloſure, the other in a common; and the road lies by the ſide of it, that goes from Little Salkeld to Glaſenby. South-weſt from it, ſeventy foot, ſtands a very great and high ſtone, called Long Meg, of a reddiſh girt, ſeeming to have been taken from the ſide of ſome quarry of the country: I think it leans a little north-eaſt: it is about fifteen foot high. In the middle of the circle are two roundiſh plots of ground, of a different colour from the reſt apparently, and more ſtony and barren; which probably were the immediate places of burning the ſacrifices, or the like. Not far hence toward Glaſenby is a very fine ſpring; whence, no doubt, they had the element of water, uſed at their religious ſolemnities: and higher up the field is a large ſpring, intrenched about with a *vallum* and foſs, of a pretty great circumference, but no depth. Full ſouth-weſt from this work, in the next incloſure and higher ground, is another circle of leſſer ſtones, in number twenty: the circle is fifty foot diameter; and at ſome diſtance above it is another ſtone placed, regarding it, as Meg does the larger circle. In that part of the greater circle next the ſingle ſtone called Meg, are two ſtones ſtanding beyond the circle a little, and another fallen; which I believe were a ſort of *ſacellum*, perhaps for the *pontifex* to officiate in: and weſtward is another ſtone or two, perhaps of a like like work; but the ruinous condition of the work would not admit of any certainty about it.

KESWICK.

We continued our journey through this rough country, and paſſed half round the bottom of the famous Skidhaw, a high mountain named from its fancied likewiſe to a ſhoe *(yſcyd.)* Penruddoc, a town near it, with a Welſh name. Theſe deſolate and hilly regions were the retiring places of the Britons from the power of the Romans; which perhaps is the reaſon of the great number of temples ſcattered throughout the country; for a mile before we came to Keſwick, on an eminence in the

the middle of a great concavity of thoſe rude hills, and not far from the banks of the river Greata, I obſerved another Celtic work, very intire: it is 100 foot in diameter, and conſiſts of forty ſtones, ſome very large. At the eaſt end of it is a grave, made of ſuch other ſtones, in number about ten: this is placed in the very eaſt point of the circle, and within it: there is not a ſtone wanting, though ſome are removed a little out of their firſt ſtation: they call it the Carſles, and, corruptly I ſuppoſe, Caſtle-rig. There ſeemed to be another larger circle in the next paſture toward the town.

The aſcent to this hill (Skidhaw) is from the eaſt; for the weſt ſide of it is exceeding ſteep, and drawn down into frightful ribs, like the roots of a tree. There is a place on the top called Skidhaw maen; a kind of ſea-mark, by what information I could get: it ſeems to be a *kiſt-vaen*. Cnut-berries grow a-top of it, a delicious fruit.

There is no doubt, that when the globe of the earth received its motion round its *axis*, all the ſolid parts of metals, minerals and ſtone, flew to the outward parts at fartheſt diſtance from the centre, contrary to the aſſumption of our theoriſts, and the laws of Nature; for which reaſon we find the moſt hard materials on the higheſt mountains: theſe by time, and the heat of the external air, conſolidated, and left great cavities lower down, when the matter underneath came cloſer together, and could not bring down theſe arch-like bodies: at length, when the parts of the globe became accuſtomed to this motion, the remainder of its internal matter I will allow to ſink according to its ſpecific gravity; and queſtionleſs the central conſtituents are heavier than that between it and the preſent ſuperfice; and probably this is fluid. Suppoſing then the matter of iron-ſtone fell to the centre, it formed a great magnet, according to Dr. Halley's *hypotheſis*, and may have a liberty of turning round itſelf with a ſlow motion, the intermediate fluid giving it that liberty; though, as to a ſubterraneous world, as that famous mathematician would ſuggeſt, I cannot believe the leaſt of it: but this internal magnet, being not faſtened to the whole earth, will naturally, as he ſuppoſes, have a motion of its own, ſomewhat different from that of the earth, and retain a regular revolution of that motion; which ſolves the famous variation of the magnetic needle.

Keſwick is placed in a narrow bottom, under theſe vaſt mountains, which ſeem to hang over our heads. There is a place called Caſtle-head, a great rock, which has, no doubt, been a caſtle, I fancy in Britiſh times, and called a *caer*, whence the name of the town, *Caerſwic*, as *Keſton* in Kent, from the camp there, originally *Caerſton*. Here are variety of mines hereabouts; ſome of lead, ſome of copper, and others of black-lead, which is no contemptible manufacture: there are ſcarce any other black-lead mines, but what are here; they uſe it for glaſing pots: it lies pretty much above ground. In our way hither we had ſight of that vaſt receptacle of water called Ulles lake; and, when going hence to Cockermouth, we rode all along the ſide of a great lake upon the river Derwent. Theſe collections of fluid element are owing to the rocks, which ſuffer not the water thoroughly to drain out of the valleys. When one ſtands at the end of theſe lakes, the proſpect is exceeding delightful; the mountains on each ſide riſing to a great height, one behind another the whole length, and broke off into ſhort ones, like the ſcenes at a playhouſe: nor need a painter go to Italy for variety and grandeur of proſpects. Though the ſides of theſe hills are very ſtoney, and even rocks of marble,

yet

yet the valleys every where look very green, and produce great crops, in years when they have a reaſonable ſhare of dry weather: but that, I believe, is not very frequent; for the hills will ſcarce ſuffer any clouds to paſs over from any quarter, but daſh them in pieces; ſo that the frequency of ſprings and caſcades, and the rapidity and force of the brooks and rivers, is wonderful.

COCKERMOUTH.

At this place they manufacture cotton yarn for candlewicks. It owes its name to the river Cocker, here emptying itſelf into the Derwent. The caſtle belonging to the dukes of Somerſet ſtands in the angle of union, and very pleaſantly: the valley is rich ground: it was a ſtately building, and ſtrong in the old manner; but now they daily pull it down for the ſake of its materials. They report that the earth of the *vallum* on the outſide the walls was fetched from Ireland, whence no venomous creature can paſs over it. A fine vault here, which they call the Chapel.

OLENACVM. Elenborough.

Going toward this Roman ſtation, we paſſed the river Derwent, and over a moor not far from the ſea, where are coal-mines. Elenborough is a little village on the river Elen, the daughter of a great Roman city, which has produced a copious and inſtructive harveſt of antiquities; as may be ſeen in Mr. Camden, p. 826. I quote Dr. Gibſon's firſt edition; for his ſecond does diſgrace this moſt excellent author, by mixing the notes with his maſterly text. Here that great genius of old Britain, with Sir Robert Cotton, was entertained by the anceſtor of the preſent poſſeſſor, Humphrey Senhouſe, eſq; who inherits a true love for theſe ſtudies. His ſeat is on the other ſide the river: the walls of the houſe are incruſted over, as we may ſay, with inſcriptions, carvings, and bas reliefs, taken TAB. from the ruins of the Roman city. The firſt cohort of the Dalmatians, LXIII. the firſt cohort of the Spaniards, and the firſt cohort of the Bœtaſians, here kept garriſon; as appears by the inſcriptions.

That noble altar now at Sir James Lowther's, at Whitehaven, belongs TAB. LXX to this place; the grandeſt yet ſeen in Britain: it is five foot and a half LXXI. high: on the back, VOLANTI VIVAS import a ſacred wiſh for the proſperity of his friend Volantius, hoping to ſee him again. Mr. Gale has obſerved ſeveral of this ſort in Gruter.

In the wall of Mr. Senhouſe's dwelling is a curioſity ſeldom to be met with; a very large ſtone, whereon a man on horſeback is deſigned to be carved, but left unfiniſhed: it is a pleaſure to ſee only the ſketch of a Roman artiſt; and we are not to ſuſpect theſe works here are ſo barbarous as our authors make them, for want of proper ſkill in drawing.

There is another *relievo* of a lady ſacrificing, which by the compart- TAB. ment of the inſcription at bottom, though worn out, ſeems to have LXXII. been fixed upon a temple by the founders. A moſt ſtately altar is placed in the middle of the garden, with a ſun-dial on the *diſcus*. Some are ſomewhat more ſecurely ſet up within the porch: many given away; as, one to the biſhop of the Iſle of Man; another, to Wm. Kirkby eſq; at Aſhlec in Kirkby, Lancaſhire: two altars lately found are placed upon a farm-houſe, which is now commonly known by the name of

Volantium, falſely fixed upon this ſtation: this is by the ſea-ſide in Mr. Senhouſe's demeſnes. It is much to be lamented that theſe fine remains ſhould now be expoſed to the weather.†

The *caſtrum* is juſt 400 foot ſquare, two ditches about it, and three entrances: it had likewiſe a ſtone wall on the high *vallum*. On the north ſide of this *caſtrum* lay the city OLENACVM, of a great extent, as is plain from the ruins of it, but dug up all about. The family of the Senhouſes, and the Eaglesfields whoſe heireſs they married, have been continually digging here; and the ruins are ſtill inexhauſtible: the dwelling-houſe and all the out-houſes are built from it, as from a quarry: hundreds of cart-loads of hewn ſtone now lie there.

One may trace many ſquare plots of the houſes, and of the ſtreets, paved with broad flag-ſtones, that are viſibly worn with uſe. All the walls that divide the paſtures are made of theſe ſquared ſtones: I ſaw innumerable of them upon the ſpot, with mouldings on them of various ſorts, gutter-ſtones, architraves, cornices, &c. The faces of the ſquared ſtones are generally not perfectly ſmoothed, but have the mark of the axe upon them; and I ſee many ſuch ſort of maſonry in the old gates of London. Coins innumerable have been found formerly, now but ſeldom; urns, and other antiquities, which it is endleſs to particulariſe.

Mr. Senhouſe told me there is a paved military way, beſides the ſtreets of the city, going hence northward along the ſea-coaſt; another, to Papcaſtle by Cockermouth. Moſt of the inſcriptions are found in the city and precincts; bits of altars, and fragments. In the caſtle are many vaults ſtill left. The altar at Sir James Lowther's was found in the north-weſt angle of the caſtle, on the *vallum*.

Here is a moſt magnificent proſpect of the Scotch coaſt of Galway, and of the great ſea between the two kingdoms. In the evening, when the ſun ſhines, and it is clear weather, the lights and ſhadows of thoſe lofty hills are extremely entertaining. The Iſle of Man appears perfectly.

The river Elen did not empty itſelf, formerly, directly into the ocean, as at preſent, but went northward under the cliff, till it came under the caſtle: the old channel of it is viſible: the ſea has eaten away a large quantity of marſh and high ground between it and the caſtle. To this elbow of land, which made the mouth of the river, is the name OLENACVM owing. They talk likewiſe of anchors being found thereabouts: many Roman hand-mill ſtones found at Elenborough. I imagine this river is one of the Alaunas. Toward Cockermouth the weſtern roots of the Cumbrian hills, being very ſteep, exhibit a moſt curious ſpectacle; the declining ſun ſhining on them from over the Iriſh ſea; ſo

† In one of the carved monuments Venus ſtands in an apartment of a building, ſeeming to be combing her hair; perhaps from a bath. However, at Rome was a ſtatue of Venus holding a comb, not an improper utenſil for the goddeſs of beauty, not a little of which conſiſts in the hair. Thus ſays Claudian,

Theſſalico roſeos nectebat pectine crines.

So Juno, when dreſſing herſelf to recover the love of her huſband, is repreſented by the father of the poets combing her hair: Il. ξ. *depexos nitide nodo ſubſtricta capillos.* But the reaſon of the ſtatue before mentioned was thus: there was a cutaneous diſtemper among the Roman women, injurious to their hair; for they were forced to cut it all off: therefore they dedicated a ſtatue to *Venus Pectinigera*, upon which their hair came again as fine as ever. This ſtory is told in Suidas.

ſo that we need not travel to the Alps for magnificent views of this nature.

PAPCASTLE.

A mile off Cockermouth, on the north ſide of the river, lies this Roman ſtation. The river water is very clear, according to its name, notwithſtanding the floods here, owing to its running through rocky ground. The Roman *caſtrum* lies upon the top of the hill, above the village. I ſoon traced out its whole circumference, though the inhabitants had not the leaſt notion of where it ſtood, ſuppoſing it to be lower down. I ſaw a bit of the Roman wall, which they wonder at, becauſe it ſtrikes fire when ſtruck upon with a pick-axe, by reaſon of the hardneſs of the mortar: it lies by the road-ſide going to Wigton; and there the ditch is plainly viſible, though half filled up with the rubbiſh of the wall. The whole town, and perhaps Cockermouth caſtle and town, are built out of it; likewiſe the walls of all the paſtures and corn-fields adjoining. Free-ſtone cut is very common, which they ſay muſt have been fetched a good way off, becauſe there is none ſuch in the neighbourhood; and a great deal of aſhler is ſtill left in the ground. The field upon the top of the hill, the higheſt part of the *caſtrum*, is called the Boroughs. A man told me he found a hand mill-ſtone about the bulk of his hat, which he admired for its prettineſs: he found a Roman coin too of Claudius, and others; but they are loſt. Several other people told me they found coins upon the ſide of the hill; and the children pick them up after a ſhower of rain. Mr. Senhouſe ſhowed me a ſilver Geta, *pont.* reverſe, *princeps juventutis*, among others found here. The famous font, now at Bridekirk, was taken up at this place, in the paſture ſouth of the ſouth-eaſt angle of the city, by the lane called Moor-went. In the ſame place lately they found a ſubterraneous vault, floored with free-ſtone, of very large dimenſions; the top of it made with the ſame ſort of ſtone, all brought a diſtance off. The name of Boroughs includes both cloſes where the old city, or rather *caſtrum*, ſtood; for they find ſtones and ſlates with iron pins in them, coins, and all other matters of antiquity, upon the whole ſpot below the *caſtrum*, toward the water ſide. This was a beautiful and well-choſen place, a ſouth-weſt ſide of a hill, a moſt noble river running under it, and a pretty good country about it, as one may judge by the churches; for that I find generally a good criterion of the goodneſs of a country, as Mr. Senhouſe obſerved, who accompanied me hither. On the ſide of the hill are many pretty ſprings: at one of them we drank a bottle of wine, to the memory of the founders; then poured ſome of the red juice into the fountain-head, to the Nymph of the place. A perſon told us he had dug up, in the Boroughs, the foundation of a wall where the ſtones were laid ſlanting ſide by ſide, and liquid mortar poured upon them, as was often the Roman method; likewiſe ſeveral floors made of cement. The kind of ſlates dug up here, are brought too a good way off. Mr. Senhouſe ſays he can trace the remains of the Roman road between this place and Elenborough in many places. This certainly was a town thoroughly peopled; and perhaps its name was *Derventio*, becauſe ſtanding upon this river Derwent. Fitz-houſe is on the ſouth ſide of the river. Mr. Gilpin of Whitehaven has ſeen many Roman coins found at Papcaſtle, eſpecially of Adrian.

WHITE-HAVEN.

This is a new ſea-port town, ſtanding in a little bay, ſprung up from its conveniency for the coal-mines hard by. There are many ſalt-works upon this coaſt. Rock-ſamphire grows here. This weſtern country, left beyond the monſtrous hills, is ſand and clay. Skidhaw is in view from hence, and with the reſt deceives one exceedingly in its diſtance; for one of theſe hills, which we ſhould be apt to compute a mile off, is ſeven; the eye judging according to the angle it makes from the horizon in ſuch objects as it has been accuſtomed to. Here is but a ſmall rivulet, which is a detriment to the haven, for want of ſcowering. They tranſport great quantities of coals to Ireland and other places. We walked two miles in theſe coal-works, the *ſtratum* of pure coal being all the way about ten foot thick, declining gradually, about one foot in five, till we got 300 foot below the ſurface; a rock of ſtone over head all along. Their method of digging is generally to run the grooves in a ſtrait line, others going out on both ſides at right angles; ſo that ſquare pillars of coal are left to ſupport the incumbent rock: hence ſome roads are made along the deſcent, the others parallel to its declivity. There are trappings now and then, but not very frequent, nor great; and thoſe are both along the declivity, and ſideways. Their methods of conveying the coal to the ſhafts where they are drawn up, and of conveying air from one paſſage to the other, to prevent damps and ſtagnations, and of drawing up the water from one height to another, are very dextrous, and worth ſeeing. At laſt the famous fire-engine diſcharges the water, which is a notable piece of machinery working itſelf intirely: it creates a *vacuum* by firſt rarifying the air with hot ſteam, then condenſes it ſuddenly by cold water; whence a piſton is drawn up and down alternately, at one end of a beam: this actuates a pump at the other end, which, let down into the works, draws the water out: it makes about 14 ſtrokes in a minute; ſo that it empties 140 hogſheads in an hour, with moderate working. With this quantity of declivity it goes toward the ſea, and below its level at preſent; and ſo, no doubt, proceeds under the ſea as far as the outward ſhell of the globe reaches. From this it is moſt indiſputable, that the convex thereof is formed into a ſpiral figure of layers of different materials; and it muſt be owing to the firſt rotation of the earth upon its own axis.

Here is likewiſe a great copperas work, which is effected by laying a great quantity of ſulphurous and ferruginous earth into a great yard, walled about. This ſtuff is partly got out of the coal-mines, and out of the adjacent hills; in long tract of time the rains falling here, and paſſing through this earth, drain into a receptacle; into that they put all the old iron they can get, which it eats up preſently: this is boiled to a proper degree of evaporation, then is let into leaden ciſterns, where it cryſtalliſes againſt the ſides of the veſſels in pure copperas: it ſhoots into figures of regular ſurfaces, ſome triangular, others hexangular, &c.

MORBIVM,

Moreſby, a mile north of Whitehaven. Here is a Roman *caſtrum*, notorious enough, at ſome diſtance, by its elevation above the plain of the field it ſtands in. This is one of the caſtles built at convenient intervals along this coaſt, to guard againſt the depredations of the Scots by ſea: it lies

lies upon a piece of high ground in a valley, bounded by higher all around, except ſeaward. Parton haven, where they are now making a new pier, is on one ſide; and a large creek, or little bay, on the other. The wall that ſtood on the edge of the *vallum* was juſt 400 foot ſquare, as that at Elenborough. There is a great dry wall of ſtones now ſtands in its place, the ſtones taken originally from it: they are all ſquared: the ſtones of all the paſtures, fences, and houſes round about, and the ſtones of Mr. Brome's houſe, and the churches, are moſt evidently taken thence; being of the Roman cut, as the inhabitants take notice, and wonder at it: they own the ſtone is of a different grit from that of the place.

The ſite of the Roman caſtle has been ploughed up. Many coins and urns found about the place; ſtones in great quantities ſtill within the place: I ſaw one ſquariſh, of a very large bulk. A reddiſh ſort of ſlate to cover houſes is dug here; they do not know of any ſuch nearer than Scotland: ſuch was the indefatigable labour of the Romans. There is no ditch about this caſtle; but the *vallum* is pretty high quite round. The church ſtands on the eaſt ſide of it: in the church-yard is an aſh-tree, that bends eaſtward fifty foot from the ſtem, by the force of the weſterly winds continually preſſing on it.

The new front of the hall is of an excellent model; I doubt not but it is from ſome of the admirable Inigo Jones's deſigns: the inſide is of the ſame reliſh. The Iſle of Man is very clearly diſcerned from this place; and the Scotch coaſt quite to the mull of Galway: it is about thirty miles off.

In ſome paſtures a little eaſt of the place I ſaw a flat ſtone ſet upright by the road-ſide, and converted into a ſtile: it was a monument of ſome young Roman, but pretty much worn: he is robed with a *toga*, and holds a ſcroll in his right hand, to denote his being a ſcholar, perhaps a pleader, a diſciple of the famous Papinian. I could not ſee to the bottom of it, where probably is an inſcription. The man that rents the ground ſays it was found in the ditch, under the hedge, a little lower down.

At the next ſtile of the ſame paſture is another monumental ſtone of an old man; for ſuch ſeems to be the head cut in the *tympanum* above. The inſcription upon it is ſcarce legible: it was poorly cut at firſt, and has been thus long expoſed with the face upwards; and becauſe it is ſomewhat broader than the wall, and was apt to fall down, the man knocked off all one ſide of it: he has been courted with money and fair words to part with it, but in vain. Thus, as well as I can judge, the inſcription ſhould be read:

Dis Manibus ſacrum Mertio Maximo, militum phractariorum equeſtori, ſtipendiorum decem, vixit triginta quinque annos.

There are evident ſigns of a Roman road from *Morbium* to Papcaſtle all the way, eſpecially over the moor. The ſoil all along to the weſt of the Cumbrian hills, between them and the ſea, is ſandy, with rock underneath, ſometimes lime-ſtone, ſometimes of the red ſtone. *Morbium*, in the *Notitia*, is ſaid to be the ſtation of the *numerus cataphractariorum*; and the inſcription above proves it.

There were ſix Roman caſtles againſt this weſtern ſhore in Cumberland; a cohort in each took up half a legion to garriſon: they are ten miles diſtant from each other; Mawborough, ten miles from Boulneſs; Elenborough; *Morbium*; another at Egremont; *Maglove*, Ravenglaſs.

I ſuppoſe they were made by Stilico, who is celebrated for it in Claudian.

Me quoque vicinis pereuntem gentibus inquit,
Munivit Stilico totam cum Scotus Hiernem
Movit & infeſto ſpumavit remige Thetis.
Illius effectum curis, ne bella timerem
Scotica; nec Pictum tremeres ne littore toto
Proſpicerem dubiis venientem Saxona ventis.

He was general to Theodoſius.

CASTRVM EXPLORATORVM.

Now called Old Carliſle; a mile off Wigton, upon an eminence: the faireſt ſhow of foundations I ever yet ſaw: one might almoſt draw an intire plan of it, and of every dwelling. The *caſtrum* was double-ditched, 500 foot from ſouth-eaſt to north-weſt, 400 the other way: the wall has been dug up to the foundations; but the hollow where it ſtood on the edge of the rampart appears quite round, and the track of all the ſtreets and buildings obvious. A ſtreet of forty foot wide quite round the inſide of the wall. From the north-eaſt entrance two Roman roads depart; one full north, as far as we could ſee, paved with coggles; on each ſide of it are the ſquare plots of houſes: the other road marches north-eaſt, paved in like manner; it paſſes over two great moors, and there it is very apparent: we travelled along it to Carliſle. I ſaw a group of barrows near it. Many antiquities have been found at Old Carliſle, and inſcriptions; one on the ſide of a houſe a mile off Wigton, as Mr. Gilpin told me: others are at Ilkirk.

There are ſeveral ſprings all round the bottom of the hill, and quarries; and an extenſive proſpect, eſpecially toward the ſea-ſhore. Some coal-works in our journey from Cockermouth hither. I doubt not but the Romans had knowledge of this ſubterraneous treaſure, though they neglected it, becauſe there was wood enough in their time: but Solinus mentions it among the wonders of Britain, that they burnt *globos ſaxeos* into aſhes. I ſaw a ſilver Antoninus Pius found here; reverſe, *rector orbis.*

Latius arctoi præconia perſequar amnis.
Addam urbis tacito ſubterlaveris alveo
Mœniaque antiquis te proſpectantia muris.
Addam præſidiis dubiarum condita rerum.

AUSONIUS.

LVGVVALVM. CARLISLE.

At the gates are guard-houſes of ſtone, built by Cromwell from the demoliſhed cathedral; and in the middle of the market-place, a fort with four baſtions, roofed like a houſe, with holes for the gunners to ſhoot out at with ſmall arms. At the ſouth-eaſt end of the city is a citadel built by Henry VIII. as is plain from its conformity to Deal, Walmer, &c. In levelling the ground of the fiſh-market they found many coins, which we ſaw in Mr. Goodman's hands: he has an altar found in the river Irthing, by the Picts wall: alſo in Mr. Stanwix's ſummer-houſe wall is an inſcription of the ſixth legion, and a pretty altar, but the inſcription worn out. Fragments of Roman ſquared ſtones appear in every quarter of the city, and ſeveral ſquare wells in the ſtreets, of

of Roman workmanſhip. A great quantity of Roman coin dug up under St. Cuthbert's church. Probably the city ſtood chiefly on that ſpot where the caſtle now is, as the higheſt ground, but did not reach ſo far eaſtward as the preſent city. One may walk about the walls of this city, as at Cheſter: there was a double ditch round it.

There are many hollowed ſtones found hereabouts, much like the marble mortars of apothecaries, with a notch in them. I take them to be the hand-mills of the Roman ſoldiers, wherein they ground their corn with a ſtone, and ſometimes perhaps became their urns; making their chief inſtrument in ſuſtentation of life, their inſeparable companion in death.

This is a very pleaſant and fertile country, rendered more ſightly to us by paſſing ſo long through the mountainous ſtoney tracts of Lancaſhire, Weſtmorland, and Cumberland. About this country we obſerve many mud-wall houſes, thatched with flat ſods or haſſocks ſhaved off the moors; which I ſuppoſe the old Britiſh cuſtom continued. Here too they uſe the little carts, as about Kendal.

We ſaw, in Mr. Gilpin's hands, a ſilver Otho, found here; reverſe, SECVRITAS R. P. alſo a middle braſs of C. Marius; reverſe, VICTORIA CIMBRICA: together with many more, which his father collected. In the cathedral are many remains of the tombs of biſhops, I ſuppoſe, between the pillars of the choir; every one of which was a little chapel, but now pulled in pieces. A large braſs of biſhop Bell is left in the choir. The bottom of the ſteeple, and the weſt end of what remains of the ſtructure, is of William Rufus's time: the choir is later.

The road to Bramton is manifeſtly Roman, by reaſon of its ſtraitneſs; and in two places, as I walked up the firſt hill, I ſaw the original, made of a bed of ſtone: it goes preciſely ſouth-eaſt; and looking towards Carliſle, I ſaw it paſſed through the citadel, and along a narrow ſtreet; ſo through the cathedral to the caſtle-gate; all in a ſtrait line. To the caſtle-gate the road over the river Eden came: that from the wall on the weſt came to the ſame point; into which falls that from *caſtrum exploratorum.*

The VALLVM.

The military virtue of the Romans outlived the ſpirit of their learning, or excelled it, ſeeing there is no author that deſervedly celebrates this ſtupendous work of theirs in Britain: they juſt mention it: no coins ſtruck upon it. I am not afraid to ſet it in competition with the wall of China, which neceſſarily occurs to our thoughts upon this occaſion: *that* we readily acknowledge to be a ſtructure of greater bulk and length, which we eſteem the leaſt part of the wonder in ours: the Romans intended no more, by their walls around their forts and caſtles than to prevent a ſudden ſurpriſe: their ſtrength lay in a living arm and head: in the open field they never refuſed fighting, without much regard to oppoſite numbers; the additional ſecurity of a little wall was all they aſked, againſt emergencies.

Therefore the beauty and the contrivance of this wall conſiſted moſtly in the admirable diſpoſition of the garriſons upon it, at ſuch proper ſtations, diſtance, ſtrength and method, that even in times of profound peace, as well as war, a few hands were ſufficient to defend it againſt a moſt bold and daring people, redundant in numbers, ſtrong and hardy in body, fierce in manners, as were the old North Britons, who refuſed ſubjection and a polite life.

The

The Romans, tired out with the untractable diſpoſition of theſe people, whoſe country they judged not worth while wholly to conquer, reſolved to quit their ſtrengths northward, and content themſelves with the deſirable part of Britain, and, by one of the greateſt works they ever did, ſeclude the Caledonians, and immortaliſe their own name by an inexhauſtible fund of monuments, for poſterity to admire. Theſe people, who had the true ſpirit of military diſcipline, did not lie idle under arms, but were ever at work, even whilſt they lay *pro caſtris*; making and repairing public roads; ſetting up milliary pillars; building and repairing caſtles, cities, temples, and palaces; erecting altars, inſcriptions; ſtriking medals, and the like works, which we here find in ſuch ſurpriſing quantities.

If we conſider the great numbers of their works now to be ſeen, more that have been loſt and deſtroyed, or put into new buildings of our own, moſt that are ſtill left for future times to rake out of their veſtiges, we may entertain a true notion of their genius, which ſubdued the fierceſt and moſt populous nations in the world. Worthily may we propoſe them for examples of virtue and public ſpirit. This is no little uſe and advantage of diſquiſitions of this ſort.

Alliances, treaties, and negotiations, are of ſmall value to a nation always in arms, and ready to meet an injurious enemy; who ſtrengthen, fortify, and enrich themſelves at home, protect the people, and make the expences of government ſit eaſy upon them; encourage induſtry, frugality, temperance, virtue; a few plain eaſy laws; adminiſter juſtice with expedition, and without expence; but eſpecially encourage a due ſenſe of religion and morality: and how much eaſier and more effectually that is to be done now, than poſſibly could be done by the Romans, will appear notorious, when we conſider, that under the Chriſtian diſpenſation we make a much ſtronger impreſſion on the hearts and minds of people, than before: the full certainty, which all reaſonable conſciences muſt now have, of a future retribution and account to be made before an omniſcient judge, lays an infinitely greater reſtraint on our actions, than poſſibly can be had from the terror of rods and axes.

The Roman wall is called by the people *Pights wall*, with a guttural pronunciation, which we of the ſouth cannot imitate; and which the Romans called *Picti*; but not from any fancied painting of their bodies, though it gave a handle to it.

At Stanwick, which hence has its name, juſt over-againſt Carliſle beyond the river, I ſaw the ditch very plain: the blackſmith there, told me he had taken up many of the ſtones of the foundation of the wall: it paſſes the river over-againſt Carliſle caſtle. At Stanwick was an arched gate through the wall: Mr. Goodman ſhowed us a cornelian *intaglia* found there, of Jupiter ſitting. I followed the wall to Taraby, where, a little beyond, it makes an angle, going more ſouth-eaſt; ſo to Draw-dikes, which was a fort, about 100 foot ſquare: it is on the edge of the meadows, and moiſt in ſituation. Here I found an inſcription upon the houſe-wall.

In building the wall, I obſerved evidently, the intent of the projectors was to conduct it, all along, upon the northern edge of the high ground, as near as might be. All about Carliſle, this moſt noble monument of Roman power and policy is pulled up; firſt, perhaps, by William Rufus, when he built the caſtle; then for the cathedral: and I ſuppoſe all the church walls of the city, and houſes of it, and the villages near it, are

are of the pillage: hence moſt of the churches along the wall are ſet upon it, for the convenience of having ſtone near at hand, ready cut. The farmers and inhabitants are daily taking away the ſmall remains.

The track of the ditch on the north ſide of the wall is viſible enough all the way, though ſometimes corn grows in it. The line where the wall ſtood, is generally a foot-path. The valley between the end of the wall at Stanwick, and the caſtle of Carliſle, is not above 300 yards broad, and is guarded too by the ſtream of the river Cauda. Weſtward, on the ſouth ſide of the river Eden, it went toward Drumburgh, and ended at Boulneſs. Why the Romans carried it ſo far, on the ſouth ſide the bay, was becauſe of its being a flat ſhore, where an enemy might land in boats. It goes up the hill at Newton, from Carliſle; and ſo marches in a ſtrait line up the next hill, to Beaumont, one of the old forts. All this way it is turned into a ſtreet: the ridge of the wall is the foundation of it, as a pavement; the ditch pretty much filled up by rubbiſh. Mr. Goodman ſays, he remembers two forts near Carliſle, now demoliſhed, and ploughed over; one on the north ſide the river; the other on the ſouth. I cannot ſuppoſe the ſtone work of the *wall* went acroſs the meadow; rather a wood work with towers, which made up the communication between the two ends of the *wall*, over the river.

The fort on the north ſide of the river was on the high plat of ground, between the road up to Stanwick, and the *wall*. At the place where the ditch ends over the river, has been ſome little fortification work; and thereabouts is a pretty little ſpring, faced with ſtone, and having a ſtone baſon. Hitherto the *wall* was carried; becauſe directly oppoſite to the union of the Cauda and Eden rivers, running cloſe under the bank; and directly oppoſite to the weſtern ſteep of Carliſle caſtle, which was the Roman *caſtrum*, but ſomewhat larger than this caſtle of William Rufus: perhaps it took in moſt of the preſent city. In a tower of the walls of Carliſle caſtle, on the outſide, between it and the Iriſh gate, I ſaw a Roman carving of a boar, which was the cogniſance of the legion here in garriſon, and that built it.

We viſited Scaleby caſtle, Mr. Gilpin's ſeat, about half a mile from the *wall*, and built of its ſtones. This was a ſtrong place with a circular mote, well beſet with wood, which is not very common hereabouts. In the garden we copied many Roman altars: they ſhowed us two Roman ſhoes, found in the bog hereabouts. The church too of this place was built out of the *wall*. Mr. Gilpin ſays, in taking up the foundation of the *wall* at a boggy place, they found a frame of oak timber underneath, very firm.

From hence, over a moſt diſmal boggy moor, an uncultivated deſert, we travelled to Netherby. We paſſed by a Roman fort upon the river Leven, where antiquities have been found. They tell us, that, for ſixty miles further up northward, there is ſcarce a houſe or tree to be ſeen, all the way. This was the march, or bound, between the two kingdoms. The land might be drained and cultivated, and how much a greater argument of national prudence would it be to have it done, by thoſe we tranſport to America!

The foundations of the Roman *caſtrum* at Netherby appear round the houſe, or preſent caſtle: it ſtood on an eminence near the river. Many antiquities are here dug up every day. The foundations of houſes, and the ſtreets, are viſible. They pretend, moſt of the ſpace between the *vallum* and ditch is vaulted. A little lower down has been ſome monu-

mental edifice, or burial-place, where they find many urns and ſepulchral antiquities.

In the garden here, are ſome altars; and a carving of a female head, in a lion's ſkin; I ſuppoſe, *Omphale*; and an admirable carving of a Genius ſacrificing. We ſaw a gold *Nero* found here: a cornelian with a woman's head, flowing hair. This valley by the river ſide is very good land, with ſome ſhadow of Nature's beautiful face left; but every where elſe about us, is the moſt melancholy dreary view I ever beheld, and as the back-door of creation; here and there a caſtellate houſe by the river, whither at night the cattle are all driven for ſecurity from the borderers: as for the houſes of the cottagers, they are mean beyond imagination; made of mud, and thatched with turf, without windows, only one ſtory; the people almoſt naked.

We returned through Longton, a market-town, whoſe ſtreets are wholly compoſed of ſuch kind of ſtructure: the piles of turf for firing are generally as large and as handſome as the houſes.

Quanta Calydonios attollet gloria campos
Cum tibi longævus referet trucis incola terræ
Hic ſuetus dare jura parens: hoc ceſpite turmas
Affari: nitidas ſpeculas, caſtellaque longe
Aſpicis? Ille dedit, cinxitque hæc mœnia foſſa
Belligeris hic dona deis, hæc tela dicavit
Cernis adhuc titulos: hunc ipſe vacantibus armis
Induit: hunc regi rapuit thoraca Britanno.

STATIUS V. Sylvar.

After this excurſion northward, we ſet out from Carliſle eaſtward, withinſide of the Roman *vallum*. Warwick, thought a Roman ſtation, upon the river Eden, pleaſantly ſeated in a little woody valley. We left the Roman road going ſtrait from the citadel of Carliſle to *Petrianis*. To the right a little is Corby caſtle, where are many monuments of antiquity preſerved; as likewiſe at Caercaroc near it.

Upon the river Gelt, a little before we came to Bramton, we went up the river to ſee a Roman inſcription, cut upon the natural rock; a moſt odd and melancholy place: the river runs through a canal of rock all the way. Upon the great ridge of fells coming hither from Croſs fell by Penrith, are many circles of ſtones, and circular banks of earth, the temples of the Druids of the patriarchal mode. There are likewiſe ſquare works ſet round with ſtones, which were their places of judicature.

Beyond Bramton, juſt over the town, is a keep ditched about, called the Mount, on the top of a hill. Hence to Thirlwal caſtle we rode upon the foundation of the *wall*, the river Irthing accompanying us. We viſited Knaworth caſtle. Near here is a great houſe of the Howard family, built of ſtone, and caſtellated: among many family pictures, the great earl of Arundel's, the reviver of learned curioſity among us; a library once well ſtored with books and manuſcripts: here is the famous Glaſſonbury-abbey book, or rather ſcreen, for it is big enough; an account of the ſaints buried in that place. In the garden are many altars and inſcriptions: I copied all thoſe tolerably fair: with much regret I ſaw theſe noble monuments quite neglected and expoſed; ſome cut in half to make gate-poſts. A fine park here, and much old timber. The country hereabouts good land and pleaſant. Above the houſe upon a hill, a circular work double trenched; the outer ditch broadeſt.

About Thirlwall we rode along the ſide of the *wall*: here was a gate through the wall, for the great Roman road called Madan-way. The name

Thirlwal

Thirlwal retains a memory of the gate here; *foramen:* we uſe it now to drill, and noſtrill. All the fences of the incloſures, the houſes, church, and Thirlwal caſtle, built out of the ravage of the *wall.* At the caſtle was a head of Roman carved work, which they have put into the blind wall of a little ale-houſe.

VOREDA. Caer Voran.

A little upon the ſouth ſide of the *wall* was a great Roman city and caſtle. We traverſed the ſtately ruins: it ſtood on a piece of high ground, about 400 foot ſquare; had a wall and ditch; veſtiges of houſes and buildings all over, within and without. We obſerved the Madan-way coming over the fells from the ſouth, where it paſſes by a work, or labyrinth, called Julian's bower. We ſaw too the Roman road paſſing eaſtward along the *wall.* The country hereabouts is a wild moory bog; and the *wall* itſelf climbs all along a crag, and is ſet upon the ſouthern edge of it; the ſteepneſs of the cliff northward performing the part of a foſs. Near Haltwiſtle is Baliol caſtle, corruptly Beliſter caſtle, ſaid to be founded by a king of Scotland.

I ſuppoſe this wall, built by Severus, is generally ſet upon the ſame track as Hadrian's wall or *vallum* of earth was; for, no doubt, they then choſe the moſt proper ground: but there is a *vallum* and ditch all the way accompanying the wall, and on the ſouth ſide of it; and likewiſe ſtudiouſly chuſing the ſouthern declivity of riſing ground. I obſerve too the *vallum* is always to the north. It is ſurpriſing, that people ſhould fancy this to be Hadrian's *vallum:* it might poſſiby be Hadrian's work, but muſt be called the line of contravallation; for, in my judgement, the true intent both of Hadrian's *vallum* and Severus's *wall* was, in effect, to make a camp extending acroſs the kingdom; conſequently was fortified both ways, north and ſouth: at preſent the wall was the north ſide of it; that called Hadrian's work, the ſouth ſide of it: hence we may well ſuppoſe all the ground of this long camp, comprehended between the wall and the ſouthern rampire, was the property of the ſoldiery that guarded the wall.

I remarked, that where the wall paſſes over a little rivulet, the foundation of it is laid with broad, flat ſtones, ſquare, having intervals between, ſufficiently large for the paſſage of the water.

At Haltwiſtle I got an altar of, DEO SOLI INVICTO. We took the wall again at Cheſter on the Wall, about two miles eaſt from *Caer voran*, Wall town, lying between the Roman way paved with broad ſtones, which led us over the low boggy ground up to the caſtle. It is a ſquare of 400 foot cloſe to the wall, which makes one ſide of it; 350 foot leſs than thoſe on the eaſt and weſt. Great marks of buildings all over it, and even ſide-walls of houſes left. At the ſouth entrance were two round towers within ſide, and the cheeks of the gates. Laſt year one of the iron hinges taken away. All around this caſtle were houſes built. An altar lies in the fields a little way off, but quite obliterated.

The Picts wall continues ſtill on the ſouthern verge of the cliff. Eaſtward hence we ſaw, here and there, the veſtiges of the ſquare towers, built on the inſide of the Wall, and cloſe to it: that called Hadrian's ditch runs ſtill on the ſouthern verge of the hill, with a large *vallum* on the north.

We came again upon the Roman road, which goes on the inſide of the wall, but not near it, chuſing the beſt ground and ſhorteſt cut all the way through this boggy waſte country. Upon it is the compaſs of an inn,

inn, or little ſtation for lodging of travellers or ſoldiers. This road continues very ſtrait and bold to Little Cheſter, the next ſtation, on a brook, and ſomewhat better land. A mile before we came to it, on a hill ſtands a great ſtone, and a little one, called the Mare and Foal. A little weſt of that, over-againſt Cheſter, is a barrow which Mr. Warburton dug through, and found bits of urns, aſhes, and other like marks of its being Britiſh. A little farther weſtward is a large group of Britiſh barrows.

Before we come to Little Cheſter is a moſt noble column, or mileſtone, ſet upon the road: it is of a large bulk and height, with an inſcription, but only not quite defaced. Mr. Gale thought he could read TVNG. upon it: it is the fineſt ſtone of this ſort I have ſeen, and would have informed us who made the road.

LITTLE CHESTER.

TAB. LXXV. We ſaw the *caſtrum* here, of a ſquare figure, hanging on a precipice over a little river on the ſouth ſide of the Roman road, and at ſome diſtance from the Wall: it had been walled about, as others: great *veſtigia* of buildings, altars, carved ſtones and antiquities innumerable, have been found here, but now diſperſed and gone. We ſaw the mouths of vaults with great ſtones lying over them. The fences of the paſtures are made of the ſtones of the caſtle-wall. The man who lives here ſhowed us a few fragments of Roman work; a pine-apple, which had been a pinacle on the top of a circular *tholus*; a piece of an inſcription within a civic garland, finely cut; a brick, with LEG. VI. V. He has found many coins; but his children threw them away.

In a corner of a field below, by the ſide of the brook, and as the military way turns, up the hill, is another ſuch milliary ſtone, but no inſcription legible.

The moory country hereabouts has coal under it. Upon the tops of the hills are ſeveral cairns, or ſepulchral heaps of ſtones, made by the old Britons.

A little eaſtward of Great Cheſter, where the ditch ends, at the bottom of a cliff, we ſaw the foundation of the Wall, which the country people are digging up for building: we meaſured the true breadth of it, juſt ſeven Roman feet.

HOUSESTEEDS.

TAB. LXXVI. The next ſtation we viſited, about two miles from the former, and by the Wall, is deſervedly called Houſeſteeds, from the *veſtigia* of the houſes therein, which are as eaſy to be ſeen and diſtinguiſhed as if ruined but yeſterday. Approaching the farmer's houſe there, I ſaw a mill or two, i. e. the recipient ſtones of the hand-mills which the Roman ſoldiers uſed to grind their corn with; likewiſe ſome tops of altars: over the door of the houſe, a large carved ſtone, but defaced. Going a little further, in a corner of a dry wall is a large ſtone that has been curiouſly cut, but now broken and much injured: three figures in it, in high relievo; two with ſacrificing cups in their hands: I believe it has belonged to ſome temple, and means the *Genii* of three cities: it is in my learned friend Mr. Horſley's 20th table, but poorly repreſented: they ſeem to ſtand before ſteps. Near it, in the wall, is the bottom part of a very large altar, or pedeſtal

of

of a pillar, a yard ſquare: near that a long carved ſtone, ſomewhat like the ſhaft of our later croſſes.

Above the houſe, upon the Picts wall is an altar; the legend gone. As for fragments of pillars, or rollers, as they call them, they lie ſcattered all over the place. A large part of a Doric capital lies by the door, conſiſting of two *thori*, or ſwelled mouldings in architectonic language.

But when we were led lower down into the meadow, we were ſurpriſed with the auguſt ſcene of Romano-Britiſh antiquities, in the moſt neglected condition: a dozen moſt beautiful and large altars; as many fine *baſſo relievo*'s, nearly as big as the life, all tumbled in a wet meadow by a wall ſide, or one on the top of another, to make up the wall of the cloſe: the *baſſo relievo*'s, ſome with their heads down the hill; particularly an admirable image of Victory, both arms knocked off: one large ſoldier, a ſepulchral ſtone, with his ſhort ſword hanging at his right ſide, the man told us, was condemned to make a pig-trough on; but ſome gentlemen, full timely, with a ſmall ſum, for the preſent reprieved him: many ſoldiers with heads broke off; mutilated by the middle: three ladies ſitting cloſe together, with globes in their hands; their heads all gone.

Mr. Gale and I laboured hard at the inſcriptions, and made out what we could of them under all diſadvantages. Along the ſame wall, as we walked on further, we found more altars and carved ſtones of various ſorts: but at length the farmer carried us up to a knoll in the middle of the meadow called Chapel-ſteed, where undoubtedly was the Roman temple: there we ſaw three or four moſt beautiful altars; and a little further, under another wall, a pretty ſepulchral carving of an old ſoldier's upper part in a niche.

With great regret we left the place, deſerving to be accounted the Tadmor of Britain. The inſcriptions being moſtly of the captains of the firſt cohort of the Tungrians, ſhows they were chiefly ſtationed here; and then they had piety enough generally to erect ſuch an altar, when they took poſſeſſion of their poſt.

We paſſed through Newborough. Juſt before the church, on the middle of the ſtreet, ſtands an altar; but the legend vaniſhed. I am informed, that where the Roman wall paſſes the north Tyne, it is by a wonderful bridge of great art, made with very large ſtones linked to-together with iron cramps, faſtened with molten lead.

We do not wonder at the great quantity of antiquities here to be ſeen, when all the workmen of the Romans were generally got into Britain: as is evident from the Panegyriſt to Maximian, *ſub finem.*

Devotiſſima civitas Heduorum ex hac Britannicæ facultate victoriæ plurimos quibus illæ provinciæ redundabant, accepit artifices, et nunc extructione veterum domorum, et refectione operum publicorum et templorum inſtauratione reſurgit.

Two remarks are naturally inferred from this teſtimony. 1. How fond the Romans were of this iſland; whence the cities, caſtles, roads, temples, altars, ſculptures, and in general the whole face of the country here, vaſtly exceeded that of the continent. 2. When I returned home from this journey, and compared my drawings of the antiquities here exhibited, taken from the things themſelves, with thoſe that have been publiſhed before or ſince, by Mr. Alexander Gordon, or Mr. Horſley; it grieved me that, for want of a tolerable ſkill in deſign, they have given

us ſuch poor and wretched pictures of theſe elegant antiquities; ſo that the reader may not wonder when he views them both together: and indeed it gives foreigners a mean idea of the Roman works in our iſland; but very injuriouſly. I have therefore cauſed a good many of theſe to be engraven, to ſhow the juſt difference.

At Cheſters an admirably carved ſtone was dug up lately, very large: the tenant of the farm cauſed it to be planed and turned into a grave-ſtone for himſelf; and it is now laid over him at the pariſh church.

HEXAM.

Hexham has a fine appearance every way; ſtands on a hill in a pleaſant woody vale by the river Tyne; once a biſhop's ſee: the church dedicate to St. Andrew by the great Wilfred, who was the occaſion of bringing my native country of Mercia to embrace chriſtianity: he founded the priory of St. Leonard's, between Stamford and Uffington, the firſt of the kingdom of Mercia: part of the church of his building remains, though turned into a barn: he built St. Peter's church in Stamford, the firſt church there.

By Mr. Gale's perſuaſion I wrote the whole *primordia* of Stamford, which I have by me. At Tickencote, hard by, is the moſt venerable church antiquity extant, the intire oratory of prince Peada, who founded Peterborough abbey. But return we to Hexam.

The cathedral is a large, lofty ſtructure; but the body or weſt end, and the two towers, are intirely demoliſhed: it was collegiate: a great building, called the College. Between it and the church are cloiſters, now a garden. In the choir two knightly monuments of ſtone croſs-legged; by the arms on their ſhields, Vernon and Umfrevile; they either went a warfare into the Holy Land, or vowed it: a tomb of one of the Northumbrian kings: two oratories over ſepultures unknown: a tomb of a woman with a veil over her eyes.

Here has been much old-faſhioned painting, upon wainſcot and ſtucco, of biſhops, ſaints, kings and queens; but, to the loſs of hiſtory, defaced. This town was undoubtedly Roman. We judged the *caſtrum* was where the caſtellated building now ſtands, eaſt of the market-place; which is the brow of a hill, and has a good proſpect. The market-place, which is a ſquare, lies between this and the cathedral.

On the ſite of the cathedral once ſtood a Roman temple. Digging for a foundation of a buttreſs to be built on the weſt ſide of the ſteeple, they opened a vault, which deſcends under the church to a ſubterraneous oratory, like that under the cupola of St. Peter's at Rome, called *limina apoſtolorum*. Here I ſuppoſe were kept the reliques of ſaints. This place is built out of the ruins of the temple. Over the inward entrance to the vault is laid flat a fine Roman inſcription; the report of which led us down thither, though the paſſage to it was as bad as that of Poole's hole, Derbyſhire. We found it a noble large ſtone of the emperors Pertinax and Aurelius: we could not tranſcribe the whole, becauſe part of it is ſtill within the wall. Over the next door lower down, a large ſtone is ſet perpendicular, and half of it cut away, in nature of an arch: the mouldings likewiſe chopped off; the whole ſo defaced, that nothing to any purpoſe could be made out of it, all the words being imperfect. Upon the walls of the crypt we ſaw many Roman fragments of mouldings, and carved work, with bits of fluted and cabled pilaſters.

In

In ſearching about the oratory we found a very fine altar almoſt intire, laid ſideways into the very foundation. We dug away the earth and bones underneath, and diſcovered thereby a new *Legatus Auguſti Q. Calpurnius Conceſſinius*; and a new troop of horſe in Britain, of which he was the captain, the *equites Cæſareani Corionototarum.*

The ground-plot of this town is much like that of Caſter in Lincolnſhire; four ſtreets going diagonally from the angles of the market-place. Some ſilver and other Roman coins were found not long ſince near the church. This church is a very venerable and noble Saxon ſtructure, and may ſerve for a ſpecimen of the manner of raiſing thoſe fabrics at that time of day. The workmen were but lately then brought from Rome, by the great Benedict biſhop of Weremouth, who may truly be called the Arundel of that time: he was a nobleman of Northumberland, miniſter to king Oſwy: he travelled to Rome twice, ſome ſay five times; and brought home a fine collection of books, of which the venerable Bede made ſo good uſe: he alſo brought hither architects and artificers in building, carving, painting on glaſs, and the like; ſo injurious are the notions of ſome modern antiquaries, who think we had no ſtone buildings before the Norman kings.

Our Wilfred was likewiſe a great genius: he travelled firſt to Rome in Benedict's retinue: he was a great promoter of building cathedrals and religious houſes: beſides this of Hexam, he rebuilt that of York, before raiſed by Paulinus: he built a cathedral in the old Roman city of *Cambodunum*, Almondbury, in Yorkſhire: he built Rippon cathedral: he had a great hand in founding the cathedrals of Peterborough, Ely, Litchfield, Leiceſter, and Chicheſter. He died in a good old age, 12 Oct. anno Dom. 709, in his little monaſtery at Oundle, Northamptonſhire: the room ſtill remains, and the church in ruins, but later than his time.

The *Corionototarum*, in the inſcription, is probably the *Coriolopocarium* in *anonymus Ravennas*; as Mr. Gale conjectures: and I add, probably it was the neighbouring Corbridge.

The Roman caſtle was ſituate near the preſent Corbridge weſtward, and on the northern banks of the river: it is called Corcheſter. They tell us with ſome ſort of wonder, that it is the richeſt and beſt hereabouts for ploughing: they diſcern not that it is owing to the animal ſalts left in a place that had been long inhabited. Corbridge is built out of its ruins, which are ſcattered about there in every houſe. Before the doors we ſaw many mills, pieces of ſhafts of pillars, capitals, baſes, many pieces of baſſo relievo, and carvings: a fine large picture of Victory, holding a great *parma*, which belonged to the horſe: two carvings of lions tearing bulls; their heads knocked off: ſeveral bits of inſcriptions. The foot of the croſs in the market-place is an intire Roman altar, of a large ſize; the inſcription worn out: on one ſide, the head of a goat; a pitcher on the other. In the outer wall of the chancel is a fragment of the fourth cohort of the ſecond legion. In the church-yard is the remarkable altar, in Greek character, to the Tyrian Hercules: another imperfect one ſet up for a grave-ſtone.

In Mr. Tod's houſe a fragment of a moſt noble inſcription of the emperor M. Aurelius, cut in very large and handſome letters: the date of the *tribunicia poteſtas* loſt. I have endeavoured to do juſtice to theſe elegant ſculptures; whereas they are generally by others ſo very ill done, as to be diſgraceful both to Romans, and to Britons, and to antiquity in general.

Over the door of a houſe, is a poor carving of a Northumbrian king, with a ſceptre in his hand, of the ſame ſtyle as their coins. There is a fine bridge here over the river. From hence we travelled all along upon the Roman road, on the northern banks of the Tyne, to New-caſtle. We ſaw Prudhoe caſtle on the other ſide of the river, ſtanding on an eminence; and a green mount, keep or *tumulus*, by the church of Ryton. In the choir upon the ground lies the ſepulchral monument of the founder, probably; a lion at his feet; in his hands a ſquare piece like a book, with an eagle upon it.

At Newburn, as we paſſed, I ſaw a ſtone over a ſtable-door, next to the ſign of the boat; a tablet of the Roman faſhion, anſated, cut in, but the inſcription worn out, as being expoſed to the weather over the river ſide.

The Roman wall leaves the common road about a mile eaſt of New-burn, and paſſes northward to recover the northern edge of the high ground; the counter-guard ditch, called Hadrian's, accompanying it *pari paſſu*. I ſaw ſome more carved ſtones at Newburn, not worth reciting.

We leave Benwell on our right hand, a Roman ſtation. The road two or three miles weſt of Newcaſtle is very broad and ſtrait, and enters the weſt gate directly.

At Eaſt Denton, three miles weſt of Newcaſtle, is an inſcription, in a ſtable-wall, of the eighth cohort of the ſecond legion.

NEWCASTLE.

This is a very large and populous town. The Picts wall ran along by the north ſide of the road from Corbridge hither, upon a northern declivity all the way, and in a ſtrait line, on the north ſide of New-caſtle. The preſent caſtle was built where the Roman *caſtrum* was, and the Roman bridge: that and the walls of the town, the churches, and oldeſt houſes, are raiſed from the plunder of the Roman wall, which ought to have been preſerved as the nobleſt monument in Europe: it ſeems to have gone acroſs the preſent town, from the weſt gate to Pan-don gate; and lately, about the meeting-houſe, they dug up foundations of it: near Pandon gate was found a ſeal-ring, now in Mr. Warburton's poſſeſſion.

One of the church ſteeples in this town is of a very ingenious model, the original of one near London bridge. The bridge here is very long, has houſes on it: the arches and piers are rather larger than thoſe of London bridge. There is a ground-plot of this town lately made by an artiſt. In ſome parts of this country, the ordinary people make a good ſort of ale called *hather*, that is, ling ale, by boiling the tops of the Hather plant to a wort: then I ſuppoſe they put wormwood to it, and ferment it.

The coal in this country, and which is univerſally diffuſed through it, dips many ways, as the falls of valleys, or ducts of rivers, occaſionally divert its primary bent; but the main dip of it is to the ſouth-eaſt. Sometimes here are fiſſures, or interruptions of ſome conſiderable quan-tity, being coaled *ſtrata*, ſtone, and other materials jumbled together: this proves that there has been ſuch a partial diſruption of the *ſtrata* of the earth, as we all along ſuppoſe was effected by the Deluge; but not ſuch a hotch-potch, or total mixture and confuſion, as others would pretend. It is objected againſt our ſcheme, that the fiſhes in this deluge would

would be deſtroyed, and ſo the renewal of them prevented; for, whether the water of the flood was ſalt or freſh, or compound, yet this conſequence muſt follow: and indeed I allow it; but I ſuppoſe the eggs of theſe fiſhes renewed the ſpecies, which, like the ſeeds of plants, would in an immenſe quantity eſcape the ſtorm, and provide for the ſucceeding world. Immenſe are the quantities of coals tranſported from this *focus* of the kingdom; and the trade thereof is a perpetual ſource of ſeamen for our navy. They ſpeak very broad; ſo that, as one walks the ſtreets, one can ſcarce underſtand the common people, but are apt to fancy one's ſelf in a foreign country. The perpetual clouds of ſmoke hovering in the air makes every thing look black, as at London; and the falling of it down muſt needs inrich all the ground round about.

It is an old proverb in this country, "As old as Pandon gate;" which ſhows that there were formerly ſome ancient remains thereabouts: and I believe the Picts wall went from thence, or rather ſomewhat above it, i. e. north of it, directly acroſs the town, to Weſt gate; though now the town is enlarged beyond it: nor was the old city, which ſtood within the Wall, ſo broad to the eaſt and weſt, as the preſent town, but only filled up one of the eminences on which it now ſtands, having deep valleys with brooks running through them on the ſides. Again, it may be inferred, there was a city or *caſtrum* at Newcaſtle, becauſe the Wall on both ſides runs in toward a point ſomewhat this way; otherwiſe they ought to have carried it on by a ſtraiter line north of the town, and above it at ſome diſtance, and where it would better the northern ſide of a declivity than at preſent; which was not ſo very neceſſary when there was a city or caſtle here, beſide *Gabrocentum* on the other ſide of the water. Further, the ferry over the river here would naturally erect a city for travellers northward.

Thus I conceive the intention and management of this famous work, the Roman wall. It reaches 90 Roman miles: this is diſtributed into nine parts by one of the largeſt caſtles, or cities: that interval has ſix leſſer caſtles. The names of the larger, till I am better informed, are thus: 1. *Blatum Bulgium*, Boulneſs; 2. *Drumabon*, Drumburg caſtle; 3. *Luguvallum*, Carliſle; 4. *Amboglauna*, Caſtleſteeds; 5. *Voreda*, Caer Voran; 6. *Borcovicus*, Houſeſteeds; 7. *Procolitia*, Caerhaw brough; 8. *Hunnum*, Portgate; 9. *Vindolana*, Rucheſter; 10. *Banna*, Newcaſtle. The great caſtles were generally 400 foot ſquare: theſe held a cohort; the leſſer held a maniple, or century: the firſt conſiſted of 600, the other of 120 men; for the Romans, in their military affairs eſpecially, reckoned by dozens. Thus the great caſtles contained a full legion, 6000 men; the leſſer, or centuries, a legion and half: the cohorts were the ſtanding garriſon; the centuries were the watch: for the Romans did not, as at preſent, ſet a ſingle man to watch over an army; but they watched by centuries, whence we have got the word of ſtanding *century*, without the thing. This I ſuppoſe the primary diſpoſition, whence it was provided that two legions and a half ſhould be a ſufficient force to render this wall impregnable; and no doubt it was ſo, as long as the Romans continued here. Further, upon the mouths of the rivers were the fleets and galleys, to prevent the enemy from paſſing them in their boats, as the *Cohors Ælia claſſica* at *Tunnocelum*, or Tynmouth, as the *Notitia Imperii* in the laſt times informs us. As alſo, of the diſpoſition of the other troops along the Wall, and caſtles adjacent at that time. Notwithſtanding the foregoing method of planting theſe caſtles, as

as the regular and primary intention of the Romans, in ſuch regular diſtances that they may relieve one another as occaſion requires; yet it muſt be underſtood with allowance, and accordingly we find it ſo: they were not ſo ſtrict as to plant their caſtles at the aſſigned diſtances indiſcriminately, for that would be ridiculous; but choſe out all along the neareſt ground to thoſe diſtances, which by ſituation, on hills and the like, beſt ſuited the end, for ſtrength, proſpect, water, and all other conveniencies: they likewiſe placed them thinner, or more frequent, as the more or leſs defenſible parts of the Wall required.

I purſued the Picts Wall beyond Pandon gate to Baker-mill hill, two miles off eaſtward: it is very plain thither from Sandgate mill, both the ridge of the wall, and ditch, the common road going beſide it, and many ſtones in the foundation left: it paſſes a very deep valley at Euxburn, ſo aſcends the oppoſite weſtern hill very ſteep; a rivulet running now in the ditch. Having mounted the hill, a coal-ſhaft is ſunk in the very ditch, and here is a ſquare fort left upon the Wall: ſome of the foundation of the wall of the fort, and of the Picts Wall, is viſible. This is upon an eminence, and ſees from Newcaſtle one way beſide Benwell hill beyond it, where was another fort; and to Baker-mill hill the other way, where no doubt was another; but a mill and ſome farm-houſes, ſtanding thereon, have obliterated it. Between here and Baker-mill hill both wall and ditch are very plain, the ditch being deep, with a rivulet running along it: the preſent common road to Tynmouth paſſes on its north ſide. The foundation of the wall is yet intire within the paſtures, and a conſiderable ridge of it is left. Without the ditch is a coal-work lately ſet on fire, which vomits out ſmoke continually, like a volcano: many more coal-works all about it. From Baker-mill hill I obſerve it goes ſtill forward eaſtward, in a right line, upon the northern verge of the hills, as it has done hitherto, till it comes pretty near the Tyne. From this hill I took a proſpect of its courſe Newcaſtle-ward; and the rather, becauſe in all probability, if, not from the fired coal-work at preſent, yet from ſome others hereabouts, the country being intirely undermined, it may ſome time or other ſink, and diſorder the track of this ſtately work. TAB. LXXVII.

Afterward I purſued the Wall weſtward out of weſt gate. As ſoon as I paſſed the houſes, I eſpied the ditch on my left hand, and the bank whereon ſtood the Wall: the common road goes all the way on its north ſide. I followed it for two miles up the hill by Eſwic, going along the road ſide as before. Many ſhafts of the coal-mines are ſunk upon it. When we are got into the cloſes, the foot-way goes along that called Adrian's ditch; both bank and ditch plainly viſible, the bank north. It runs parallel to the Wall, but upon the declining ground ſouth, as the other north: this confirms me in my ſuſpicion, that both works were made at the ſame time, and by the ſame perſons, and with intent that this ſhould be a counter-guard to the other, the whole included ſpace being military ground. When arrived at the higheſt ground, is Benwell hill, a military work, one of the larger *caſtra*; being 400 foot along the wall, i. e. eaſt and weſt; not quite ſo much north and ſouth, 350: this is intrenched with a foſs, and had a ſtone wall, the veſtiges whereof are ſufficiently diſtinguiſhable; as alſo great tracks of buildings within it, as at the others. It commands a great proſpect every way: I doubt not but they could ſee hence to the next *caſtrum* weſtward; to the

the eaſt, over Newcaſtle to the late-mentioned little fort beyond Euxborn; ſo to Baker-mill hill: ſouthward is a moſt delightful proſpect up two fine valleys over the Tyne; ſo up the hills ſouth of *Gabrocentum*, or Gateſhead: the eye reaches too the ſea-coaſt to *Tunnocelum*, or Tynmouth, and the mouth of the river. The village of Benwell ſubjacent was built out of the ruins of this place, and great quantity of ſtone is ſtill left. I ſaw much fragments of Roman bricks, pavings, and gutter-tiles. Two urns were dug up near here; ſent to Durham college. I tranſcribed ſome altars too, found in this place, at Mr. Shaftoe's of Benwell tower.

It was a refined piece of management, and great knowledge of things, the Romans ſhowed in the method of this wall; and a matter worthy of remark, that they choſe all along to raiſe this work on the north ſide of the two rivers, that partly croſs the iſland hereabouts, the Eden and Tyne. Many are apt to wonder at it, and think it was injudicious, imagining the rivers, with a very ſlender work on the ſouth ſide of them, would have been ſufficient ſecurity, and ſaved them much labour: but, if we conſider this matter, we muſt confeſs it was not done without great conſideration, and a maſter-ſtroke of military policy; for by this means the Romans took in all the fine rich ground lying upon the rivers for the ſuſtentation of their troops, encouraged thereby to cultivate it, and build towns near, and make poſſeſſions to themſelves and families, that they might live eaſy, and think themſelves at home in theſe diſtant regions: here too trade and navigation might be carried on, and ſupplies of corn, wood, and other materials, conveyed from garriſon to garriſon; and in the times of the perfection of this work it muſt be looked upon as the beſt planted ſpot of ground in the iſland: and we may imagine the glorious ſhow of towns, cities, caſtles, temples, and the like, on the ſouth ſide of this Wall, by contemplating the prodigious quantities of their ruins and memorials beyond that of any other part of Europe, ſcarce excepting imperial Rome: and we have reaſon to think *this* will continue to be a ſource of entertainment for the curious and learned, when *that* is exhauſted. Hither let the young noblemen and gentry travel, to admire the wonders of their native country, thick ſown by that great, wiſe and induſtrious people, and learn with them how to value it.

Cæſar tells us the warlike nation of the Germans, the *Suevi*, gloried moſt in laying waſte all the bordering countries around them, in deſtroying every thing that might adminiſter ſuſtenance to an enemy in approaching to their quarters. It was certainly equally political in the Romans to leave on the north ſide of the Wall that huge tract of waterleſs and diſmal moor, a great barren ſolitude, where in ſome places you may walk ſixty miles endwiſe without meeting with a houſe, or a tree: to ride it is impracticable. Thus, as much as in them lay, without the horror of barbarity did they remove the barbarians from their territories; whilſt within the Wall, either naturally or by their induſtry, all things ſmiled like the garden of Eden: and indeed, toward both ſea-coaſts, about Carliſle and Newcaſtle, it is a very deſirable and delightful country: and even in the midland moory tracts, by their great roads made every where, it was very good travelling; and in the worſt parts, where their *caſtra* ſtood, and upon the valleys, it is now tolerably good, and was much better in their days, in the hands of thoſe who could almoſt conquer Nature herſelf.

One

One of the Benwell inſcriptions is plainly to be filled up at top thus; *Jovi O. M. Dolicheno & numinibus Aug.* Mr. Gale ſays, there is an inſcription in Gruter, with *Jovi Dolicheno ubi ferrum naſcitur:* there is another inſcription, to *Jovi Dolicheno,* found in Wales: whence he infers with veriſimilitude, that Dolichenus ſignifies not a topical deity; rather, ſome that preſided over iron-works: but I cannot imagine what language it is. In the town I found three more inſcriptions, though endeavoured to be concealed from me with a rudeneſs I never met before, even among the moſt unbred ruſtics. The fort at Benwell hill goes north of the road too, with an equal bulk; ſo that the Wall takes a circuit northward to inviron it: it is full of ruins too; ſo that it was really a city, induced probably by the extreme pleaſantneſs of the place. A well was lately filled up there.

I find very plainly that the Picts wall, eaſt of the town, came from Red Barns all along the ſtreet, ſo to Pandon gate, there being a great declivity, and a brook running without: then it croſſed the valley within the town, where the brook runs, and went up the next hill to All-Saints church, which no doubt ſtands upon the Wall, out of which it was built: here is ſtill a deſcent, where Silver-ſtreet is; and northward then it went directly to the lane called Panter-haugh, (probably from the old name, *Panna,* corrupted) with a deſcent ſtill northward; ſo to the brow of the hill where the caſtle ſtands: here it met the Wall coming from Weſt gate; and no doubt the ſite of the preſent caſtle was the ancient *Panna,* and this caſtle was built out of the ruins of the old one, and the adjacent parts of the Wall together. I ſuſpect much, that a piece of the outer wall of the preſent caſtle, which ſtands on the weſt ſide in a tattered condition, may be Roman, at leaſt built with Roman ſtone: this going upon the ſlope of the hill, the courſes of the ſtone ſlope too, parallel with the declivity: but, be that as it will, at the foundation of it, a little lower, I ſaw a bit of the true old Roman wall, and indubitably ſo, made of white lime-ſtone, with mortar prodigiouſly hard, and ringing like a bell when ſtruck upon. This caſtle has a great precipice eaſtward over Sand hill, and ſouthward toward the river.

In the fields eaſtward, between Pandon gate and Red Barns, the counter-guard as I call that (vulgarly Adrian's *vallum*) is plain, running all along parallel to the Wall; which method it obſerves where the ground leaves it that liberty. I ſuppoſe the city that belonged to this caſtle of *Panna* lay about Sand hill, at the end of the ferry. The ſouth-weſt part of the town-wall to the poſtern was built on the counter-guard of that ſide. This town ſtands on three lingulas ſloping toward the river. Probably William Rufus rebuilt this caſtle too, as that at Carliſle, and with the ſame purpoſe, as a guard againſt the pillaging Scots.

The manner of conveying the coals down to the river ſide from the pits, is very ingenious: a cart-way is made by a frame of timber, on which the wheels of the carts run without horſes, with great celerity; ſo that they are forced to moderate their deſcent by a piece of wood like a lever applied to one of the wheels. The manner of rowing their great barges here is alſo very particular, and not unworthy of remark: four men manage the whole; three to a great and long oar, that puſh it forward; and one to another ſuch a-ſtern, that aſſiſts the other motion, but at the ſame time ſteers the keel, and corrects the biaſs the other gives it. They obſerve that horſes kept under ground in the coal-mines for two or three years, as ſometimes they do, have their hair very fine and

and ſleek, and as ſhort almoſt as that of a mouſe. We ſaw Col. Lyddal's coal-works at Tanfield, where he carries the road over valleys filled up with earth, 100 foot high, 300 foot broad at bottom: other valleys as large have a ſtone bridge laid acroſs: in other places hills are cut through for half a mile together; and in this manner a road is made, and frames of timber laid, for five miles, to the river ſide, where coals were delivered at 5*s.* the chaldron.

We were conducted down the river, by the officers of the cuſtoms, to North Sheels, at the mouth of the river, the *Tunnocelum* of the Romans. This is a very pleaſant open river, and broad: ſometimes 300 or 400 ſail of ſhips lie here. Tinmouth caſtle, no doubt, was the Roman caſtle, ſtanding high on the northern promontory. Clifford's fort is a ſmall inſignificant fort upon the edge of the water. The ſhore of the river for the moſt part is rocky, and in ſome places pleaſantly covered with wood. We ſaw Tarrow to the ſouthward, famous for the birth-place of the moſt learned monk, venerable Bede.

Some of the coal-works here dip full eaſt: it is plain ſouth-eaſt is the natural dip in general; thoſe at Whitehaven, inclining ſouth-weſt, I ſuppoſe receive a counter-bias, as being on the weſt ſide of the iſland. Sometimes they ſet green poles of alder and the like within the works, to ſupport a weak part of the rock over-head; and then it is obſerved the juices in the tree will work upwards, and ſpread themſelves upon the rock in a branch-like efflorеſcence.

Ravenſworth caſtle was moated about, and caſtellated; but I could hear of no Roman antiquities found there. It ſtands under a very pleaſant wood, and in a fine vale extending itſelf into Yorkſhire, as they ſay, and farther; perhaps through the whole kingdom. Above this houſe to the weſt, upon the top of the fell, toward Tanfield is a moſt extenſive proſpect, over a great part of the Roman wall; ſo to the Cheviot hills toward Scotland, to Tinmouth caſtle, the ſea, Lumley caſtle, and quite round; that it is very probable ſomewhere hereabouts was a Roman caſtle, and this might be the *Ravonia* Mr. Baxter places at Ravenſworth.

The fund of coal in this country is inexhauſtible; for the whole country is a mine of coal quite acroſs the kingdom, in the moors, and ſo to Scotland: and this will be an eternal ſource of ſeamen in the kingdom. Going up the hill toward Benwell, I find the counter-guard goes juſt 300 foot off the wall, which was ſufficient for the march of the detachments from place to place. The eaſtward part of the wall joined the caſtle where the ſtairs now are. A good part of the friery is ſtanding, being a court: the chapel is converted into a hall for the ſmiths. Nothing of the nunnery left, but the jambs of the gate-houſe next the ſtreet.

GABROCENTVM

Was Gateſhead, as its name imports in Britiſh, I ſuppoſe, from the ſign of ſome inn: a Goat ſtill ſtands upon a ſign of the Golden Lion, crowned. I gueſs this was a fortified town in the times of the Romans, where a ferry was for paſſage northward; but by reaſon of the buildings no traces of it are left: it ſtands on a ſteep rocky deſcent weſtward. The Roman road here, which is the true Hermen-ſtreet coming from Suſſex, coming down Gateſhead fell, paſſes in a ſtrait line to the bridge. I ſaw ſeveral Roman ſtones here, the recipient part of their hand-mills.

In this place, in the time of the *Notitia*, lay the ſecond cohort of the Thracians in garriſon. There is an odd *mauſoleum* in the church-yard.

Lord Hertford's workmen, digging up the Roman city by Marlborough, found a piece of braſs with an inſcription in Romano-barbarous letters, a quarter of an inch high, thus: A.MAIS.ABALLAVA. VXELODVM.CAMBOGLANS.BANNA; which I interpreted, being the names of five Roman ſtations: it was upon the edge of a cup. The caſtle at Newcaſtle was built by Robert ſon of William I. after his return from the expedition againſt Malcolm king of Scots.

CONDERCVM. Chester on the Street.

Lumley caſtle has a fine appearance hence. The Hermen-ſtreet is very plain, being in a ſtrait line hither when we deſcend from Gateſhead fell. I think Bede mentions this ſtation, as called *Conceſter*, which retains part of the Roman name. Great coal-works too hereabouts. The firſt wing of the *Aſtures* made this their garriſon, as the *Notitia* tells us, being *ad lineam valli*; for, though it be not upon the Wall, it is reaſonable to think his expreſſion is not to be ſtrictly taken: it was convenient that ſome of the forces that guarded the wall ſhould be quartered at ſome ſuitable diſtance, that they might have room of country for their maintenance. Here was a collegiate church founded by Anthony Bec, biſhop of Durham; and here lived the Lindisfarn biſhops, with the celebrated body of St. Cuthbert, before they ſettled at Durham. At Lumley caſtle is a curious old picture of Chaucer, ſaid to be an original. Egelric monk of Peterborough, after biſhop, built a church here in the time of William I. in digging the foundation he found an infinite deal of money, (Roman, I ſuppoſe,) with which he repaired the church at Burgh, and made a cauſeway through the fens between Spalding and Deeping.

DURHAM,

Extremely well ſeated in a bend of the Vedra. The neck of the peninſula is guarded by a ſtrong caſtle, with a great tower upon a keep, or mount: it is now the biſhop's palace: all beyond that is the abbey-ground. The city lies before the caſtle, and on both ſides the river: this being very high ground, the back ſide of every ſtreet has gardens, with a fine proſpect over the river. It would be very ſtrange if the Romans miſſed ſo fine and ſtrong a ſituation, ſo near the great road; yet I do not hear of any antiquities found here: but eaſtward over the river, upon another peninſula of high ground, I ſaw a camp, called Maiden-caſtle, which I judge to be theirs: it is almoſt incompaſſed too by a rivulet falling into the river from the eaſt: it is of an oblong form, 500 foot long, very ſteep on three ſides; the neck is guarded by a rampart, and without that, at ſome little diſtance, with a ditch. The proſpect is large, more eſpecially eaſtward.

The church antiquities of this place are capable of a large hiſtory, if purſued thoroughly by a judicious hand: it would give one a good idea of the ancient manner and magnificence of our great abbeys: there are no where ſuch remains of that kind left among us. The revenues hereof are very great; which enables them to keep every thing in good repair, and to live very ſplendidly: indeed the whole city is ſupported only by the

the church. The cathedral is a very large and majeſtic pile, of the Saxon manner of building intirely, and all of a piece, except the eaſt end tranſept and middle tower, and ſome later windows of mullion-work put into the old frames. I call that the Saxon manner which was in uſe among us at the time of the Conqueſt; being ſomewhat Roman degenerate, with ſemicircular windows, and arches, and great round pillars; the walls very thick, without buttreſſes: theſe, I ſuppoſe, together with pointed arches, ſlender pillars, and the like, which we call the Gothic, came from France. Very few monuments are left here: one of a biſhop, under the biſhop's throne: in the choir the largeſt one, of a biſhop, I ever ſaw; it is upon the ground, compoſed of two huge flat ſtones: the braſs of it, which was proportional, is pulled off. Here are many of the ancient original copes, very richly embroidered, in which they officiate at the ſacrament ſervice; a cuſtom here only preſerved. The ſcreen at the high altar is of ſtone, with pinacle work, ſomewhat like that at St. Alban's; with many niches for images: behind is the ſtone under which lies the body of St. Cuthbert, and upon which ſtood his ſhrine. The eaſtern wall of the church is one intire tranſept, as long as the croſs tranſept (I think,) and called the Nine Altars, from ſo many there placed. Much painted glaſs of ſaints, &c. Two images, among others left, are thoſe of St. Cuthbert, and venerable Bede. The dome under the middle tower is very high, with a handſome baluſtrade of ancient manner within ſide. At the weſt end, built upon a high wall from the edge of the river, is a place called the Galilee, conſiſting of five ailes ſupported with handſome pillars: the uſe of it, and the meaning of the name, I know not; but the middlemoſt ſeems to have been an oratory, to pray for the ſoul of the founder of it, whoſe tomb ſtands at the eaſt end: his arms are, *Palé* of ten, a mullet for difference. Near it, under a plain black tomb, lies the great Bede, the light of learning in darkeſt times; the firſt and the laſt among the monks. The cloiſters are large and handſome; ſo is the chapter-houſe. The dean's lodging is that of the prior's; for the moſt part preſerved in its primitive ſtate; the hall, the parlour, large and ſtately; the prior's lodging-room well cieled, and roofed with Iriſh oak, which Mr. Gale conjectures as old as Richard the Second's time, by the chained white-harts carved therein: the prior's kitchen is intire; a curious piece of geometry in ſtone, and vies with that of the abbot of Glaſſonbury; octagonal, with ſquare outlets at the corners. The prebend's houſes are all very good. A large and handſome library, founded by dean Subden; his picture at full length at the end of it. Here is an excellent and large collection of old manuſcripts; a very fine Latin Bible in three volumes; a pſaltery wrote by Bede; a collection of Roman and others coins. Sir George Wheeler, a prebend here, gave his intire collection of Greek and other coins, which he collected in his travels; together with ſome natural curioſities, particularly the impreſſions of fiſhes, and other antediluvian matters, upon ſlate. Here are a great many Roman altars, inſcriptions, *baſſo relievo*'s, &c. belonging to our own country; which they got from TAB. LXXIV. about the Picts Wall, Lancheſter, &c. We were particularly favoured with a ſight of the treaſury as called, being a very numerous repoſitory of the charters, bulls, *inſpeximus*'s, and muniments, belonging to the church, from the kings of England, Scotland, popes, biſhops, &c. digeſted into lockers: among others, an original *Magna Charta*. We ſaw likewiſe the old dormitory of the monks.

In

In the minſter-yard are ſome monumental ſtones of knights, and a lady on the ground, with others of flower-work: among them I ſaw a Roman altar ſet for a grave-ſtone, but no inſcription left. Likewiſe Dr. Hunter ſhowed me a Roman head in a garden-wall: if I be not miſtaken, it is of Marcus Aurelius. The doctor has a great collection of antiquities. On a coral-coloured *patera* the potter's mark, AMANDVS: many of theſe veſſels curiouſly wrought with lions, flowers, &c. found at Bincheſter, *Vinovium*: the clay is there met withall, and there was a great pottery. He ſhowed us a pretty onyx, found at Piercebridge: I think it is Pſyche. He ſays there was an aqueduct at Lancheſter: many inſcriptions broke there, juſt before he went. He has a recipient celt, found with ſome others, and an odd piece of caſt braſs, at Weremouth near Sunderland, by the ſea-ſide: the edge of the celt is turned up at both ends, and confirms my notion of the uſe of them, being deſigned for no great force: it is three inches and a half long, pretty much worn, but ſharp yet.

There was a Roman city at Pierce bridge: remains of the caſtle-ditch. Cunſcliff, a mile off, was the place they had their ſtone from; and there the inſcription was found; whence ſome would fix *Condate* at this place, though it is plainly *Dis Manibus Condati*, &c. and refers to a man, not a city. There is an old chapel on the bridge. They call the Roman road here the Watling-ſtreet. A braſs *Jupiter fulminans*, and a *genius alatus*, found at Lancheſter, at Dr. Hunter's. A golden inſcription to Hercules, in the library at Durham.

From Pierce bridge we entered immediately upon the Roman road, which comes to the river a little lower down than the preſent bridge: it is a broad, very ſtrait, and hard road at this day; the great ridge of ſtone originally laid, being not worn out through ſo many ages, though broken and in great need of reparation. Several mile-ſtones by the way. Upon a moor we ſaw a branch run from it north-weſt, which goes to Bowes, *Lavatræ*, and other ſtations towards Carliſle.

CATARACTONIVM. Catteric.

Brough, on the ſouth banks of the Swale, was a caſtle: much Roman coins and antiquities found thereabouts. The town Catteric, which ſo evidently retains the name, is a mile off.

———*ſic toties verſa eſt fortuna locorum.* Ovid. Met.

Thornborough, the old city, ſtands a little above the bridge and road: it is a farm-houſe only, on a high ground, and on the edge of the river, being ſteep. Foundations of the old walls left, and much antiquity dug up.

The Hermen-ſtreet continues ſouthward by the Britiſh name of *Leming-lane*, all compoſed of ſtone, and paved with large coggles, which the neighbouring inhabitants take away to build withal, and pave their yards, &c. This is a ridge of ground that was originally down: on both ſides lie the moſt delightful plains of Yorkſhire, bounded by diſtant hills both ways: it is a rich country, admirably watered, and well planted with wood, thronged with towns, and Roman antiquities; for that people knew how to ſet a juſt value on it. Mr. Gale ſhowed me, at his pleaſant ſeat of Scruton, his admirable library, where are no fewer than 430 choice manuſcripts, collected by his father, many finely illuminated;

nated; many ancient claſſics of great value; a *Priſcian*, wrote by a diſciple of his.

ISVRIVM. Boroughbridge.

We travelled along the Roman road, ſtrait and perfect, till we turned out to Rippon. The market-place is a ſquare, ſpacious enough: in the middle of it an obeliſk is erected: had it been of large ſtones, of a good kind, and of a good proportion, it would have been a real ornament to the place. The cathedral here is a large ſtrong building, handſome enough: there is an entrance from the weſt part of the great tower within, to go under ground, exactly like that we ſaw at Hexham, and made for the ſame intent: here is a chapel to St. Wilfrid, where I ſuppoſe his bones lie; and a place called his Needle, a paſſage the vulgar amuſe themſelves with. Hence we went by Newby, a new ſeat of Sir Edward Blackett's, in a rich country. So we fell into the Roman road again at Boroughbridge. We viſited Aldborough, a mile off, the *Iſurium Brigantum*. Here was a great city walled about: the church and preſent town, which is a borough by preſcription, is incloſed within it. We ſaw the foundation of the Wall, where they have long been digging it up, as the common quarry for ſtone, when they want it: it was curious to obſerve their method of laying the foundation of it in clay: above that the ſtones are laid in mortar. This ſame manner I found uſed at the Picts wall, where I ſaw the foundation of it, by Cheſter. We ſaw and heard of many antiquities at this place: coins of Antoninus, Conſtantine, Tetricus, and many more; ſome of which I purchaſed: intaglia's are very frequent here; for ſuch, together with coins, are commonly taken up after rain; and the people cuſtomarily look for them as they walk through the town. There has been ſome very great building in the ſtreet before the church; for many ſtones were taken up there, many remain. We ſaw ſome at the church-yard gate, and at people's doors; among which, two pieces of pillars; the *hypotrachelion* on one; and ſeveral foundations of a gate, in which were the iron hinges. I ſaw the ſtones; they were of a large ſize. Many ſquare ſtones, with a ſquare hole in the middle, lie at the ale-houſe door over-againſt the church, all manifeſtly of a Roman cut; and the whole town abounds with them. The man at the ale-houſe ſays the earth all about is exceeding rich, quite black, is never manured; that coins ruſted together are found perpetually, and pavements, &c. In his ſiſter's houſe, weſt of the church, we were highly delighted with a great part of a Moſaic pavement, perfectly preſerved, and covered with a roof: the remainder is now under the cauſeway of the ſtreet: it was laid with ſtones, red, blue, and white, of excellent colour: ſome part is alſo under the adjacent barn-floor. The late Rev. Mr. Morris, miniſter here, collected much: Mr. Wilkinſon, the duke of Newcaſtle's ſteward, collects now. Slates are ſometimes ploughed up, (none ſuch near;) many ſilver coins, ſome of which were bought by Sir James Dalrymple. In the church wall are many Gothic remains of baſſo relievo's, figures of animals, much like lord Winchelſea's Sark antiquities. A figure of Pan in the veſtry-wall of Aldborough: an intagliate cornelian was found there; an eagle, a *ſignum militare*, a *cornucopia* cut on it.

Rippon monaſtery was founded by Wilfrid, the Saxon biſhop, about anno Dom. 670, the ſame who founded St. Leonard's priory by Stamford; and likewiſe that at Hexam, which afterwards became a biſhoprick. Wilfrid died at Oundle, and was buried at Rippon.

 The

TAB. XC. The ſtones, as much famed by the name of the Devil's Arrows, as miſrepreſented by writers, ſtand in ſome fields, half a mile weſt of the Roman road ſouth of Boroughbridge. Some think them Roman, though they regard not any Roman work hereabouts: ſome ſay they are factitious, though plain ſtone as poſſible. They are ſtones of very large dimenſions, and have been hewn pretty ſquare, much as thoſe at Stonehenge; but ſilly people have knocked off the edges: their height is very great: they were very taper and well-ſhaped, and much of an obeliſk form; but the tops are decayed, and long furrows worn down on all ſides along the tendereſt part of the grain of the ſtone. I remarked, that they all lean ſomewhat ſouthward. The ſtone is intirely compoſed of ſmall white cryſtals, unperiſhable by weather: they are certainly natural, and brought about ten miles off, from the weſt, where more ſuch lie above ground in great plenty. Three now ſtand; one was taken away, as all report, to make a bridge over the bec a little eaſtward. The croſs near the church is of the ſame ſtone. Theſe ſtones ſtood 200 foot aſunder, pretty near in a line north and ſouth: the firſt ſtone weſtward is not ſo high as the other, but broader much, and ſtands ſquare, or perpendicular to the line of direction; it is 8½ foot broad, 4½ thick, 23 foot about: the ſecond in the next paſture is ſquare each ſide, but not preciſely; it is 5 foot broad, 4 foot thick, 18 foot ſquare: the next is twice as far diſtant, and beyond the road, of a figure much like the former, but rather higher, as that is higher than the firſt; this is 5 foot by 4: the two laſt are very beautiful obeliſks, and their height about 25 foot, as I gueſs. The ground this fine monument ſtands on is high, and declines every way a little from it: the great river, the brook, and ſome low ground to the ſouth, hem it in as it were. Mr. Gale, and the beforementioned clergyman, ſome time ſince dug under one to the foundation, and found that it was about five foot under ground, and faſtened into its ſeat by ſtones laid in clay, quite around it, as a wall: they put four half-pence, in a leaden box underneath, of queen *Anne*, *Vigo*, &c. and filled it up again. I could not commend them for it, as it could only tend to miſlead the curious of future times.

IMP. CÆS. DOMITIANO. AVG. COS. VII.

Two of theſe found on lead; BRIG. on the ſide. AVG. 833, the year of Jul. Agricola coming hither.

E B O R A C V M. York.

We went upon a Roman way till we came to the river Nidd, halfway to York, where moor begins. At Ackham we ſaw the hill called Severs hill, with much reaſon thought to be that on which was performed the conſecration of Severus the emperor; and, no doubt, with great magnificence: it is a large round hill, and the higheſt ground near York, about two miles diſtance from it: there ſeemed to be a long barrow weſt of it. York is a very large city, but old, and narrow ſtreets. I ſaw the multangular tower in the city-wall, juſt by St. Mary's abbey, which was built by the Romans, as to the bottom part: the upper has been added; it was originally of twelve ſides: the ſtones are of ſquared faces, four Roman inches high; the inſide, rubble, and exceſſive hard mortar: it ſeems within ſide as if a ſeat had been carried round it: three of the ſides are gone: it is on the weſt ſide of the city. I went to ſee the two ſtatues on St. Laurence church-wall, thought to be Roman; but they are

are not ſo: they are monumental tomb-ſtones of founders of churches laid juſt above ground ſomewhere, and removed hither: they are very ancient; I believe, about king John's time. The cathedral here is a noble building; but, except that the ſide-walks are ſomewhat broader, and are carried on the weſt ſide of the tranſepts, it is exceeded in every thing by Lincoln minſter; as, for inſtance, in the manner of approach on the weſt, in the front for breadth and height, in the ſtone roof, the towers, the cloiſters, and in general the magnificence of the whole: the chapter-houſe here is only vaulted with wainſcot; that at Lincoln with ſtone. The river Ouſe divides the city in two. The walls on the weſt ſide are in good repair, and may be walked round. All the walls here are low, but built upon a huge *agger* of earth; I ſuppoſe, the Roman manner. There are two figures of Ulphus's horn in the cathedral. In the weſt end of the ſteeple of St. Martin's church, Micklegate, is the remnant of a fine funeral monument, Roman; a man and his wife, with their ſon, a child, in their habits: near it a piece of flower-work, perhaps belonging to the frize of ſome magnificent building. There are twenty four pariſh-churches here. The bridge over the Ouſe, commonly magnified to ſtrangers, is a very ordinary thing, and exceeded by moſt of the bridges in the county.

TAB. XCVIII.

Of Severus thus writes Herodian III. Antoninus, and Geta his brother, governed the empire jointly: they ſailed from Britain, and went to Rome with their father's reliques; for his body being burnt, they carried thither his aſhes, put into an alabaſter urn with gums and ſweets, that they might be repoſed in the ſacred monuments of the princes.

There were two reaſons why the Roman Emperors reſiding here choſe to make York their imperial ſeat. 1. Becauſe of its vicinity to the Scotch frontiers, where they were perpetually upon their guard upon the Wall againſt their incurſions. 2. Becauſe it is in a fruitful country, upon a navigable river; but more becauſe they could bring hither corn from the ſouthern countries of Northamptonſhire, Huntingdonſhire, Cambridgeſhire, &c. all the way by water carriage, from the river Ouſe or Nen at Peterborough, up the Cardike, the Witham to Lincoln, the Foſsdike (undoubtedly a work of theirs) the Trent, acroſs the Humber, up the Ouſe to York; a particular not yet taken notice of. The old arch in the bar leading to Micklegate is ſaid to be Roman.

CALCARIA. Tadcaster.

We ſtill kept on the Roman road all the way hither. A great ſconce a little way off York, called the Mount, conſiſting of four baſtions raiſed in the civil wars. It is a moſt delicious country, overflowing with plenty. The Roman *caſtrum* here is now called the Caſtle-field; it was ſquare, about 400 foot, and had walls round: it ſtands north of the town, near the church and river: its ground within, and rampires are high; but it muſt be underſtood withall, that the place has been altered, and made into a caſtle of later form, with a keep or mount. I heard of coins being found here; but at Newton Kyme, a mile off, vaſt quantities of antiquities are diſcovered. The caſtle at Tadcaſter is called Kelkbar; a remnant of the ancient name. This country is a lime-ſtone quarry, and, by reaſon of its convenient rivers, was a trading place in that commodity in the time of the Romans; whence its name. Many barrows are to be ſeen hereabouts, for I ſuppoſe it was formerly a down.

LEGEOLIVM.

LEGEOLIVM. Castleford.

Here the Hermen-ſtreet paſſes the river Aire, remarkable for its ſmooth face and gentle current: it is broad and deep withall; navigable hither: thus the river Arar, ſynonymous in Gaul. The place where the Roman ford was, is a little above the caſcade: the ſtones are in great part left, but the mill-dam lays it too deep under water. Hence the paved road goes up the bank to the eaſt ſide of the church, and forward through the fields, where innumerable coins are ploughed up: one part is called Stone-acre. A man told us he had formerly ploughed up a dozen Roman coins in a day: urns are often found: there are ſtone pavements, foundations, &c. South of the church is a paſture, called Caſtle garth: here were buildings of the city; but the Roman *caſtrum* was where the church now ſtands, built probably out of its ruins: it is very high ground, and included the parſonage-houſe, gardens, &c. the low ground of the ditch that incompaſſed it is manifeſt. The country people have a notion of its being an old city, and of the Roman road croſſing the meadows by this ford; and of great ſeats and palaces having been here formerly. Here is a ſweet meadow, north of the river, of great extent. There is a ditch a little weſt of the old caſtle, which I take to be ſome later work. Great coal-works here. The Romans ran the Hermen-ſtreet through this country as much to the weſt as they reaſonably could, to obtain fords over the numerous rivers; becauſe they avoided ferries and bridges, as troubleſome, and wanting frequent reparation. Much dane-weed, or wild elder, grows here.

DANVM. Doncaster.

Juſt before we came to Robin Hood's well, we met the Hermen-ſtreet with a very high and perfect ridge coming from Caſtle-ford; it bears north-weſt and ſouth-eaſt preciſely: preſently after, it makes an angle, and goes ſouthward. Robin Hood's well ſtands upon the road in a valley: there is a new cover made to it lately by Sir John Vanbrug. Then the Roman road leaves us on the right a little, till at Doncaſter town-end. At the marſh-gate is an old chapel and a croſs of ſtone, triangular, with three niches. Doncaſter church and ſteeple is large and beautiful: at the eaſt end is an old chapel, now converted to ſecular uſes. Near the market-place another older chapel, of St. Magdalen, which the corporation uſe for their place of aſſembly. I believe the Roman *caſtrum* was by the river ſide, where the church and parſonage-houſe ſtand. Coming out of the town is another croſs upon the road, where they fable a Roman emperor was buried. The Roman road a little farther is very apparent, going over a fine heath, ſo to Bawtry, upon the river Idle, ſlowly conducting its waters through a large level moor to the Humber. Probably here was a camp formerly. They have ſome trade here in lead from Derbyſhire, mill-ſtones, and Roch-abbey ſtone of a good kind. Hither comes the Hermen-ſtreet, which I call the new branch, from *Agelocum*. We paſſed over a deep valley at Went, beyond Robin Hood's well: the northern precipice of it is rocky, as that of Gateſhead.

Having brought this journal to the edge of Nottinghamſhire and Lincolnſhire, of which parts I gave my obſervations in former *Iters*, I conclude this with the following reflections. The amazing ſcene of Roman grandeur

grandeur in Britain which I beheld this journey, the more it occurred with pleaſure to my own imagination, the more I deſpaired of conveying it to the reader in a proper light by a rehearſal. It is eaſy for ſome nations to magnify trifles, and in words gild over inconſiderable tranſactions till they ſwell to the appearance of an hiſtory; and ſome moderns have gone great lengths that way: but if in any people action has outdone the capacity of rhetoric, or in any place they have left hiſtorians far behind in their valour and military performances, it was in our own country; and we are as much ſurpriſed in finding ſuch infinite reliques of theirs here, as that we have no hiſtory of them that ſpeaks with any particularity of the laſt 300 years that the Romans dwelt in Britain, and rendered it perfectly provincial. The learned memoirs are very ſhort; and it is well they were guided with ſuch a ſpirit, as left monuments ſufficient to ſupply that defect, when handled as they deſerve: though I have no hope of coming up to that, yet I hold myſelf obliged to preſerve, as well as I can, the memory of ſuch things as I ſaw; which, added to what future times will diſcover, will revive the Roman glory among us, and may ſerve to invite noble minds to endeavour at that merit and public-ſpiritedneſs which ſhine through all their actions. This tribute at leaſt we owe them, and they deſerve it at our hands, to preſerve their remains.

RICARDI MONACHI
WESTMONASTERIENSIS
COMMENTARIOLI GEOGRAPHICI
De ſitu BRITTANIÆ
Et Stationum quas ROMANI ipſi in ea Inſula ædificaverunt
LIBER PRIMUS.

CAPUT I.

FINIS erat orbis ora Gallici littoris, niſi Brittania inſula, non qualibet amplitudine, nomen pene *orbis alterius* mereretur. octingentis enim & amplius millibus paſſuum longa porrigitur: ita ut eam in Caledonicum usque promuntorium metiamur.

II. Veteres Britanniam, ab albis rupibus, primùm Albionem, poſtea, vocabulo gentis ſuæ, BRITTANIAM cognominaverunt, cum BRITTANICÆ vocarentur omnes, de quibus mox paulò dicemus.

III. Inter Septemtriones & occidentem locata eſt, Germaniæ, Galliæ, Hiſpaniæ, maxumis Europæ partibus magno intervallo adverſa, oceano Athlantico clauditur.

IV. Habet ipſa Brittania à meridie Galliam Belgicam, cujus proximum littus transmeantibus civitas aperit, quæ Rhutupis portus dicitur, hic abeſt à Geſſoriaco Morinorum, Brittanicæ gentis portu, trajectu millium L. ſive, ut quidam ſcripſere, ſtadiorum CCCCL. illinc conſpiciuntur BRITTONES quos

——*penitus toto diviſos orbe*——

canit Virgilius Maro in Eclogis.

V. Agrippa, vetus orbis deſcriptor, latitudinem ejus CCC. m. p. credit. Beda verò rectiùs CC. exceptis duntaxat prolixioribus diverſorum promuntoriorum tractibus quibus efficitur ut circuitus ejus quadragies octies ſeptuaginta quinque millia paſſuum compleat. Marcianus author Græcus mecum MDIƆƆLXXV. milliaria habet.

CAPUT II.

ALBION, quæ Brittania Magna à Chryſoſthomo authore Græco dicitur, natura, ut refert Cæſar, triquetra & Siciliæ maxume ſimilis eſt, cujus unum latus eſt contra Galliam Celticam, hujus lateris alter angulus, qui eſt ad Cantium, ad orientem ſolem; inferior, qui eſt ad Ocrinum promuntorium apud Damnonos, ad meridiem & Hiſpaniam Tarroconenſem ſpectat. hoc latus tenet circiter millia paſſuum D.

II. Alterum

II. Alterum latus vergit ad Hiberniam & occidentem ſolem, hujus eſt longitudo lateris, ut fert Veterum opinio, DCC. m. p.

III. Tertium eſt contra Septemtriones cui parti nulla eſt objecta terra, præter inſulas; ſed ejus angulus lateris maxumè ad Germaniam Magnam ſpectat, huic à Novanto cherſoneſo per Taixalorum regionis angulum Cantium promuntorium uſque millia paſſuum DCCC. in longitudinem eſſe exiſtimatur. Ita omnes inſulam computabant in circuitu vicies centena millia paſſuum, ſed errant, nam à Cantio Ocrinum uſque m. p. eſt diſtantia CCCC. inde Novantum M. deinde Cantium MMCC. totusi inſulæ circuitus, ut ſupra, MMMCCCCCC. millia paſſuum eſt.

IV. Formam totius Brittaniæ Livius & Fabius Ruſticus, veterum doctiſſimi authores. oblongæ ſcutulæ vel bipenni aſſimilavere, & ut annalium conditor Tacitus, eſt ea facies citra Caledoniam, unde & in univerſam fama eſt transgreſſa; ſed immenſum & enorme ſpatium procurrentium extremo jam littore terrarum, velut in cuneum tenuatur. ſed Cæſar, inclutiſſimus Dictator, cum Mela Romanorum nobili ſcriptore, pluribus eam triquetræ dixere ſimilem. de quo ſupra.

V. Si Ptolemæo, orbis terrarum deſcriptori egregio, aliisque, coævis illi ſcriptoribus habenda fides, litteram Z, ſed inverſam, repræſentat hæc inſula, nec tamen ex omni parte exacte quadrare hoc ſimile ſufficienter præbet recentiori ævo deſcriptarum mapparum inſpectio. Triquetra tamen figura ſoli Angliæ quodammodo videtur conveniens.

CAPUT III.

CÆTERUM Brittaniam qui mortales initio coluerint, indigenæ an advecti, ut inter nationes cæteras, parum compertum. Solis quippe Judæis, & per ipſos finitimis quibusdam gentibus, hoc contigit felicitatis, ut à primo inde mundi exordio gentis ſuæ originem continua ſerie ex infallibilibus deducere poſſint monumentis.

II. Habitus corporum varii, atque ex eo argumenta. namque rutulæ Caledoniam habitantium comæ, magni artus, Germanicam originem aſſeverant; Silurum colorati vultus, & torti plerumque crines, & poſitu contra Hiſpaniam, ut author eſt Tacitus, Iberos veteres trajeciſſe, easque & in Hybernia ſedes occupaſſe fidem faciunt. Proximi Gallis & ſimiles ſunt, ſeu durante originis vi, ſeu procurrentibus in diverſa terris, poſitio cœlo corporibus habitum dedit.

III. Heic, ſi luberet indulgere fabulis, notare poſſem Venetos ope commercii navalis incolas religionesque his terris primùm intuliſſe, imò non deſunt ſcriptores qui Herculem huc quoque perveniſſe, regnumque conſtituiſſe, referunt; his verò tam altè reconditis antiquitatibus, fabulis hinc inde refertis, immorari vix operæ pretium videtur.

IV. In univerſum tamen eſtimanti, Gallos vicinum ſolum occupaſſe credibile eſt. eorum ſacra deprehendas, ſuperſtitionum, ait Tacitus, perſuaſionem. ſermo haud multum diverſus. pro ulteriori ſigno inſervit Druidum traditio, unà cum nominibus civitatum, quæ verò omnes iis nominibus appellabantur, quibus gentes, ortæ ex Galliæ civitatibus, quæ eò pervenerunt, atque agros colere ceperunt.

V. Hominum eſt, inquit Cæſar, infinita multitudo, creberrimàque ædificia, ferè Gallicis conſimilia, pecora ſine numero.

VI. Omnium tamen humaniſſimi, qui Brittaniam auſtrinam incolebant, neque multum à Gallis differebant conſuetudine; ulteriores plerique frumenta non ſerebant, ſed lacte, fructu & carne vivebant, lanæ iis

uſus ac veſtium ignotus erat, & quanquam continuis frigoribus utebantur pellibus, tamen cervinis aut ovinis veſtiti erant, & lavabantur in fluminibus.

VII. Omnes verò ſe Brittones olim vitro infecerunt, quod cœruleum efficit colorem, atque, refert Cæſar, hoc horribiliore ſunt in pugna adſpectu. capilloque ſunt, ut ait Romanorum Dux, promiſſo, atque omni parte corporis raſa præter caput & labrum ſuperius.

VIII. Uxores habebant Brittones deni duodenique inter ſe communes, & maxume fratres cum fratribus, parentes cum liberis; ſed, ſi qui erant ex his nati, eorum habebantur liberi, à quibus primùm virgines quæque ductæ erant. ſua quemque mater uberibus alit, nec ancillis, nec nutricibus delectantur.

IX. Utebantur aut nummo æreo, aut annulis ferreis, ad certum pondus examinatis, pro nummis, ut author eſt Cæſar Dictator.

X. Leporem & gallinam & anſerem guſtare Brittones fas non putabant, hæc tamen alebant animi voluptatisque cauſa.

XI. Erant autem margaritæ, frena heburnea, & armillæ, & electrina atque vitrea vaſa, & gagates lapides, &, quod cæteris excellit, ſtannum, magna copia merces.

XII. Utebantur & navibus, quarum carinæ primùm ac ſtatumina ex levi materia fiebant, reliquum corpus navium ambitus viminibus contextus coriis bubulorum integebatur. quantocunque tempore curſus tenebant, ut author eſt Solinus, navigantes, eſcis abſtinent.

De RE MILITARI Brittonum.

XIII. Fert ipſa Brittania populos Regesque populorum, ut Mela lib. III. ſcripſit, ſed ſunt inculti omnes, atque ut longiùs à continenti abſunt, ita aliarum opum ignari, magis tantum pecore ac finibus dites; cauſas autem & bella contrahunt, ac ſe frequenter invicem infeſtant. maxume imperitandi cupidine ſtudioque ea prolatandi, quæ poſſident. ſolitum quidem, Brittones fœminarum ductu bellaſſe, neque ſexum in imperiis diſcreviſſe.

XIV. Dimicabant Brittones non ſolum equitatus peditatusque modo, ſed etiam bigis et curribus, Gallicè armati, covinos, eſſedas verò more vulgari, vocabant, quorum falcatis axibus utebantur.

XV. Equitum genus eſt, iis, quum eſt uſus, atque aliquod bellum incidit, ut Cæſar eſt author, quod antè Romanorum adventum ferè quotannis accidere ſolebat, uti aut ipſi injurias inferrent, aut illatas propulſarent. omnes in bello verſantur, atqui eorum, ut quisque eſt genere copiisque ampliſſimus, ita plurimos circum ſe ambactos clientesque habet. hanc unam gratiam potentiamque noverunt.

XVI. In pedite erat Brittonum robur, prœliantur autem telis & ingentibus gladiis & brevibus cetris. erant Brittonum gladii, ut ait Tacitus, ſine mucrone.

XVII. Genus hoc erat ex eſſedis pugnæ, ut Cæſar in IV. narrat. primo per omnes partes perequitant. & tela conjiciunt, ac ipſo terrore equorum, & ſtrepitu rotarum, ordines plerumque perturbant: & quum ſe inter equitum turmas inſinuavere, ex eſſedis deſiliunt & pedibus diſpari prœlio contendunt. Aurigæ interim paululum è prœlio excedunt, atque ita ſe collocant, ut, ſi illi à multitudine hoſtium premantur, expeditum ad ſuos receptum habeant. ita mobilitatem equitum, ſtabilitatem peditum in prœliis præſtant; ac tantum uſo quotidiano, & excercitatione efficiunt, ut in declivi, ac præcipiti loco incitatos equos ſuſtinere, & brevi moderari, ac flectere, et per temonem percurrere, & in jugo inſiſtere, & inde ſe in currus citiſſimè recipere conſueverint.

XVIII. Equeſtris autem prœlii ratio, & cedentibus & inſequentibus par atque idem periculum inferebat. accedebat huc, ut nunquam conferti, ſed rari, magnisque intervallis prœliarentur, ſtationesque diſpoſitas haberent, atque alios alii deinceps exciperent, integrique & recentes defatigatis ſuccederent. utebantur & telis.

XIX. Formam regiminis Brittanici, antè advectos in hanc inſulam Romanos, determinare haud facile: hoc certum, quod nullum ibi antè hæc tempora Monarchici imperii veſtigium, ſed Democraticum fuiſſe, potiùs videtur, niſi fortè Ariſtocratiam æmulari videtur. Druidem in rebus maxumi momenti authoritas non exigua. commemorantur quidem in antiquiſſimis eorum monumentis Principes nonnulli, hi verò brevioris plerumque imperii, nec, niſi ingruente eximio quodam periculo, & more Dictatorum Romanorum ex tempore creati videntur. nec deſunt inter ipſos, apud alias fortes gentes, rariſſima exempla, electi ab illis in futurum antiſignanum ipſius hoſtium Duces, ut pro illis in poſterum militaret, quem nuper hoſtem habuerant.

XX. Proceritate corporis Gallos æque ac Romanos vincunt Brittones, ita ut viſos ſibi Romæ juvenes nondumque adultos Brittones Strabo Philoſophus, orbis terræ deſcriptor antiquiſſimus, affirmet, qui ſolitam Gallorum Romanorumque ſtaturam non levi momento excedebant.

XXI. Ditiores auſtralis Brittaniæ incolæ aureo digitorum ſiniſtræ medium annulo ornare in more habuerunt, aurea verò è collo ſuſpenſa torques à vilioris conditionis hominibus diſcernebat optimatum eminentiores. Septentrionales verò (hi veteres erant regni indigenæ) veſtium uſus ſicuti ac à longo inde tempore avi abavique, tantum non ignari, ventrem & cervicem ferreo cingunt, ut fert Herodianus, nobilis Græcorum ſcriptor, annulo. ornamentum id eſſe ac divitiarum argumentum exiſtimantes, accedente in uſum potiùs quam ornatum ſcuto anguſto, & lancea, gladioque è nudis & pictis corporibus dependente. loricam interim galeamque, futura nempe paludes transeuntibus impedimento, rejiciunt atque contemnunt.

XXII. Inter cætera autem fuit & hoc Brittanicæ conſuetudinis, ut viatores & mercatores etiam invitos conſiſtere cogerent, & quod quisque eorum de una alterave re apud exteros memorabile audierit, aut cognoverit, quærerent, & mercatores peregre advenientes in oppidis vulgus circumſiſteret; quibus ex regionibus veniant; quasque ibi res cognoverint, pronunciare cogentes, his rumoribus atque auditionibus permoti, de ſummis ſæpe rebus conſilia ineunt, quorum eos è veſtigio pœnitere neceſſe eſt, quum incertis rumoribus ſerviant, & plerique ad voluntatem eorum ficta reſpondeant.

XXIII. Funera eorum ſunt magnifica & ſumptuoſa, omniaque, quæ vivis cordi fuiſſe arbitrantur, in ignem inferunt, etiam arma & animalia. ſepulchrum tumulus *ex* ceſpitibus erigit.

CAPUT IV.

NATIO Brittonum fuit omnis, ut Gallorum, admodum dedita religionibus; atque ob eam cauſam qui gravioribus affecti morbis, quique in prœliis periculisque verſabantur, aut pro victimis homines immolabant, aut ſe immolaturos vovebant.

II. Ad peragenda crudelia hæc ſacra, Druidum utebantur miniſterio; nec credebant placari poſſe Deos niſi hominis cædes humano ſanguine penſaretur. hinc inſtituta publicè iſtiusmodi ſacrificia, oblataque, ut gratiſſima Diis hoſtia, qui in furto, latrocinio, aliave graviori culpa deprehenſi, his verò deficientibus, ad innocentium quoque mactationem deſcendebant, ut quocunque demum modo Dii placarentur.

III. Niſi

III. Niſi adfuerint Druides, res ſacra rite celebrari non credebatur. hinc publica non minus quam privata ſacra procurandi negotium illis unicè incumbebat. erat penes hoc religionis cura, æque ac myſteriorum interpretatio, corporis quoque & ſanitatis ſive tuendæ, ſive reſtituendæ curam habebant, continuò medicinæ peritiſſimi.

IV. Inter Deos ipſis præcipuè colebatur Mercurius, cujus plurima proſtabant ſimulachra. poſt hunc Juſtitiam, quæ Brittonibus Adraſte dicebatur. hinc Apollinem, Martem, qui etiam Vitucadrus appellabatur. Jovem, Minervam, Herculem, Victoriam, Andatem vocatam, Dianam, Cybelem & Plutonem venerabantur, eandem ferè de his Numinibus ac quidem aliæ gentes opinionem amplexi.

V. A Dite autem, ut & Galli, gentis ſuæ originem deducere allaborabant Brittones. antiquiſſimam hanc venditantes Druidum traditionem, eam ob cauſam quælibet temporum ſpatia, non dierum, ſed noctium numero definiebant, dieique menſis & anni natalis initia ita numerare conſueverunt, ut capto à nocte initio dies ſubſequeretur, quæ conſuetudo omnino convenit cum antiquiſſima illa, quæ Gen. I. habetur noctium ac dierum computatione.

VI. Ad Druides magnus diſciplinæ cauſa confluebat adoleſcentium numerus, hi quippe in magno erant apud ipſos honore, nam ferè de omnibus controverſiis, publicis privatiſque, conſtituebant, & ſi quod admiſſum erat facinus, ſi cædes facta, ſi de hæreditate, de finibus controverſia erat, iidem decernebant. præmia pœnasque conſtituerunt, ſi quis aut privatus aut publicus eorum decreto non ſtetit, ſacrificiis interdicebant. hæc excluſionis pœna apud eos erat graviſſima. quibus ita interdictum, ii numero impiorum ac ſceleratorum habebantur. iis omnes decedebant, aditum eorum ſermonemque defugientes, ne quid ex contagione incommodi acciperent: neque iis petentibus jus reddebatur, neque honos habebatur ullus.

VII. His autem omnibus Druidibus præerat unus, qui ſummam inter eos poteſtatem habebat & authoritatem. hoc mortuo, ſucceſſor dabatur, qui inter reliquos excellebat dignitate. at ſi plures eſſent dignitate pares, ſuffragio Druidum res committebatur; nonnunquam etiam de Principatu armis contendebant.

VIII. Druides à bello abeſſe ſolebant, neque tributa una cum reliquis pendebant, militiæ vacationem, omniumque rerum habebant immunitatem. tantis excitati præmiis, & ſua ſponte multi in diſciplinam conveniebant, & à propinquis parentibusque mittebantur.

IX. Magnum ibi numerum verſuum ediſcere ſolebant. quod unicum apud eos memoriæ & annalium genus: itaque nonnulli annos vicenos in diſciplina permanebant. neque fas eſſe exiſtimarunt eam litteris mandare, quum tamen in reliquis ferè rebus, publicis privatiſque rationibus, Græcis litteris uterentur. *Id mihi duabus de cauſis*, inquit D. Julius, *inſtituiſſe videntur; quod neque in vulgus diſciplinam efferri velint; neque eos, qui diſcunt, litteris confiſos, minus memoriæ ſtudere. quod ferè plerisque accidit, ut præſidio litterarum, diligentiam in perdiſcendo, ac memoriam remittant.*

X. Inprimis hoc perſuadere allaborabant, non interire animas, ſed ab aliis poſt mortem tranſire ad alios: atque hoc maxumè ad virtutem excitari putabant, metu mortis neglecto. multa præterea de ſyderibus atque eorum motu, de mundi & terrarum magnitudine, de rerum natura, de Deorum vi ac poteſtate diſputabant, & juventuti tradebant ſollicitè.

XI. Non eſt omittenda de Viſco admiratio. nihil habebant Druides viſco & arbore, in qua gignatur (ſi modo ſit robur) ſacratiùs. jam per ſe roborum

roborum eligebant lucos. nec ulla ſacra ſine ea fronde conficiebant, ut inde appellati quoque interpretatione Græca poſſint Δρυιδες (Druides) videri. enimverò quicquid adnaſcatur illis, è cœlo miſſum putabant, ſignumque eſſe electæ ab ipſo Deo arboris. eſt autem id rarum admodum inventu, & repertum magna religione petitur, & antè omnia ſexta luna, quæ principium menſium annorumque bis facit, et ſeculi, poſt triceſimum annum; quia jam virium abunde habebat. nec tamen ſit ſui dimidia. Omnia ſanantem appellantes ſuo vocabulo. ſacrificia epuliſque rite ſub arbore præparatis duos admovebant candidi coloris tauros, quorum cornua tunc primùm vinciantur. Sacerdos candida veſte cultus arborem ſcandebat, falce aurea dimetiens. candido id excipiebatur ſago. tunc demum victimas immolant, præcantes, ut ſuum donum Deus proſperum faceret, his, quibus dederant, fœcunditatem eo poto dari cuicunque animali ſterili arbitrabantur, contraque venena omnia, eſſe remedio. tanta gentium in rebus frivolis plerumque religio fuerat!

XII. Druidarum diſciplina in noſtra Brittania reperta, atque inde in Galliam tranſlata eſſe exiſtimatur. unde Plinius eleganter declamat lib. XXX. his verbis: *Sed quid ego hæc commemorem in arte Oceanum quoque transgreſſa, & ad naturæ inane pervecta? Brittania hodieque eam attonitè celebrat tantis ceremoniis, ut dediſſe Perſis videri poſſit.* idem Julius Cæſar affirmat in Ephemeridis. *Et nunc, qui diligentius eam rem cognoſcere volunt, plerumque illo, diſcendi cauſſa, proficiſcuntur.*

XIII. Druides certo anni tempore in finibus Brittaniæ, in inſulæ Monæ luco conſecrato, conſidebant. huc omnes undique, quos inter controverſia, conveniebant, eorumque judiciis decretiſque acquieſcebant.

XIV. Præter Druides apud Gallos atque Brittones erant Bardi poetæ, qui Deûm Heroumque res geſtas heroicis expoſitas verſibus, cum dulcibus lyræ modulis cantitabant.

XV. De his ambobus ita cecinit Lucanus vates his verſibus, quibus hoc caput finiam.

Vos quoque, qui fortes animas, belloque peremptas
Laudibus in longum, vates! dimittitis ævum,
Plurima ſecuri ſtuduiſtis carmina Bardi.
Et vos barbaricos ritus, moremque ſiniſtrum.
Sacrorum, Druidæ, poſitis repetiſtis ab armis.
Solis noſſe Deos, & cœli Numina vobis,
Aut ſolis neſcire datum: nemora alta remotis
Incolitis lucis. vobis authoribus, umbræ
Non tacitas Erebi ſedes, Ditiſque profundi
Pallida regna petunt; regit idem ſpiritus artus
Orbe alio: longæ, canitis, ſi cognita, vitæ
Mors media eſt. certe populi, quos deſpicit Arctos,
Felices errore ſuo, quos ille timorum
Maxumus, haud urget Lethi metus: inde ruendi
In ferrum mens prona viris, animæque capaces
Mortis: & ignavum rediture parcere vitæ.

CAPUT V.

OPTIMA frugibus atque arboribus inſula, & alendis apta pecoribus ac jumentis. vincas etiam quibusdam in locis germinans. ſed & avium ferax terra marique generis diverſi. fluviis quoque multum piſcoſis, ac fontibus præclara copioſis, & quidem præcipuè Iſicio abundat & anguilla.

II. Capiuntur

II. Capiuntur autem ſæpiſſimè & vituli marini, & delphines, nec non & ballenæ, de quo apud Satyricum mentionem inveniamus:

Quanto delphinis ballena Brittanica major?

III. Exceptis autem variorum generibus conchyliorum, in quibu ſunt & muſculi, quibus incluſam ſæpè margaritam, omnis quidem coloris optimam inveniunt, id eſt, & rubicundi, & purpurei, & hyacinthini, & praſini, ſed maxumè candidi, ut ſcripſit venerabilis Beda in prima Eccl. hiſt. ad Regem Conſulſum.

IV. Sunt & cochleæ, ſatis ſuperque abundantes, quibus tinctura coccinei coloris conficitur, cujus rubor pulcherrimus, nullo unquam ſolis ardore, nulla valet pluviarum injuria palleſcere; ſed quò vetuſtior eſt, eò ſolet eſſe venuſtior.

V. Habet fontes ſalinarum & fontes calidos, & ex eis fluvios balnearum calidarum, omni ætati & ſexui per diſtincta loca, juxta ſuum cuique modum accommodatos.

VI. Naſcitur ibi plumbum album in mediterraneis regionibus, in maritimis ferrum; ſed ejus exigua eſt copia. ære utuntur importato. gignit & aurum, & argentum. fert & lapidem gagatem plurimum optimumque. eſt autem nigrogemmeus & ardens igni admotus, incenſus ſerpentes fugat, adtritu calefactus adplicita detinet æque ut ſuccinum.

VII. Et quia Brittania propè ſub ſeptentrionali vertice mundi jacet, lucidas æſtate noctes habet; ita ut medio ſæpè tempore noctis in queſtionem veniat intuentibus, utrum crepuſculum adhuc permaneat veſpertinum, an jam advenerit matutinum? utpote nocturno ſole non longè ſub terris ad orientem boreales per plagas redeunte. unde etiam plurimæ longitudinis habet dies æſtate, ſicut et noctes contra in bruma, ſole nimirum tunc in Lybicas partes ſecedente, id eſt, horarum X & VIII. ut author eſt Cleomedes. plurimæ item brevitatis nocte æſtate & dies habet in bruma, hoc eſt, VI. ſolummodo æquinoctialium horarum: cum in Armenia, Macedonia, Italia, cæteriſque ejuſdem lineæ regionibus longiſſima dies ſive nox XV. breviſſima VIIII. compleat horas.

VIII. Sed de Brittania Brittonibuſque in genere ſatis prolixè commemoravi. res ipſa requirit ad particularia tandem deſcendere, atque, in ſequentibus, ſtatum fatumque diverſarum, quæ hanc inſulam incoluerunt, nationum, quæ eandem nobilitarunt, civitates, *cet.* quales ſub ditione Romana erant, ex ordine depingere mei jam erit propoſiti.

CAPUT VI.

BRITTANIA, ſecundum accuratiſſima veterum, quæ propriùs fidem ſunt, monumenta, erat omnis diviſa in partes ſeptem; quarum ſex alio atque alio tempore imperio Romano adjectæ fuerunt, ſeptima verò ſub ſolis barbaris Caledoniis.

II. Supra dictæ Brittaniæ partes erant Brittania Prima, Secunda, Flavia, Maxima, Valentia & Veſpaſiana. quarum ultima non diu ſtetit in manibus Romanorum. ex his Brittaniam Primam à Flavia Thameſis flumen, à Brittania Secunda mare dividit. Flavia initium capit à mari Germanico, continetur Thameſi fluvio, Sabrina à finibus Silurum Ordovicumque, vergit ad Septemtriones & Brigantum regionem. Maxima ab extremis Flaviæ finibus oritur pertinet ad inferiorem partem muri, qui totam ex transverſo percurrit inſulam, ſpectatque in Septemtriones. Spatium inter ambos, hunc & alium, qui ab Imperatore Antonino Pio inter Bdoram & Clyddam exſtructus eſt, murum occupat Valenti*ana*.

Veſpaſiana autem à Bdoræ æſtuario ad civitatem Alcluith, unde linea ad oſtium fluminis Vararis ducta. terminos oſtendit. Secunda ad eam partem Oceani, quæ ad Hyberniam pertinet, ſpectat inter occaſum & Septemtriones. ſed de provinciis ſatis.

III. Neceſſarium verò ducimus, antequam ad accuratiorem nos conferamus deſcriptionem, Regiminis in hiſce Provinciis conſtitutionem paucis attingere. deprehendimus adeoque, totam antiquiſſimis temporibus, plurimum Regulorum Statuumque arbitrio diviſim paruiſſe Brittaniam, quorum nonnulli, etiam poſt occupatam à Romanis Provinciam, ſuperfuiſſe commemorantur. ſed vix umbra Regiæ dignitatis iſtis Principibus relicta, contrarium nempe diſſuadente politicâ illâ, quâ Romani olim, præ cultiſſimis etiam quibusque gentibus, inclaruerunt prudentia. Victricibus Romanorum armis ſubjugatæ imperitoriâ authoritate conſtitutus præerat LEGATUS, ipſa Brittania verò Provincia erat PROCONSULARIS. per plures hæc Imperii conſtitutio duravit ætates, licet in plures interim ipſa inſula diviſa fuerit partes. primùm nempe in *ſuperiorem & inferiorem*, deinceps verò, uti antea demonſtravimus, in *ſeptem* diſpertita *Provincias*, mutatâ regiminis formâ, deinde diu paruit, ut imperitoria ſedes, hæc inſula Carauſio, eisque, quos in ſocietatem adſciverat, Tyrannis. gloria & præſidium Chriſtianiſmi Conſtantinus Magnus creditur Maximam & Valentiam CONSULARES, Primam, Secundam & Flaviam PRÆSIDIALES feciſſe, toti verò inſulæ præpoſitus eſt VICARIUS vir perſpicabilis ſub diſpoſitione viri illuſtris Domini Præfecti Prætorii Galliæ. præter quem in vetuſto quodam volumine circa eadem tempora commemoratur aliquis eximiæ dignitatis vir, titulô COMITIS BRITTANIARUM inſignis, alius itidem, COMES LITTORIS SAXONICI, tertius præterea DUX BRITTANIÆ dictus, aliique plures, magnis præfecti muneribus, quæ, cum diſtincta eorum notitia, injuria temporis, impetrari non potuerit, cogimur taciti præterire.

IV. Prolixum nunc tandem iter ingredior, totam non minus inſulam, quam ſingulasque ejus partes curioſa luſtraturus indagine, preſſurusque optimorum in hoc negotiô authorum veſtigia. fiat verò ab extremâ Primæ provinciæ orâ initium, cujus littora Galliæ objiciuntur. tres verò laudatiſſimos validiſſimosque Status, Cantianum nempe, Belgicum & Damnonicum complectitur hæc provincia, de quibus eâ, quâ fieri poterit, curâ nobis ſigillatim agendum. Cantium primò luſtremus.

¶ V. Ad extremam Brittaniæ Primæ orientalem oram remotam CANTIUM, Cantiis quondam habitatum, civitatibus Durobrobi & Cantiopoli, quæ eorum metropolis. hic ſepultus eſt D. Auguſtinus Anglorum Apoſtolus. Dubræ, Lemanus & Regulbium, præſidiô à Romanis munita, eorumque Primarium Rhutupi, deducta eô Coloniâ, Metropolis factam, portusque claſſi Romanorum, quæ Oceano Septentrionali dominabatur, recipiendæ factus idoneus. tanti nominis fuit hæc civitas, ut littora vicina ex ea dicta ſint Rhutupina, de quibus Lucanus poeta:

Aut vaga cum Thetis Rhutupinaque littora fervent.

inde quoque ingentia & grati ſaporis oſtrea Romam translata, ut author eſt Juvenalis Satyricus his verbis:

——————*Circeis nata forent, an*
Lucrinum ad ſaxum, Rhutupinove edita fundo
Oſtrea, callebat primo deprendere morſu.

Statio etiam fuit ſub diſpoſitione viri ſpectabilis Comitis littoris Saxonici legionis ſecundæ Auguſtæ.

VI. Quam

VI. Quam plurimis hoc Cantiorum regnum fluminibus rigatur, quorum celebriora: Madus, Sturius, Dubris & Lemanus, qui Cantios à Bibrocis diſcernebat.

VII. Inter tria iſta præcipua Brittaniæ promuntoria, eminet illud, quod à Cantio nomen habet. ibi Oceanus in angulum quaſi redactus curſum ita promovet, fluxionemque ſuam donec, ut Veteres tradunt, fretum iſtud Oceani, quod jam Brittaniæ format inſulam, effecerit.

VIII. A Cantio vaſta illa, quæ Anterida nonnullis, aliis Caledonia dicta ſylva latè extenditur ad CL. milliaria per Bibrocorum ac Segontiacorum terras ad Heduorum uſque fines excurrens. de hac ſylva ita cecinit Lucanus:

Unde Caledoniis fallit turbata Brittanos.

IX. Cantiis proximi, et ut putant nonnulli, ſubjecti Bibroci, qui & aliis Rhemi dicuntur: natio in monumentis non penitus ignota, quibus habitatum Bibroicum, Regentium, Noviomagumque metropolis. Anderidam verò occupatam tenuerunt Romani.

X. Confines illis apud ripam Thameſis habitabant Attrebates, quorum urbs primaria Caleba.

XI. Infra hos, proprius flumen Cunetium, habitabant Segontiaci, quorum caput fuit Vindonum.

XII. Ad Oceanum, Bibrocis affines, inferius habitabant, ſic dicti, Belgæ, quorum urbes primariæ Clauſentum, quod nunc *Sotheamptona* dicitur, Portus Magnus, omniumque præcipua Venta, nobiliſſima civitas ad flumen Antonam ſita. Sorbiodunum verò tenebat præſidium Romanorum. Omnes enim Belgæ Allobroges ſunt, & ſuam à Celtis Belgisque originem traxere. hi, non multis ante Cæſaris adventum in hanc inſulam ſeculis, relictâ patriâ Galliâ, à Germanorum Romanorumque populis infeſtatâ, atque devictâ, illi, qui, trajecto flumine Rheni, eorum expugnatas occupavere regiones, de quo autem prolixius M. Dictator Cæſar, ſedem heic ſibi elegerunt.

XIII. Omnes regiones, quæ Thameſi, verſus meridiem, adjacent, olim, uti vetera monumenta declarant, à bellicoſa Senonum gente fuerunt occupatæ; qui, ſub ductu & auſpicio decantatiſſimi Regis Brenni, peragratâ Galliâ, Alpibusque, adhuc inviis, ſibi patefactis, Romam faſtu elatam iſta incurſione vaſtam ſolo facile æquaſſent, niſi Rempublicam Romanam, quam more nutricis in ſinu quaſi geſtare (dum infra deſtinatum ab illis faſtigium agebat) videbantur Fata, cladem averſura Manlium clangore anſeris excitaſſent, qui, circa montem unum pendentes, & nocte ſubeuntes, Barbaros à ſummo Capitolio dejecit. huic eadem Numinum cura Camillum poſtea auxilio miſit, qui abeuntes à tergo aggreſſus ita cecidit, ut Senonici ſanguinis inundatione omnia incendiorum veſtigia deleret, urbemque ita ruinæ proximam ab interitu vindicaret. Senones autem ob valentiſſimam hanc expeditionem natale ſolum, ut cultoribus vacuum, ita prædâ refertiſſimum alienæ genti, quam Belgas ſupra nominatos, fuiſſe, ſatis liquet, conceſſerunt.

XIV. Ad Sabrinam, Thameſi inferius, habitabant Hedui, urbes eorum Iſchalis & Avalonia. Thermæ, quæ & Aquæ Solis nuncupabantur, Romanorum, qui hanc Brittaniæ oram tenebant, factæ colonia & perpetua ſedes. urbs nominatiſſima hæc erat, ad flumen Abonam ſita, ibique fontes callidi, opiparo exſculpti apparatu, ad uſus mortalium; quibus fontibus præſules erant Apollinis & Minervæ Numina, in quorum ædibus perpetui ignes nunquam labaſcunt in favillas, ſed ubi ignis tabuit vertitur in globos ſaxeos.

XV. Infra

XV. Infra Heduorum terras ſiti erant Durotriges, qui & Morini aliàs vocantur. Metropolin habebant Durinum & promuntorium Vindeliam. in horum finibus ſenſim coarctatur Brittania, & immenſum efformare videtur brachium, quod irruptionem minitantem commodè repellit Oceanum.

XVI. In hoc brachio, quæ intermiſſione Uxellæ amnis, Heduorum regioni protenditur, ſita erat regio Cimbrorum. utrùmne verò modernum Walliæ nomen dederint, an verò antiquior ſit Cimbrorum origo? non æque conſtat. urbes illis præcipuæ Termolus & Artavia. viſuntur hic, antiquis ſic dictæ, Herculis columnæ, & non procul hinc inſula Herculea. ſed à fluminis Uxellæ finibus continuum procurrit montium jugum, cui nomen Ocrinum, extremumque ejus ad promuntorium ejuſdem nominis extenditur.

XVII. Ultra Cimbros extremum inſulæ angulum incolebant Carnabii, unde forſitan, quod hodieque retinet nomen, obtinuit Carnubia. urbes habebant Muſidum & Halangium. cum verò has olim deſertas propemodum & incultas Brittaniæ partes Romani nunquam ſalutaverint, minoris omnino momenti urbes eorum fuiſſe videntur, & Hiſtoricis propterea neglectæ, Geographis tamen memorantur promuntoria Bolerium & Antiveſtæum.

XVIII. Memoratis modo populis in littore Oceani auſtrum verſus affines ad Belgas-Allobroges ſedem habebant Damnonii, gens omnium validiſſima, quæ ratio moviſſe videtur Ptolemæum, ut totum hunc terræ tractum, qui in mare brachii inſtar prætenditur, illis adſcripſerit. urbes habebant Uxellam, Tamaram, Volubam, Ceniam omniumque matrem Iſcam, fluvio cognomini imminentem. fluvii apud ipſos præcipui memorati modo Iſca, Durius, Tamarus atque Cenius. ora eorum maritima promuntoria exhibet tria, de quibus mox paulò dicemus. hanc regionem, utpote metallis abundantem, Phænicibus, Græcis & Gallis mercatoribus probe notam fuiſſe conſtat. hi enim ob magnam, quam terra ferebat, ſtanni copiam eò ſua frequenter extendebant negotia; cujus rei præcipua ſunt documenta ſupra nominata tria promuntoria Helenis ſcilicet, Ocrinum & Κριῦ μέτωπον, ut & nomina civitatum, Græcam Phœniciamque originem redolentia.

XIX. Ultra brachium in Oceano ſitæ ſunt inſulæ Sygdiles, quæ etiam Oeſtrominides & Caſſiterrides vocabantur, dictæ.

XX. Cum prænominatis Damnoniis Belgisque conjunctis XXX. prœlia commiſiſſe narratur valentiſſimus ille Imperator Veſpaſianus. decem hi ad auſtrales Thameſis & Sabrinæ ripas habitantes populi, à Romanis ſenſim ſubacti, eorumque regiones in provinciæ formam redactæ, quæ BRITTANIA PRIMA fuit appellata, cum hic fuerit in iſtis terris primus Romanorum victoriæ fructus.

¶XXI. Succedit ordine BRITTANIA SECUNDA quæ à prioribus, interfluente Sabrina amne, diſcernitur. à provincia autem Flavia, tum memoratus amnis, tum Deva fluvius eandem ſejungit, reliquum cingitur à mari Interno. Hæc erat celebrata illa regio Silurum, tribus validiſſimis habitata populis, quos inter præ reliquis celebres Silures propriè ſic dicti, quam ab ora relicta turbidum Sabrinæ fretum diſtinguit. cujus homines, ut eruditiſſimus Solinus eſt author, etiam nunc cuſtodiunt morem vetuſtum, nundinas ac nummum refutant, dant res & accipiunt; mutationibus neceſſaria potiùs, quam pretiis parant. Deos percolunt, ſcientiam futurorum pariter viri ac fœminæ oſtendunt.

XXII. Civitates Silurum, Sariconium, Magna, Gobaneum & Venta, eorum caput, fuerunt. Iſcæ verò, flumini imminentem urbem cognominem,

gnominem, tenebat Romanorum Colonia, ibique per annos plures ſecunda legio, quæ Auguſta aliàs vocabatur, ſtationem habebat, donec Valentiam & Rhutupin transferebatur. hæc erat provinciæ Secundæ primaria Romana.

XXIII. Olim ac diu potens erat hæc Silurum regio, ſed, cum eam regno Charaticus tenuit, longe potentiſſima. hic continuis novem annis, omnia Romanorum arma pro ludibrio habita, ſæpe evertit, donec de illo, conjunctis viribus Romanos aggreſſuro, triumphavit Legatus Oſtorius. Charaticus enim, prœlio evadens, auxiliumque à vicinis Regibus petens, per aſtutiam matronæ Romanæ Carthismandvæ cum Rege Brigantiæ Venutio nuptæ, Romanis deditus eſt. poſt id temporis maſculè tantum ſuam ipſius ditionem idem ille populus defendit usque dum à Varionio ſpoliatus, ac tandem à Frontino devictus in formam Romanæ, cui BRITTANIA SECUNDA, ut ſupra meminimus nomen erat, provinciæ ſuum redigi pateretur imperium.

XXIV. Duæ aliæ ſub Siluribus gentes fuere, primum Ordovices, qui in ſeptentrionali verſus inſulam Monam: & deinde Dimeciæ, qui in extrema verſus occidentem partem degebant, ubi promuntorium quod Octorupium nuncupatur, unde in Hyberniam tranſitus XXX. milliarium. Dimeciarum urbes Menapia, & primaria Muridunum. Lovantium verò ſibi habitandum vendicaverant Romani. ultra hos & Silurum terminos ſiti Ordovices, quorum urbes Mediolanum & Brannogenium. Sabrina in montibus illorum oriunda majoribus tribus Brittaniæ fluviis meritò accenſetur, addito nempe Thameſi & Tavo. elucet imprimis in hiſtoria nomen Ordovicum ob ſumtam de inclutiſſimi ipſorum Regis captivitate vindictam. hinc enim toties redactum in anguſtias exercitum Romanorum tam miſere vexarunt, ut de illorum ferè imperio in hac regione actum fuiſſet, ni in tantæ cladis vindictam poſtea ſurrexiſſet Dux Agricola, qui, victricia circumferens arma, totam quoque hanc gentem ſubjugavit, maximamque partem ferro delevit.

XXV. Huc quoque referendum illud, quod à ſeptentrione Ordovicum ſitum, ab Oceano alluitur, territorium, cum illorum regimini aliquandiu fuerit ſubjectum, hoc certo conſtat, quod illum Cangiani quondam inhabitaverint tractum, quorum urbs unica Segontium, promuntorio Cangano vicina. incluta hæc erat civitas, freto Meneviaco, contra Monam, religioſiſſimam inſulam, ubi olim Druides habitâre, adjacet. in hac inſula plurima ſita erant oppida, tota autem inſula in circuitu LX. m. p. ferè complectitur, atque, ut refert Plinius, à Camaloduno colonia CC. m. p. abeſt. fluvii apud ipſos Toſibus, qui & Canovius; pro terminis verò erat utraque Deva. in hac vero regione mons Eriri celſiſſimus maxumusque invenitur. Ordovicia una cum Cangiorum Carnabiorumque regionibus, ni fama me fallit, nomine Genaniæ ſub Imperatoribus poſt Trajani principatum inclareſcebat.

¶ XXVI. Ordo jam ad illam nos deducit provinciam, quæ FLAVIA Romanis vocata. unde verò hoc nomen acceperit, utrum à matre Conſtantini Magni Flavia Julia Helena, ex his terris oriunda? an verò à Romanorum familia Flavia? quominus determinari poſſit, obſtat injuria temporum, quæ nobis invidet genuina quæ huc facerent antiquitatis monumenta.

XXVII. Ad fluvium Devam primò ſiti erant Carnabii, quibus habitatæ fuerunt Benonæ, Etocetum, Banchorium, monaſterium totius inſulæ celeberrimum, quod in contentione Auguſtini everſum, non poſtea reſurrexit, & reliquarum mater Uriconium, quæ, inter Brittaniæ civitates maxumas, nomen poſſidebat. in extremo hujus terræ angulo flumini

Devæ imminebat cognominis Romanorum colonia Deva, opus viceſimæ legionis, quæ Victrix dicebatur, & olim illius erat regionis tutela. hæc eadem eſſe exiſtimatur quæ jam *Weſt-Cheſter* vocatur.

XXVIII. Infra nominatos regnum Caſſium à Rege Ptolemæo Catieuchlani appellatum extendebatur, aut Respublica potius, quæ ex binis gentibus coaluerat. harum, quæ Sabrinæ proxima, vocabatur Dobuni, vel, ut Dio celeberrimus ſcriptor annalibus inſeruit, Boduni. apud hos oritur flumen Thameſis & deinde longo ſpatio per fines Heduorum, Attrebatum, Caſſiorum, Bibrocorum, Trinobantum, & Cantiorum citatus fertur, & Oceanum Germanicum influit. urbes Dobunorum erant Salinæ, Branogena, ad ſiniſtram Sabrinæ ripam, Alauna, & cui reliquiæ nomen laudemque debent, Corinum, urbs perſpicabilis, opus, ut tradunt, Veſpaſiani Ducis. Glevum verò, in extremo regni contra regionem Silurum ſitum, Romana tenebat colonia, quam deduxit Claudius Cæſar, ut ſcriptores de iſtis temporibus affirmant. finitimi illis Caſſii, quorum urbes Forum Dianæ & Verulamium. cum verò hæc ad municipiam dignitatem à Romanis evecta, ejus præ aliis urbibus eminentia illis omnino adſcribenda. his natus erat D. Albanus Martyr. hæc civitas ruina Camaloduni, Londiniique, in ſeditione à Bondvica excitata, cujus in annalibus mentionem facit eruditiſſimus Tacitus, involuta erat. hi Caſſii olim, præ cæteris inſulæ gentibus, caput extulere, atque cum inclutiſſimo eorum Rege Caſſibellino (cui non paucæ nationes fuere tributariæ) Dictator Cæſar multos eosdemque graviſſimos, ſub readventum ipſius in hanc inſulam, habuit conflictus, ſed ab eadem ille gente cum Siluribus conjuncta fugatus, unde & emendatiſſimus Lucanus:

Territa quæſitis oſtendit terga Britannis.

adventante autem ipſo Imperatore Claudio, omnes cum vicinis fracti ſunt, eorumque regio in formam Romanæ provinciæ redacta, nomineque, CÆSARIENSIS, & poſtea FLAVIA, nuncupata.

XXIX. Juxta Caſſios, ubi ſe Oceano Thameſis propinquavit, regio Trinobantum ſita erat. natio quæ non modo ſponte in Romanorum conceſſit amicitiam, ſed illis quoque ut colonias ibi ponerent metropolim ſuam Lundinum & Camalodunum ad mare ſita obtulerunt. in hac urbe *Flavia Julia* Helena, piiſſima conjux Conſtantini Chlori, materque Conſtantini Magni, è ſanguine Regum Brittanicorum naſci memoriæ proditum dicunt. prima autem hæc Romanorum in Brittania coloniarum erat, templo Claudii, imagine Victoriæ, cum aliis diverſis ornamentis inſignis. Lundinum enim mundo cognita civitas erat & erit. primùm Trinovantum, poſtea Londinium, dein Auguſta, & nunc Londona rurſum. urbe Roma ſecundum chronicorum fidem, ſanè antiquior eſt, ſuper ripam Thameſis fluminis poſita, & ipſa multorum emporium populorum, terra marique venientium. hæc à piiſſima illa Imperatrice Helena. S. S. Crucis inventrice, circumvallata, atque, ſi fides ſit penes traditiones, quæ non ſemper erroneæ ſunt, nominata eſt Auguſta, tota autem Brittania ROMANA INSULA.

XXX. Limes huic populo ad ſeptentrionem flumen Surius, ultra quem habitabant Iceni, celeberrima natio, in duas gentes diviſa, quarum prior, Cenomanni habitans ad ſeptentrionem Trinobantes & Caſſios, ad orientem Oceanum ſpectabat. horum urbes Durnomagus & caput regionis Venta. Romanorum colonia erat Camboricum. in mare orientem verſus procurens lingula dicitur Flavia extrema. fluminum notiſſima ſunt Garion, Surius & Auſona in ſinum Metorin ſeſe exonerans. ex altera parte ad Auſonam incolebant, Carnabiis Brigantibus & Oceano vicini, Coitan-

ni,

ni, in tractu ſylvis obſito, qui, ut aliæ Brittonum ſylvæ, Caledonia fuit appellata. de hac autem III. mentionem facit hiſtoricus ille Florus. civitas primaria Coitannorum erat Ragæ, & præter hanc Romanorum colonia Lindum, in extrema ad orientem provinciæ ora. totam verò regionem bifariam ſecat fluvius Trivona. Hæc Icenorum gens, quæ, utpote ferociſſima bellique poſt hominum memoriam ſtudioſiſſima, omiſſis tam ruſticis quam civilibus artibus, ſua ſponte in Romanorum ſocietatem acceſſerat, non tantum mox defecerat, ſed ad ſui quoque imitationem alios quam plurimos excitaverat, ab Oſtorio Duce primùm ſub jugum miſſa eſt, aliquot poſt annos, quum Rex ipſorum, & animo & opibus valentiſſimus, Praſutagus moriens Cæſarem ejusdemque poſteros heredes fecerat. Romani autem Icenorum ſic abutentes amicitia, ut nulli non ſe luxuriæ dederint, ab iisdem poſtea ſociisque, ſub ductu bellicoſiſſimæ Bonduicæ, vidua Regis ſupra nominati, ita infeſti ipſis ſunt redditi, ut combuſtis deletisque ipſorum coloniis ac municipio, civium denique Romanorum LXXX. M. ferro miſerè ſint trucidati; ſed poſtea ad officium redegit Suetonius Legatus, multis prudentiæ nominibus ſuſpiciendus.

¶ XXXI. Ad ſeptentrionalem hujus regionis plagam Oceano occurrit fluvius Abus, quondam terminorum provinciæ MAXIMÆ unus, uti alter Seteja. dicta quoque hæc provincia fuit Brigantiæ Regnum ſcilicet ejusdem nominis regionem complexa, tribusque habitata nationibus. in extrema orientali plaga, ubi promuntoria Oxellum & Brigantum extrema in mare procurrunt, habitabant Pariſii, quorum urbes Petuaria & Portus Felix.

XXXII. Supra hos, uti & ad latus, ſiti erant propriè ſic dicti Brigantes, gens numeroſiſſima, toti olim provinciæ leges præſcribens. his cultæ civitates, Epiacum, Vinovium, Cambodunum, Cataracton, Galacum, Olicana, & primaria Iſurium. Eboracum verò, ad Urum fluvium, caput provinciæ. primùm colonia nomine Sextæ à Romanis factum, ſextæque deinde legionis, quæ Victrix dicebatur, ſedes. deinceps verò plurium Imperatorum præſentia illuſtrior factum, municipii quoque auctum prærogativis.

XXXIII. Totam in æquales ferè partes provinciam dividunt montes Alpes Penini dicti. hi, ad Icenorum Carnabiorumque fines ad fluvium Trivonam ſurgentes, continua ſerie per CL. milliaria ſeptentrionem verſus decurrunt.

XXXIV. Populi, ad occidentalem hujus jugi partem habitantes, ſunt Volantii Siſtuntiique arctiori, ut videtur, fœdere conjuncti. urbes habebant Rerigonum, Coccium & Lugubalium, quarum tamen poſteriores binas Romanorum tenebant præſidia.

XXXV. Septentrionales hujus terræ limites tegebat murus iſte ſtupendæ molis, à Romanis per Iſthmum ad longitudinem LXXX. milliarium extenſus, cujus altitudo XII. craſſities verò IIX. pedes æquabat, turribusque ornatus, murus erat.

XXXVI. Gentem hanc, ab Imperatore Claudio primùm infeſtatam, deinde ab Oſtorio Legato devictam, poſtea à Cereali fractam & magnam partem debellatam, ex hiſtoria colligitur. cum verò ſponte ſe Agricolæ dediſſet, pacem illi datam eſſe percepimus. Famam hujus gentis in hiſtoriis precipue delêrunt turpia Reginæ ipſorum geſta inauditaque perfidia. ipſa harum potentium nationum progenies erat, quæ novas electura ſedes, ultimùm ultrò, patriæ, inter Alpes, Danubium & Rhodanum jacenti, valedicebat. ex his in Hyberniam poſtea nonnulli, ſedem ibi fixuri, tranſierunt, ut ex documentis conſtat.

¶ XXXVII.

¶ XXXVII. His borealiores erant nationes iſtæ validiſſimæ olim ſub nomine Maætarum venientes, à quibus, mortuo patre, fratricida iſte Baſſianus ſuam turpiter pacem emit. regiones, quas tenuêre, ſequentes erant, in orientem Ottadinia, inde Gadenia, poſt hanc Selgovia, deinde Novantia, ſupra hos etiam Damnia.

XXXVIII. Muro proximi habitabant Gadeni, quorum metropolis Curia. ad Oceanum verò proprius ſiti Ottadini, eorumque caput Bremenium, ac apud hos fluvii Tueda, Alauna, & utraque Tina, infra murum decurrentes.

XXXIX. His occidentaliores ad Oceanum ſiti erant Selgovæ, eorumque urbes Corbantorigum, Uxellum & Trimontium, quam tamen ſat diu tenuit præſidium Romanorum, quod antiqua memorant monumenta. hujus regionis fluvii præcipui fuerunt Novius, Deva &, ex parte, Ituna.

XL. Ultra Devam, nuper dictam, ad Oceani quoque oram in extrema inſulæ parte, Hyberniam verſus, Novantes ſiti erant. apud quos celebris illa Novantum cherſoneſus, Hybernia diſtans milliaria XXVIII. hæc inter cuncta Brittaniæ promuntoria maxumè borea antiquis credebantur, juxta verò, æque ac illi, cauſam non video. metropolis horum Lucophibia, aliàs Caſæ candidæ. fluvii verò Abraſuanus, Jena &, ad orientem regionis terminus, Deva.

XLI. Supra Novantes, Selgovas & Gadenos, interveniente montium Uxellorum ſerie, habitabant Damnii, prævalens quidem natio, ſed quæ condito muro non parvum regionis ſuæ tractum amiſit, à Caledoniis ſubjugatum & ſpoliatum. præter illud quod murum tuebatur præſidium Vanduarium tenebat Romanus miles.

XLII. Hic Brittania, rurſus quaſi amplexu Oceani delectata, anguſtior evadit, quam alibi, idque ob duo iſta rapidiſſima, quæ infunduntur, æſtuaria Bodotriam ſcilicet & Clottam. contractus hic Iſthmus ab Agricola Legato primùm præſidio munitus erat. alium murum, in hiſtoriis nobiliſſimum, erexit imperator Antoninus, ad XXXV. circiter milliaria protenſum; ut hoc medio barbarorum ſiſteret incurſiones, qui & ab Ætio Duce demum reparatus eſt, undecimque firmatus turribus. has verò regiones pro illa habeo provincia, quæ per victorioſam Romanorum aciem ſub Imperatore Theodoſio revocata, atque in honorem Imperatoris, tunc ad clavum imperii ſedentis, VALENTIANA dicta putatur.

¶ XLIII. Extra murum ſita provincia VESPASIANA. hæc eſt Caledonia regio, à Romanis nimiùm quantum & deſiderata militibus, & incolis valde defenſa. negotium, cujus amplam hiſtoriæ Romanæ, aliàs nimis de iſtiusmodi rebus ſilentes, mentionem faciunt. hic fluvium Tavum conſpicere licet, qui longo curſu regionem in duas quaſi partes diſſecare videtur. hic quoque arduum atque horrendum jugum Grampium offendimus, quod provinciam iſtam bifariam ſecabat. atque hæc eadem erat regio, quæ, à commiſſo inter Agricolam & Galgacum prœlio, Romanis utiliſſimo, famam in annalibus habet inſignem. hi vires eorum veteresque caſtramentationes hodieque magnitudo oſtendit mœnium. nam in loco ubi ingens ſupradictum prœlium habitum erat, quidam ordinis noſtri, hanc viam emenſi, affirmant, ſe immania vidiſſe caſtra, aliaque argumenta Taciti relationem confirmantia.

XLIV. Nationes verò, Romanis hic ſubjectæ, ordine jam ſequentur. ultra Iſthmum, atque ad Tavum, gens erant Horreſtii, quorum urbes, poſt prætenturam quidem exſtructam, prius enim Damniis accenſebantur, fuerunt Alauna, Lindum, &, re non minus quam nomine reliquis glorioſior,

rioſior, Victoria, ab Agricola ad flumen Tavum XX. milliaria ab ejuſdem in mare exitu ædificata, memoriæ proditum dicunt.

XLV. Supra hos ultra Tavum, qui limites conſtituit, erant Vecturones, ſive Venricones, quorum urbs primaria Orrea, fluvii verò Æſica & Tina.

XLVI. Oceani littus, ultra horum fines, accolebant Taixali, his urbium princeps Divana, fluvii autem Deva & Ituna. pars Grampii montis, quæ, ut promuntorium, late ſe in Oceanum, quaſi in Germaniæ occurſum, extendit, ab illis nomen mutuatur.

XLVII. His contermini ad occidentem, interveniente montium Grampiorum ſerie, exſtitêre Vacomagi, qui ampliſſimam regionem tenebant, quorum urbes Tueſſis, Tamea & Banatia. Romanorum autem ſtatio, ſimulque provinciæ urbs primaria, erat, ad oſtium fluvii Varar in littore ſitum, Ptoroton. notiores hujus regionis fluvii præter Vararem, qui provinciam terminabat, fuerunt Tueſis & Celnius.

XLVIII. Infra Vacomagos Tavumque habitabant Damnii-Albani. gentes parum notæ, & intra lacuum montiumque clauſtra plane reconditæ.

XLIX. Inferius adhuc Clottæ ripas accolebant Attacoti, gens toti aliquando olim Brittaniæ formidanda. maxumus hic viſitur lacus, cui nomen olim Lyncalidor, ad cujus oſtium condita à Romanis urbs Alcluith, brevi tempore à Duce Theodoſio nomen ſortita, qui accupatam à barbaris provinciam recuperaverat; cum hac comparari potuit nulla, utpote quæ, poſt fractas cæteras circumjacentes provincias, impetum hoſtium ultimò ſuſtinuit.

L. Hæc provincia dicta eſt, in honorem familiæ Flaviæ, cui ſuam Domitianus Imperator originem debuit, & ſub quo expugnata, VESPASIANA. &, ni fallor, ſub ultimis Imperatoribus nominata erat THULE, de qua Claudianus vates his verſibus facit mentionem:

——incaluit Pictorum ſanguine Thule
Scotorum cumulos flevit glacialis Hierne.

ſed non tam diu ſub aquila ſuopte tenuerent Romani, ut poſteritati innoteſcerent ejuſdem & nomina & ſubjectio. curſorio hucuſque oculo, qualis ſub Romanorum Imperio erat, Brittaniam luſtravimus. reſtat ut parili compendio Caledoniorum terras luſtremus.

De CALEDONIA.

LI. Licet tota ultra Iſthmum prædictum Brittania non improprie dici poſſet Caledonia, ipſi tamen Caledonii ultra Vararem ſedem habuêre, unde ducta linea terminum Romani in Brittaniam imperii accuratè ſatis oſtendit. citerior verò inſulæ pars alio atque alio tempore ab illis poſſeſſa fuit, reliqua, ut ſupra meminimus, à Brittonibus barbaris occupata. hucuſque & proficiſcentibus lumen aliquod fœnerant antiqua hiſtoriarum monumenta. trajicientes autem Varar flumen, extincto lumine, in obſcuro quaſi verſamur, & quamvis non nobis ignotum ſit, exſtructas ibi pro limitibus Imperii Romani fuiſſe aras, Ulyſſemque, tempeſtate fluctibuſque jactatum heic vota perſolviſſe, ſiquidem condenſæ arboribus ſylvæ cum perpetuis montium ſaxetis ab ulteriori nos ſcrutatione prohibent. relationem ſequentem à mercatoribus Brittonibus fugitivis acceptam poſteriſque relictam, ut ſufficientem æſtimemus, neceſſe eſt.

LII. Ad occidentem igitur Vararis habitabant Caledonii proprie ſic dicti, quorum regionis partem tegebat immenſa illa Caledonia ſylva.

LIII. Littus incolebant minores quidam populi, ex quorum numero ultra Vararem & erectas ſupradictas aras ad Loxam fluvium habitabant Cantæ, in quorum finibus promuntorium Penoxullum.

LIV. Huic ordine proximus eſt fluvius Abona ejusdemque accolæ Logi. hinc Ila fluvius & ad illum ſiti Carnabii Brittonum extremi, qui ab Oſtorio Proprætore ſubjugati jugum Romanum indigne ferentes, adſcitis in ſocietatem Cantiis, ut referunt traditiones, trajectoque mari ibi ſedem eligunt. in varia heic promuntoria ſeſe extendit Brittania, quorum primum antiquis dictum Vinvedrum, tum Verubrium, aut extremitas Caledoniæ.

LV. Poſt illos Cantini. deinde, interiores Logisque proximi, Mertæ ſiti ſunt. in his oris promuntorium Orcadum poſitum. cui adjacebant Orcades inſulæ. ulterius manabat Nabæus fluvius, qui terminus erat Carnabicæ juriſdictionis.

LVI. Ad inferiorem hujus regionis partam habitabant Carnonacæ, in quorum finibus promuntorium Ebudum, ad cujus extrema eximium Oceanus ſinum efformat, qui olim Volſas appellatus. ad inferiorem iſtius ſinus ripam tendebant Cerones, & infra Ityn Creones ad Longum uſque procurrit. inde Oceanum inter & ſinum Lelanum dictum ab incolis Epidiis promuntorium.

LVII. Provectus jam ultra flumen Vararis, idem illud remetiri non poſſum, quin in tranſgreſſu admirer Romanos, aliàs ſatis expertos judicio atque experientia, heic quaſi deſtitutos tam perabſurda opinione laboraſſe, ut iſtam Brittaniæ partem, quæ jam armis ipſorum intacta quieſcebat, reliquam jam ſubactum atque poſſeſſam longe majori & longitudine & latitudine metirentur. (quam tamen eos foviſſe opinionem ſatis ſuperque conſtat.) qui enim ea, qua par eſt, mente inſignem Romanorum ambitionem atque inſatiabilem regnandi cupidinem conſideraverit, & quo hoſtem vix ira ipſorum & notitia, nedum timore dignum excluderent ſtupenda iſta, quæ totum orbem in admirationem ſui facile trahunt, opera erexiſſe. in hoc ut in cæteris quam plurimis magnam ſummi Numinis merito providentiam veneremur, cui ut omnia ſubjecta ſunt regna, itá & ſempiterna ab incolis gloria debetur & erit, Amen.

CAPUT VII.

LUSTRATIS ita pro inſtituti ratione curſim terris Brittanicis, neceſſarium videtur, antequam ad inſularum deſcriptionem aggrediar, dubio à non nemine moto occurrere; ubinam, inquit ille, earum quas tu nobis commemoras urbium nominumque veſtigia? habentur nulla! Licet viciſſim quærere, ubinam hodie ſint Aſſyrii, Parthi, Sarmatæ, Celtiberi? at qui has celeberrimas gentes exſtitiſſe neget, impudentem ſatis ſpero futurum neminem, nonne inveniuntur hodienum regiones urbesque permultæ eisdem, quæ ante duo vel plura annorum millia habuerunt, quæ compellantur, nominibus? Judæa, Italia, Gallia, Brittania, non hodie minus, quam priſcis illis temporibus nota. Londinum hodieque lingua vernacula ſono non adeo diſcrepante *London* appellatur. Incuria majorum & in colligendis ac conſervandis illis, quæ huc facere & tunc temporis non difficulter haberi poterant monumentis negligentia ſi attendatur, non adeo quidem graviter illa videtur increpanda, vel ut hujus defectus unica & primaria cauſa cenſenda, vix enim præter illos, qui ordini ſacrorum ſe dederant, operam libris ſcribendis commodabant.

modabant. hi verò à ſacro alienum cenſuerunt munere profanis iſtiusmodi, ut vocabant, negotiis operam ſuam impendere. Crediderim potius nos ſine periculo ſcire, & ſine piaculo ad poſteros transmittere poſſe illa, quæ de priſco regnorum ſtatu ſedula veterum monumentorum perluſtratio & accuratius ſcrutinium poterit inveſtigare. ad aliud verò ſentiendum me ferè compuliſſet bonus ille Antiſtes, ita me compellare viſus: tune ſolus ignoras quam breve, nobis in hoc orbe, temporis ſpatium ſit exigendum omnesque noſtros etiam laborioſiſſimos conatus ab inutilium ſervorum nomine nos non poſſe reddere immunes? omniaque noſtra ſtudia proximi uſum pro ſcopo debent habere? hæc! cui unquam ſunt uſui? bullatis iſtiusmodi nugis mundum deludi! His merito reponimus. an ergo prohibita nobis ſimul omnis honeſta delectatio? nonne eximiæ divina providentiæ documenta produnt iſtiusmodi narrationes? indene patet, quomodo Evangelia de morte & merito Chriſti concio univerſum colluſtraverit & vicerit orbem gentilibus ante ſuperſtitionibus obnoxium? obvertenti porro, non incongrue fortè Chronologiæ iſtiusmodi res in compendio tractari. denuo repono. nec ergo nimium quidquam eſt noviſſe, majores noſtros non, ut nonnulli fabulantur, Autochtones fuiſſe è terra proſilientes. Deum potius naturæ librum aperuiſſe, ut ex illo conſtarer magni opificis omnipotentia, qualis in Moſis voluminibus eadem deſcripta proponitur. Denique forte reſpondenti, operibus, authori apud poſteros nomen laudemque parituris, exploratorium ignem eſſe ſubeundem, hæc inquam dicenti, & in his ſubſiſtendi gratus profiteor tantum his verbis efficaciæ fuiſſe, ut etiam ſuborta michi nonnumquam fuerit cœpti hujus laboris pœnitentia. Ex altera proinde hujus opuſculi parte præter Chronologicam rerum commemorationem amplius quidquam exſpectare nolit Benevolus Lector, quem adeo benevolentiæ tutelæque Divinæ, paria ab ipſo michi promittens, devotus commendo, ſperans, ut me ſimul cœleſti Patri, qui miſericors & condonationis plenus, commendet.

Ex fragmentis quibusdam à Duce quodam Romano conſignatis & poſteritati relictis ſequens collectum eſt itinerarium, ex Ptolemæo & aliunde nonnullis ordinem quoque, ſed quod ſpero in melius, mutatum hinc inde deprehendes.

FUERUNT olim apud Brittones XCII. urbes, earum verò celebriores & præ reliquis conſpicuæ XXXIII. Municipia ſcilicet II. Verolamium & Eboracum. VIIII. Coloniæ ſc. Londinium *Auguſta*, Camalodunum *Geminæ Martiæ*, Rhutupis . . . . Thermæ *Aquæ Solis*, Iſca *Secunda*, Deva *Getica*, Glevum *Claudia*, Lindum. . . . . Camboricum . . . . Et civitates Latio jure donatæ X. ſc. Durnomagus, Catarracton, Cambodunum, Coccium, Lugubalia, Ptoroton, Victoria, Theodoſia, Corinum, Sorbiodunum. deinde XII. ſtipendiariæ minoresque momenti, ſcilicet: Venta Silurum, Venta Belgarum, Venta Icenorum, Segontium, Muridunum, Ragæ, Cantiopolis, Durinum, Iſca, Bremenium, Vindonum, & Durobrovæ. At præter allatas modo urbes plures in Brittaniis non habuiſſe Romanos ne quis temere credat, celebriores enim tantum commemoravi, quis enim dubitet, illos, ut orbis terrarum Dominatores, pro lubitu elegiſſe ſibique vindicaſſe, quæ ſuis uſibus commoda intelligebant loca? plerumque aliàs in caſtris, quæ condiderant ipſi, degebant.

DIAPHRAGMATA.

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RHUTUPIS prima in Brittania inſula civitas verſus Galliam apud Cantios ſita à Geſſoriago Bononiæ portu, unde commodiſſimus in ſupradictam inſulam tranſitus obtingit, CCCCL. ſtadia, vel ut alii volunt XLVI. mille paſſuum remota. ab eadem civitate ducta eſt via Guethelinga dicta, uſque in Segontium per m. p. CCCXXIIII. plus minus ſic: Cantiopoli quæ & Duroverno m. p. X. Duroſevo XII. Duroprovis XXV. deinde m. p. XXVII. tranſis Thameſin intrasque provinciam Flaviam & civitatem Londinium, Auguſtam. Sulo Mago m. p. VIIII. Verolamio municipio XII. unde fuit Amphibalus & Albanus Martyres. Foro Dianæ XII. Magio Vinio XII. Lactorodo XII. Iſanta Varia XII. Tripontio XII. Benonis VIIII. hic biſecatur via alterutrumque ejus brachium Lindum uſque, alterum verſus Viriconium protenditur ſic, Mandueſſedo m. p. XII. Etoceto XIII. Pennocrucio XII. Uxaconia XII. Virioconio XI. Banchorio XXVI. Deva colonia X. fines Flaviæ & Secundæ, Varis m. p. XXX. Conovio XX. Seguntio XXIIII.

ITER II. à Seguntio Virioconium uſque m. p. LXXIII. ſic, Heriri monte m. p. XXV. Mediolano XXV. Rutunio XII. Virioconio XI.

ITER III. à Londinio Lindum coloniam uſque, ſic: Duroſito m. p. XII. Cæſaro Mago XVI. Canonio XV. Camaloduno colonia VIIII. ibi erat templum Claudii, Arx triumphalis & imago Victoriæ Deæ. ad Sturium amnem m. p. VI. & finibus Trinobantum Cenimannos advenis Cambretonio m. p. XV. Sito Mago XXII. Venta Cenom. XXIII. .... Camborico colonia XX. Durali ponte XX. Durno Mago XX. Iſinnis XX. Lindo XX.

ITER IIII. à Lindo ad Vallum uſque ſic: Argolico m. p. XIIII. Dano XX. ibi intras Maximam Cæſarienſem, Legotio m. p XVI. Eboraco municip. olim colonia ſexta m. p. XXI. Iſurio XVI. Cattaractoni XXIIII. ad Tiſam X. Vinovio XII. Epiaco XVIIII. ad Murum VIIII. trans Murum intras Valentiam. Alauna amne m. p. XXV. Tueda flumine XXX. ad Vallum ....

ITER V. à limite Præturiam uſque ſic: Curia m. p.......... ad Fines m. p....... Bremenio m. p......... Corſtopolio XX. Vindomora VIIII. Vindovio XVIIII. Cattaractoni XXII. Eboraco XL. Derventione VII. Delgovicia XIII. Præturio XXV.

ITER VI. ab Eboraco Devam uſque ſic: Calcaria m. p. VIIII. Camboduno XXII. Mancunio XVIII. finibus Maximæ & Flaviæ m. p. XVIII. Condate XVIII. Deva XVIII.

ITER VII. à Portu Siſtuntiorum Eboracum uſque ſic: Rerigonio m. p. XXIII. ad Alpes Peninos VIII. Alicana X. Iſurio XVIII. Eboraco XVI.

ITER VIII. ab Eboraco Luguvalium uſque ſic: Cattaractoni m. p. XL. Lataris XVI. Vataris XVI. Brocavonacis XVIII. Vorreda XVIII. Lugubalia XVIII.

ITER VIIII. à Luguballio Ptorotonim uſque ſic: Trimontio m. p.... Gadanica m. p....... Corio m. p....... ad Vallum m. p..... incipit Veſpaſiana. Alauna m. p. XII. Lindo VIIII. Victoria VIIII. ad Hiernam VIIII. Orrea XIIII. ad Tavum XVIIII. ad Æſicam XXIII. ad Tinam VIII. Devana XXIII. ad Itunam XXIIII. ad montem Grampium m. p. ...... ad Selinam m. p....... Tueſſis XVIIII. Ptorotone m. p.... ....

ITER

ITER X. ab ultima Ptorotone per mediam inſulæ Iſca Damnonorum uſque ſic: Varis m. p. VIII. ad Tueſſim XVIII. Tamea XXVIIII. . . . . m. p. XXI. in Medio VIIII. Orrea VIIII. Victoria XVIII. ad Vallum XXXII. Luguballia LXXX. Brocavonacis XXII. ad Alaunum m. p. . . . . Coccio m. p. . . . . Mancunio XVIII. Condate XXIII. Mediolano XVIII. Etoceto m. p. . . . . Salinis m. p. . . . . Glebon colonia m. p. . . . . Corino XIIII. Aquas Solis m. p. . . . . ad Aquas XVIII. ad Uxellam amnem m. p. . . . . Iſca m. p. . . . .

ITER XI. ab Aquis per viam Juliam Menapiam uſque ſic: ad Abonam m. p. VI. ad Sabrinam VI. unde trajectu intras in Brittaniam Secundam & ſtationem Trajectum m. p. III. Venta Silurum VIII. Iſca colonia VIIII. unde fuit Aaron Martyr. Tibia amne m. p. VIII. Bovio XX. Nido XV. Leucaro XV. ad Vigeſimum XX. ad Menapiam XVIIII. ab hac urbe per XXX. m. p. navigas in Hyberniam.

ITER XII. ab Aquis Londinium uſque ſic: Verlucione m. p. XV. Cunetione XX. Spinis XV. Calleba Attrebatum XV. Bibracte XX. Londinio XX.

ITER XIII. ab Iſca Uriconium uſque ſic: Bultro m. p. VIII. Gobannio XII. Magna XXIII. Branogenio XXIII. Urioconio XXVII.

ITER XIIII. ab Iſca per Glebon Lindum uſque ſic: Ballio m. p. VIII. Bleſtio XII. Sariconio XI. Glebon colonia XV. ad Antonam XV. Alauna XV. . . . . Vennonis XII. Ratiscorion XII. Venromento XII. Margiduno XII. ad Pontem XII. Croco colana Lindum XII.

ITER XV. à Londinio per Clauſentum in Londinium ſic: Caleba m. p. XLIIII. Vindomi XV. Venta Belgarum XXI. ad Lapidem VI. Clauſento IIII. Portu Magno X. Regno X. ad Decimum X. Anderida portu m. p. . . . . ad Lemanum m. p. XXV. Lemaniano portu X. Dubris X. Rhutupis colonia X. Regulbio X. Contiopoli X. Durelevo XVIII. Mado XII. Vagnaca XVIII. Novio Mago XVIII. Londinio XV.

ITER XVI. à Londinio Ceniam uſque ſic: Venta Belgarum m. p. XC. Brige XI. Sorbioduno VIII. Ventageladia XII. Durnovaria VIIII. Moriduno XXXIII. Iſca Damnon. XV. . . . . Durio amne m. p. . . . . Tamara m. p. . . . . Voluba m. p. . . . . Cenia m. p. . . . .

ITER XVII. ab Anderida [Eboracum] uſque ſic: Sylva Anderida m. p. . . . . Noviomago m. p. . . . . Londinio m. p. XV. ad Fines m. p. . . . . Durolisponte m. p. . . . . Durnomago m p. XXX. Coriſennis XXX. Lindo XXX. in Medio XV. ad Abum XV. unde tranſis in Maximam ad Petuariam m. p. VI. deinde Eboraco, ut ſupra, m. p. XLVI.

ITER XVIII. ab Eboraco per medium inſulæ Clauſentum uſque ſic: Legiolio m. p. XXI. ad Fines XVIII. . . . . . . m. p. XVI. . . . . m. p. XVI. . . . . Derventione m. p. XVI. ad Trinovam XII. Etoceto XII. Manduefuedo XVI. Benonnis XII. Tripontio XI. Iſannavaria XII. Brinavis XII. Ælia caſtra XVI. Dorocina XV. Tameſi VI. Vindomi XV. Clauſento XLVI.

Plurima

Plurima inſuper habebant Romani in Brittaniis caſtella, ſuis quæque muris, turribus, portis & repagulis munita.

FINIS ITINERARIORUM.

Quod hactenus auribus, in hoc capite percipitur pene oculis intuentibus. nam huic adjuncta eſt mappa Brittaniæ artificialiter depicta, quæ omnia loca cet. evidenter exprimit, ut ex ea cunctarum regionum incolas dignoſcere detur.

† locus mappæ Brittaniæ †
ſed vide pag. 101.

CAPUT VIII.

LUSTRAVIMUS jam Albionem, diſitæ non procul inde Hyberniæ, eadem, quâ hactenus uſi fuimus brevitate, deſcriptionem daturi.

II. Hybernia omnium, poſt Albionem dictam nuper, maxumè eſt ad occidentem quidem ſita, ſed, ſicut contra Septemtriones ea brevior, ita in meridiem ſeſe trans illius fines plurimum protendens, uſque contra Hiſpaniæ Tarraconenſis ſeptentrionalia, quamvis magno æquore interjacente, pervenit.

III. Mare, quod Brittaniam & Hyberniam interfluit, undoſum & inquietum eſt, toto, ut author eſt Solinus, anno, non niſi æſtivis pauculis diebus, navigabile. in medio inter ambas inſula eſt, quæ olim appellabatur Monœda, nunc autem Manavia.

IV. Hybernia autem, & ſui ſtatus conditione, & ſalubritate ac ſerenitate aëris, multum Brittaniæ præſtat, ut opinatur Beda, ita, ut rarò ibi nix plus quam triduaria remaneat, nemo propter hiemem aut fœna ſecet aut ſtabula fabricet jumentis.

V. Nullum ibi reptile videri ſolet, nullæ viperæ aut ſerpentes valent. nam ſæpe illò de Brittania allati ſerpentes mox, ut proximante terris navigio odore aëris illius adtacti fuerint, intereunt. quin potiùs omnia penè, quæ de eadem inſula ſunt, contra venenum valent. denique vidimus, quibusdam à ſerpente percuſſis raſa folia codicum, qui de Hybernia fuerunt, & ipſam raſuram aquæ imiſſam ac potui datam talibus protinus totam vim veneni graſſantis totum inflati corporis abſumſiſſe ac ſedaſſe tumorem.

VI. Dives lactis & mellis inſula, nec vinearum expers, piſcium volucrumque, ſed & cervorum caprearumque venatu inſignis, ut author eſt venerabilis Beda.

VII. Cultores ejus, inquit Mela, inconditi ſunt & omnium virtutum ignari, magis quam aliæ gentes, aliquatenus tamen gnari pietatis ad modum expertes. gens inhoſpita & bellicoſa à Solino Polyhiſtore dicti ſunt. ſanguine interemptorum hauſto prius victores vultus ſuos oblinunt. fas ac nefas eodem animo ducunt. puerpera, ſi quando marem edidit, primos cibos gladio imponit mariti, inque os parvuli ſummo mucrone, auſpicium alimentorum leviter infert, & gentilibus votis optat, non aliter quam in bello & inter arma mortem oppetat. qui ſtudent cultui, dentibus mari nantium belluarum inſigniunt enſium capulos, candicant enim ob heburneam claritatem. nam præcipua viris gloria eſt in armorum ſplendore.

VIII. Agrippa, geographus Romanus, longitudinem Hyberniæ DC. millia paſſuum eſſe, latitudinem verò CCC. ſtatuit XX. olim gentibus habitata, quarum XIIX. littus tenebant.

IX. Hæc

IX. Hæc autem propria Scottorum patria erat, ab hac egreſſi, tertiam in Albione Brittonibus & Pictis gentem addiderunt. ſed non idem cum magno authore Beda ſentio, qui Scottos peregrinos eſſe affirmat. nam, ut exiſtimo, ſuam ex Brittania non procul ſita originem duxerunt, inde trajeciſſe, atque in hac inſula ſedes occupaſſe, fidem faciunt authores. certiſſimum verò eſt Damnios, Voluntios, Brigantes, Cangos aliàsque nationes origine fuiſſe Brittanicâ, quæ eò poſtea trajecerunt, poſtquam, vel Divitiacus, vel Claudius, vel Oſtorius, vel Duces alii victores illis domi tumultum fecerant. pro ulteriori argumento inſervit lingua antiqua, quæ cum antiqua illa Britannica & Gallica non parum conſonat, id quod omnibus, utriusque linguæ gnaris ſatis planum videtur.

X. Septentrionali Hyberniæ lateri obtenditur Oceanus Deucaledonicus. orientale tegunt Vergivus & Internus. Cantabricus verò auſtrale, uti occidentale magnus ille Brittanicus, qui & Athlanticus Oceanus, quem nos quoque ordinem ſecuti dabimus inſulæ & præcipuorum in illa locorum deſcriptionem.

XI. Illud, quod ab Oceano Deucaledonico alluitur, hujus inſulæ latus habitabant Rhodogdii, cujus metropolis Rhobogdium erat, in quorum orientali regione ſitum erat ejusdem nominis promuntorium, in occidentali, Boreum promuntorium. fluvii verò Banna, Darabouna, Argitta & Vidua, auſtrum verſus à Scottis ipſos ſeparabant montes.*

XII. Infra promuntorium Boreum littus Brittanici maris ad Venicnium uſque caput incolebant gentes Venicniæ, quibus nomen debent ab illis dictæ vicinæ inſulæ Venicniæ, inferius ad oſtium uſque Rhebii fluminis, quarum metropolis Rheba. infra Rhebeum Nagnatæ habitabant ad Libnium uſque, quorum celebris erat ejusdem nominis metropolis. Auſtrum verſus in receſſu ſinus Auſobæ ſiti erant Auterii quibus urbium caput erat ejusdem nominis. Inferiorem ejusdem regionis partem occupabant Concangii, ad quorum fines auſtrum verſus manabat Senus, amplus omnino fluvius, cui adjacebat urbium primaria Macobicum. in anguſtum heic apicem coarctata deſinit Hybernia. prope Auſtrinum promuntorium, ad flumen Senum, ſedes habebant Velatorii quorum metropolis Regia, fluviusque Durius. Lucani verò habitabant, ubi Oceano miſcetur fluvius Ibernus.

XIII. Ultra Auſtrinum meridionale inſulæ latus ab eodem promuntorio ad Sacrum uſque extremum tendebat. Ibernii ad illud habitabant, quibus metropolis Rhufina. hinc fluvius Dobona, ac deinde Vodiæ cum promuntorio ejusdem nominis, quod promuntorio Albionis Antiveſtæo obvertitur, diſtans inde milliaribus CXXXXV. non procul inde Dabrona fluvius Brigantum regionis terminus, qui fines regionis fluvium Brigas & urbem habebant Brigantiam.

XIV. Pars hujus inſulæ, à Sacro promuntorio ad Rhobogdium uſque extenſa, Orientalis cenſetur. habitantes ſupra promuntorium Sacrum Menapii, primariam habebant ejuſdem nominis urbem ad fluvium Modonam. hinc ad Menapiam, in Dimetia ſitam, XXX. milliaria numerantur, ut Plinius refert. harum unam, quam nam verò incertum, patriam habebat Carauſius. ultra horum terminos metropolin Dunum habebant Cauci, quorum fines alluebat fluvius Oboca. Teutonicæ binas has nationes originis eſſe extra dubium eſt. incertum verò quo tempore primùm in has terras eorum majores trajecerint. brevi ante Cæſaris in Brittaniam tranſitum id contigiſſe maxumè videtur probabile.

XV. Eblanæ ulterius habitabant, primariam verò ad Lœbium flumen habentes Mediolanum. Septentrionali viciniores Voluntii civitatem habebant Lebarum, fluvios autem Vinderum & Buvindam. ſuperiorem his

his inſulæ partem, Rhobogdiis affinem, tenebant Damnii, his urbium caput Dunum, ubi ſepulti creduntur D. Patricius, D. Columba & D. Brigitta, eodem tumulo reconditi.

XVI. Reſtat jam, ut eorum, qui interiorem hujus inſulæ partem habitabant, populorum mentio injiciatur. contermini Caucis & Menapiis, ſupra Brigantes autem, incolebant Coriondii, reliquam inſulæ partem Scotti habebant, quibus Scotiæ nomen tota exinde debet. plures inter, quas illi habebant. civitates præ cæteris innotuerunt tantum duæ, quarum ad nos pervenit memoria. altera Rheba ad flumen & lacum Rhebium, Ibernia altera, ſita ad orientale Seni fluminis latus.

XVII. Non poſſum non hoc loco monere Damnios, Voluntios, Brigantes, & Cangianos omnes fuiſſe Brittanicæ originis nationes, quæ, cum vel ab hoſte finitimo non daretur quies, vel tot tantaque exigerentur tributa, quibus ſolvendis ſe impares intelligerent, ſenſim, novas quæſituræ ſedes, in hanc terram trajecerant. dictum jam antea de Menapiis, Chaucis, nec de iis, quæ offeruntur ulterius, plura occurrunt, quibus tutò fides poteſt haberi. refert quidem, Auguſtæ hiſtoriæ ſcriptor, Tacitus, quod pluribus, quam Albion, peregrinis Hybernia fuerit frequentata. at, ſi res ita revera ſe habuiſſet, vix dubitandum videtur, plura nobis de ſtatu Hyberniæ & fide digniora Veteres fuiſſe relicturos. relicturoque jam michi deſcriptionem Hyberniæ non abs re fore videtur docere, hanc, non armis, ſed metu tantum ſub Romanorum redactam fuiſſe imperium. quin potius Regem Ptolemæum in ſecunda Europæ tabula, aliosque veterum inclutiſſimorum geographorum in ſitu illius delineando erraſſe, utpote qui hanc non ſolum juſto longius à Brittania, ſed etiam prorſus à parte boreali provinciæ Secundæ, ſtatuerunt; id quorum ex ipſorum libris & Tabulis huc ſpectantibus patet abunde.

XVIII. Super Hyberniam ſitæ erant Hebudes, V. numero, quarum incolæ neſciunt fruges, piſcibus tantum & lacte viventes. Rex unus eſt, ut ſcribit Solinus, univerſis. nam quotquot ſunt, omnes anguſto interluvio dividuntur. ille Rex nichil ſuum habebat, omnia univerſorum. ad æquitatem certis legibus adſtringitur, ac, ne avaritia à vero rectoque eum ſeduceret, diſcebat ex paupertate juſtitiam, utpote cui nichil eſſet rei familiaris, verum alitur è publico. nulla illi dabatur fœmina propria, ſed per viciſſitudines, in quamcunque commotus fuiſſet, ſibi vendicat uſurariam, unde ei nec votum, nec ſpes conceditur liberorum. de Hebudibus hisce nonnulli ſcripſerunt. dies continuos XXX. ſub bruma eſſe noctem, ſed Dictator Cæſar nichil de eo, ſtudioſe licet inquirens, reperiebat, niſi, quod certis ex aqua menſuris breviores fuiſſe noctes quam in Gallia intellexerit.

XIX. Secundam à continenti ſtationem Orcades præbent, quæ ab Hebudibus porrò, ſed erroneè, ſunt VII. dierum totidemque noctium curſu, ut ſcripſerunt nonnulli, numero XXX, anguſtis inter ſeſe deductæ ſpatiis, vacabant homine, non habebant ſylvas, tantum junceis herbis horreſcentes. cætera earum nil niſi arenæ & rupes tenent, ut ego, ex Solino cum aliis colligi poſſe, habeo perſuaſum.

XX. Thule ultima omnium, quæ Brittanicæ vocantur, Belgarum littori appoſita ſtatuitur à Mela. Græcis Romanisque celebrata carminibus, de quo Homerus Mantuanus:

———*& tibi ſerviat ultima Thule.*

in ea ſolſtitiô nullas eſſe noctes indicavimus, cancri ſignum Sole tranſeunte, ut author eſt Plinius, nullosque contra per brumam dies, hæc quidem

ſenis

ſenis menſibus continuis fieri arbitrantur, qui hic habitant, ut refert Solinus, principio veris inter pecudes pabulis vivunt, deinde lacte, in hyemem conferunt arborum fructus. utuntur fœminis vulgo, certum matrimonium nullis. Thule autem larga & diutinâ pomonâ copioſa eſt, ut tradit idem author. ultra Thulen unius diei navigatione accepimus pigrum eſſe & concretum mare, à nonnullis Cronium appellatur. à Thule in Caledoniam bidui navigatio eſt.

XXI. Thanatos inſula alluitur freto Oceani, à Brittaniæ continente æſtuario tenui, Wantſuam dicto, ſeparata, frumentariis campis felix, & gleba uberi, nec tantum ſibi ſoli, verum & aliis ſalubribus locis, ut author eſt Iſidorus, cum ipſa nullo ſerpatur angue, aſportata inde terra, quoquò gentium invecta ſit, angues necat. hæc non longe abeſt à Rhutupi ſita.

XXII. Vecta, à Veſpaſiano devicta olim, inſula eſt, proximum Belgis habet ab oriente in occaſum XXX. circitur millia paſſuum, ab auſtro in boream XII. in orientalibus ſuis partibus mari VI. millium, in occidentalibus III. à meridionali ſupra ſcripto littore diſtans.

XXIII. Præter ſupradictas inſulas fuerunt etiam VII. Acmodæ, Ricnea, Silimnus, Andros, Sigdiles XL. Vindilios, Sarna, Cæſarea & Caſſiterides.

XXIV. Sena, Oſſiſmicis adverſa littoribus, Gallici Numinis oraculo inſignis eſt, ut author eſt Mela. cujus antiſtites, perpetua virginitate ſanctæ, numero IX. eſſe traduntur, Senas Galli vocant, putantque ingeniis ſingularibus præditas, maria ac ventos concitare carminibus, ſeque in quæ velint animalia vertere, ſanare quæ apud alios inſanabilia ſunt. ſcire ventura & prædicere. ſed non niſi deditæ navigantibus, & ob id tantum ut ſe conſulerent eò profectis.

XXV. Reliquæ Albioni circumfuſæ minoris peripheriæ & momenti inſulæ ex depictæ adjectæque mappæ inſpectione melius, quam ex nudo quodam recenſu, cenſeri ac dignoſci poſſunt. heic itaque ſubſiſto meumque his rebus locatum ſtudium Benevolo Lectori ejusque favori & judicio ſtudioſe commendo.

EXPLICIT FELICITER,

Deo juvante, Liber primus Commentarioli geographici de ſitu Brittaniæ, & ſtationum quas Romani ipſi in ea inſula ædificaverunt, per manum meam Ricardi famuli Chriſti & monachi Weſtmonaſterienſis.

Deo gratias.

RICARDI MONACHI
WESTMONASTERIENSIS
COMMENTARIOLI GEOGRAPHICI
Deſcriptionis BRITTANIÆ ſub ditione ROMANI IMPERII
LIBER SECUNDUS.

PRÆFATIO.

IN ſupplementum datæ hucuſque Brittaniæ antiquæ deſcriptionis 1
deductum parili compendio ſubjungere conſultum duxi

I. Chronologiæ, à prima inde orbis origine ad vaſtata à Gothis Ro- 2
mam deductæ, epitomen. &

II. Imperatorum Legatorumque Romanorum qui huic regioni cum imperio præfuerant brevem recenſum.

Dicant fortè nonnulli potuiſſe iſtiusmodi operam, utpote non abſolute 3
neceſſariam, vel cultui divino, vel majoris momenti rebus impendi. at ſciant illi & ſubſecivas horas antiquitatibus patriis priſtinique terrarum ſtatus inveſtigationi poſſe vindicari, ut tamen nichil propterea ſacro cultui decedat. ſin verò Momus iſtiusmodi captatam ex otio licito voluptatem nobis invideat, ad finem properans metæque jam adſtitutus heic pedem figo.

CAPUT I.

IN principio mundum, nobis hodiernum reliquisque creaturis habi- 4
tatum, VI. dierum ſpatio ex nihilo condidit omnipotens Creator.

Anno Mundi MDCLVI. Creſcentem continuo uſu humani generis 5
malitiam vindicaturus Creator diluvium Orbi immiſit, quod totum obruens mundum omnem delevit viventium ordinem, ſolis, quæ arcam intraverant, exceptis & ſervatis, quorum deinceps propago novis animalium colonis novum orbem replevit.

A. M. MMM. Circa hæc tempora cultam & habitatam primùm 6
Brittaniam arbitrantur nonnulli, cum illam ſalutarent Græci Phœniceſque mercatores. nec deſunt, qui à Rege quodam Brytone non diu poſtea conditum credunt Londinium.

A. M. MMMCCXXVIII. Prima urbis Romæ, quæ gentium exinde 7
communis terror, fundamenta poſuerunt fratres Romulus & Remus.

A. M. MMMDC. Egreſſi è Brittania per Galliam Senones Italiam 8
invaſere, Romam oppugnaturi.

A. M. MMMDCL. Has terras intrarunt Belgæ, Celtæque deſertam 9
à Senonibus regionem occuparunt. non diu poſtea cum exercitu in hoc regnum tranſiit Rex Æduorum Divitiacus, magnamque ejus partem ſubegit. circa hæc tempora in Hyberniam commigrarunt, ejecti à Belgis Brittones, ibique ſedes poſuerunt, ex illo tempore Scotti appellati.

10 *A. M.*

10 *A. M.* MMMDCCCCXLIII. Geſtum eſt Caſſibelini cum civitatibus maritimis bellum.

11 *A. M.* MMMDCCCCXLVI. Cæſar Germanos & Gallos capit. & Brittones quoque, quibus ante eum ne nomen quidem Romanorum cognitum fuerat, victor, obſidibus acceptis, ſtipendarios facit.

12 *A. M.* MMMDCCCCXLVII. Denuo in has terras profectus bellum geſſit cum Rege Caſſiorum Caſſibelino, invitatus, ut ipſe quidem prætendit, à Trinobantibus. ſed, quod majore veri ſpecie tradit Suetonius, potius avaritiem ipſius ſollicitantibus prætioſis Brittaniæ margaritis.

13 *A. M.* MMMMXLIV. Ipſe in Brittaniam profectus Imperator Claudius, ſemeſtri ſpatio, abſque ulla vi aut ſanguinis effuſione, magnam inſulæ partem in ſuam redegit poteſtatem, quam exinde Cæſarienſem juſſit vocari.

14 *A. M.* MMMMXLV. Miſſus ab Imperatore Claudio cum II. Legione in has terras Veſpaſianus, adhuc in privata vita, Belgas Damnonioſque oppugnavit, tandemque, commiſſis prœliis XXXII. urbibus XX. expugnatis, ſub obſequium Romani Imperii redegit, una cum inſula Vecta.

15 *A. M.* MMMMXLVII. Thermas & Glebon occupaverunt Romani.

16 *A. M.* MMMML. Poſt novennale bellum Regem Silurum Charaticum vicit Dux Romanorum Oſtorius, magna Brittaniæ pars in formam provinciæ redacta, & Camalodunenſis coloniæ poſita fundamenta.

17 *A. M.* MMMMLII. Cogibundo urbes quædam apud Belgas à Romanis conceſſæ, ut inde ſibi conderet Regnum. circa hæc tempora, relictâ Brittaniâ, Cangi & Brigantes in Hyberniam commigrarunt ſedeſque ibi poſuerunt.

18 *A. M.* MMMMLXI. Nero Imperator, in re militari nichil omnino auſus, Brittaniam pene amiſit. nam duo ſub illo nobiliſſima oppida illic capta atque everſa ſunt. nam inſurrexit contra Romanos Bondvica, illatam ſibi à Romanis injuriam vindicatura, colonias illas Romanorum, Londinium, Camalodunum & municipium Verulamium igne delevit, occiſis ultra octoginta millibus civium Romanorum. ſuperata illa, tandem à Suetonio, qui acerrime illatum Romanis damnum vindicavit, occiſo ſubditorum ejus æquali numero.

19 *A. M.* MMMMLXXIII. Brigantes vicit Cerealis.

20 *A. M.* MMMMLXXVI. Ordovices plectit Frontinus.

21 *A. M.* MMMMLXXX. Magnum cum Rege Caledoniorum Galgaco prœlium committit Agricola, eoque devicto, totam inſulam cum claſſe luſtrari jubet, maritimamque ipſius oram totus obiens, Orcades ſubmittit Imperio Romano.

22 *A. M.* MMMMCXX. Ipſe in Brittaniam tranſit Hadrianus Imperator, immenſoque muro unam inſulæ partem ab altera ſejungit.

23 *A. M.* MMMMCXL. Miſſus ab Antonino Pio Urbicus victoriis inclareſcit.

24 *A. M.* MMMMCL. Nonnullos quoque à Brittanis victorias reportat Aurelius Antoninus.

25 *A. M.* MMMMCLX. Luce Chriſtianiſmi, regnante Lucio Rege, colluſtratur Brittania, Rege Cruci Chriſti ſe primum ſubmittente.

A. M.

A. M. MMMMCLXX. Provincia Veſpaſiana ejiciuntur Romani. hoc circiter tempore ex inſulis in Brittaniam cum Pictis ſuis adveniſſe creditur Reuda Rex. 26

A. M. MMMMCCVII. Deſtructum, à Romanis conditum, murum reſtituit tranſiens in Brittaniam Severus Imperator, & non diu poſt Eboraci, manu Dei, moritur. 27

A. M. MMMMCCXI. Venalem à Mæatis pacem obtinuit Baſſianus. 28

A. M. MMMMCCXX. Per hæc tempora intra mœnia ſe continent Romani milites, altâque pace tota perfruitur inſula. 29

A. M. MMMMCCXC. Carauſius, ſumpta purpurâ, Brittanias occupavit. poſt X. annos per Aſclopiodorum Brittania recepta. 30

A. M. MMMMCCCIIII. Perſecutio crudelis & crebra flagrabat, ut intra unum menſem XVII. millia Martyrum pro Chriſto paſſa inveniantur, quæ & Oceani limbum tranſgreſſa Albanum, Aaron, & Julium Brittones cum aliis pluribus viris & fœminis felici cruore damnavit. 31

A. M. MMMMCCCLVI. Conſtantius, XVI. imperii anno, ſummæ manſuetudinis & civilitatis vir, victô Alectô, in Brittania diem obiit Eboraci. 32

A. M. MMMMCCCVII. Conſtantius, qui Magnus poſtea dicitur, Conſtantii ex Brittanica Helena filius, in Brittaniis creatus Imperator, cui ſe ſponte tributariam offert Hyberniam. 33

A. M. MMMMCCCXX. Ductu Regis Ferguſii in Brittaniam tranſeunt Scotti, ibique ſedem figunt. 34

A. M. MMMMCCCLXXXV. Theodoſius Maximum tyrannum III. ab Aquileia lapide interfecit. qui, quoniam Brittaniam omni pene armata juventute copiiſque ſpoliaverat militaribus, quæ, tyrannidis ejus veſtigia ſecutæ in Gallias, nunquam ultra domum rediere, videntes, transmarinæ gentes ſæviſſimæ, Scottorum à circio, Pictorum ab aquilone, deſtitutam milite ac defenſore inſulam, adveniunt, & vaſtatam direptamque eam multos per annos opprimunt. 35

A. M. MMMMCCCXCVI. Brittones Scottorum, Pictorumque infeſtationem non ferentes, Romam mittunt, &, ſui ſubjectione promiſſa, contra hoſtem auxilia flagitant, quibus ſtatim miſſa legio magnam Barbarorum multitudinem ſternit, cæteros Brittaniæ finibus pellit, ac, domum reverſura, præcepit ſociis, ad arcendos hoſtes, murum trans inſulam inter duo æſtuaria ſtatuere. qui, abſque artifice magiſtro magis ceſpite quam lapide factus, nil operantibus profuit. nam mox, ut diſceſſere Romani, advectus navibus prior hoſtis, quaſi maturam ſegetem, obvia quæque ſibi cædit, calcat, devorat. 36

A. M. MMMMCCCC. Iterum petiti auxilia Romani advolant & cæſum hoſtem trans maria fugant conjunctis ſibi Brittonibus, murum non terra, ut ante pulvereum, ſed ſaxo ſolidum, inter civitatis, quæ ibidem ob metum hoſtium fuerunt factæ, à mari uſque ad mare collocant. ſed & in littore meridiano maris, quia & inde hoſtis Saxonicus timebatur, turres per intervalla ad proſpectum maris ſtatuunt. id Stilichontis erat opus, ut ex his Claudiani verſibus conſtat: 37

——— Caledonio velata Brittania monſtro,
Ferro Picta genas, cujus veſtigia verrit
Cærulus, Oceanique æſtum mentitur, amictus:
Me quoque vicinis pereuntem gentibus, inquit,
Munivit Stilicho, totam cum Scottus Hybernam

Movit, & infeſto ſpumavit remige Thetys.
Illius effectum curis, nec bella timerem
Scotica ne Pictum tremerem, ne littore toto
Proſpicerem dubiis venturum Saxona ventis.

38 *A. M.* MMMMCCCCXI. Occupata à Gothis eſt Roma, ſedes quartæ & maxumæ Monarchiarum, de quibus Daniel fuerat vaticinatus, anno mileſimo centeſimo ſexageſimo quarto ſuæ conditionis. ex quo autem tempore Romani in Brittania regnare ceſſarunt, poſt annos ferme CCCCLXV. ex quo Julius Cæſar eandem inſulam adiit.

39 *A. M.* MMMMCCCCXLVI. Recedente à Brittaniis legione Romana, cognita Scotti & Picti reditus denegatione, redeunt ipſi, & totam ab aquilone inſulam pro indigenis muro tenus capeſcunt nec mora, cæſis, captis, fugatiſque cuſtodibus muri & ipſo interrupto, etiam intra illum crudelis prædo graſſatur. mittitur epiſtola lachrymis ærumniſque referta ad Romanæ poteſtatis virum Fl. Ætium, ter conſulem, viceſimo tertio Theodoſii Principis anno petens auxilium, nec impetrat.

CAPUT II.

VERITATEM, quoad fieri licuit, ſectatus fui, ſi quid occurrat fortè, illi non exactè congruum, illud michi ne imputetur vitióve vertatur rogo. me enim ad regulas legesque Hiſtoriæ ſollicitè componens, ea bona fide collegi aliorum verba et relationes, quæ ſincera maxumè deprehendi & fide digniſſima. ad cætera præter Elenchum Imperatorum Legatorumque Romanorum, qui huic inſulæ cum imperio præfuerunt, amplius quidquam expectare nolit Lector, quocúmque meum opus finiam.

II. Igitur, primus omnium Romanorum Dictator Julius cum exercitu, principatu Caſſibellino, Brittaniam ingreſſus, quamquam proſpera pugna terruerit incolas, ut Tacitus refert, ac littore potitus ſit, poteſt videri oſtendiſſe poſteris, non tradidiſſe.

III. Mox bella civilia, & in rempublicam verſa principum arma, ac longa oblivio Brittaniæ etiam in pace. conſilium id Auguſtus vocabat, Tiberius præceptum. agitaſſe Caligulam de intranda Brittania ſatis conſtat, ni velox ingenio, mobiliſque pœnitentia, & ingentes adverſus Germaniam conatus fruſtra fuiſſent.

IV. Claudius verò Brittaniæ intulit bellum, quam nullus Romanorum poſt Julium Cæſarem attigerat, transvectis legionibus auxiliiſque, ſine ullo prœlio ac ſanguine, intra pauciſſimos dies partem inſulæ in ditionem recepit. deinde miſit Veſpaſianum, adhuc in privata vita, qui tricies & bis cum hoſte conflixit. duas validiſſimas gentes cum Regibus eorum, XX. oppida & inſulam Vectem, Brittaniæ proximam, imperio Romano adjecit. reliquas devicit per Cnæum Sentium & Aulum Plautium, illuſtres & nobiles viros, & triumphum celebrem egit.

V. Subinde Oſtorius Scapula, vir bello egregius, qui in formam provinciæ proximam partem Brittaniæ redegit. addita inſuper veteranorum colonia Camalodunum, quædam civitates Cogiduno Regi donatæ. is ad Trajani uſque Principatum fideliſſimus manſit, ut Tacitus ſcribit.

VI. Mox Avitus Didius Gallus parta à prioribus continuit, paucis admodum caſtellis in ulteriora permotis, per quæ fama aucti officii quæreretur.

VII. Didium Verannius excepit, iſque intra annum exſtinctus eſt.

VIII. Suetonius hinc Paulinus biennio proſperas res habuit, ſubactis nationibus, firmatisque præſidiis, quorum fiducia Monam inſulam, ut vires rebellibus miniſtrantem, aggreſſus terga occaſioni patefecit. namque Legati abſentiâ remoto metu Brittones accendere, atque Bonduica, generis Regii fœmina, duce, ſumpſere univerſi bellum; ac ſparſos per caſtella milites conſectati, expugnatis præſidiis, ipſam coloniam invaſere, ut ſedem ſervitutis, nec ullum in barbaris ſævitiæ genus omiſit ira & victoria. quod, niſi Paulinus, eo cognito provinciæ motu proſperè ſubveniſſet amiſſa Brittania foret, quam unius prœlii fortuna veteri patientiæ reſtituit. tenentibus arma plerisque, quos conſcientia defectionis, & proprius ex Legato timor agitabat.

IX. Hic cum egregius cætera, arrogantes in deditos & ut ſuæ quoque injuriæ ultor. durius conſuleret; miſſus Petronius Turpilianus tanquam exorabilior & delictis hoſtium novus, eoque pœnitentiæ mitior, compoſitis prioribus, nichil ultra auſus, Trebellio Maximo provinciam tradidit.

X. Trebellius ſegnior & nullis caſtrorum experimentis, comitate quadam curandi, provinciam tenuit. Didicere jam barbari quoque Brittones ignoſcere vitiis blandientibus. & interventus civilium armorum, præbuit juſtam ſegnitiæ excuſationem. ſed diſcordia laboratum, cum aſſuetus expeditionibus miles otio laſciviret. Trebellius fuga ac latebris vitata exercitus ira, indecorus atque humilis, præcariò mox præfuit, ac velut pacti, exercitus licentiam, Dux ſalutem. hæc ſeditio ſine ſanguine ſtetit.

XI. Nec Vectius Bolanus manentibus adhuc civilibus bellis agitavit Brittaniam diſciplina. eadem inertia erga hoſtes ſimilis petulantia caſtrorum: niſi quod innocens Bolanus & nullis delictis inviſus charitatem peraverat loco authoritatis.

XII. Sed ubi cum cætero Orbe, Veſpaſianus & Brittaniam recuperavit, magni Duces, egregii exercitus, minuta hoſtium ſpes: & terrorem ſtatim intulit Petilius Cerealis, Brigantum civitatem, quæ numeroſiſſima provinciæ totius perhibetur, aggreſſus. multa prœlia & aliquando non incruenta: magnamque Brigantum partem aut victoria amplexus, aut bello.

XIII. Sed cum Cerealis quidem alterius ſucceſſoris curam famamque obruiſſet, ſuſtinuit quoque molem Julius Frontinus, vir magnus quantum licebat, validamque & pugnacem Silurum gentem armis ſubegit; ſuper virtutem hoſtium locorum quoque difficultates eluctatus.

XIV. Succeſſit huic Agricola, qui non ſolum acquiſitam provinciæ pacem conſtituit, ſed etiam annos ſeptem plus minus continuis Caledonios, cum bellociſſimo Rege ipſorum Galgaco, debellavit. quo facto Romanorum ditioni gentes non antea cognitas adjunxit.

XV. Majorem verò Agricolæ gloriam invidens Domitianus, domum eum revocavit, Legatumque ſuum Lucullum in Brittanias miſit, quod lanceas novæ formæ appellari Lucculeas paſſus eſſet.

XVI. Succeſſor ejus Trebellius erat, ſub quo duæ provinciæ, Veſpaſiana ſcilicet & Maæta, fractæ ſunt. Romani ſe ipſos autem luxuriæ dederunt.

XVII. Circa idem tempus inſulam hancce viſitans Hadrianus Imperator murum, opus ſane mirandum & maxume memorabile, erexit, Juliumque Severum Legatum in Brittaniis reliquit.

XVIII. Poſtea nichil unquam notatu dignum audivimus eſſe perpetratum, donec Antoninus Pius per Legatos ſuos plurima bella geſſit, nam & Brittones, per Lollium Urbicum Proprætorem & Saturninum Præfectum claſſis, vicit, alio muro, ſubmotis barbaris, ducto. provinciam, poſtea Valentiæ nomine notam, revocavit.

XIX. Pio Mortuô, varias de Brittonibus, Germaniſque victorias reportavit Aurelius Antoninus.

XX. Mortuô autem Antoninô, cum ea quæ Romanis ademerant ſatis non haberent, magnam à Legato Marcello paſſi ſunt cladem.

XXI. Hic Pertinacem habuit ſucceſſorem, qui fortem quoque ſe geſſit ducem.

XXII. Hunc excepit Clodius Albinus, qui de ſceptro & purpura cum Severo contendit.

XXIII. Poſt hos primus erat Virius Lupus, qui Legati nomine gaudebat. non huic multa præclara geſta adſcribuntur, quippe cujus gloriam intercepit inviĉtiſſimus Severus, qui, fugatis celeritur hoſtibus, murum Hadrianum, nunc ruinoſum, ad ſummam ejus perfectionem reparavit; &, ſi vixerat, propoſuerat exſtirpare barbaros, quibus erat infeſtus, cum eorum nomine, ex hacce inſula. ſed obiit, manu Dei, apud Brigantes in municipio Eboraco.

XXIV. Ejuſque in locum ſubiit Alexander, qui orientis quaſdam victorias reportavit, in Ediſſa mortuus. *Sicilia.*

XXV. Succeſſores habuit Legatos Lucilianum, M. Furium, N. Philippum . . . . qui ſi defenſionem terminorum ab ipſis obſervatam exceperimus, nil fere egerunt.

XXVI. Poſt . . . .

. . . . *Deſunt reliqua* . . . .

F I N I S.

An

An ACCOUNT of

RICHARD of CIRENCESTER,

MONK of WESTMINSTER,

And of his Works:

With his Ancient MAP of ROMAN BRITAIN,

And the ITINERARY thereof.

Read at the ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, March 18, 1756.

I.

To the Right Honourable the Lord WILUGHBY *of* Parham, *Preſident of the* Antiquarian Society.

THE love I had for my own country, in my younger days, prompted me to viſit many parts of it, and to refuſe great offers made me to go into foreign and faſhionable tours. I was ſenſible we abounded at home with extraordinary curioſities, and things remarkable, both in art and nature; as well as moſt valuable antiquities in all kinds, moſt worthy of our regard, and which it moſt became us to take cogniſance of.

Theſe conſiderations might perhaps induce me to be too haſty in publiſhing my juvenile work in this kind of learning, *Itinerarium Curioſum*, chiefly with a view to point out a way and method of inquiry, and to render this ſtudy both uſeful and entertaining.

The more readily, therefore, I can excuſe myſelf, in regard to imperfections in that work, as I had not ſight of our author's treatiſe, Richard of Cirenceſter, at that time abſolutely unknown.

Since, then, I have had the good fortune to ſave this moſt invaluable work of his, I could not refrain from contributing ſomewhat toward giving an account of it, and of its author. I gladly addreſs it to your Lordſhip, who worthily preſide over the Antiquarian Society. I am ſenſible your Lordſhip is animated with a like ſpirit in favour of your country, and of your country antiquities.

I propoſe therefore briefly to recite,

I. What memoirs we can recover, concerning our author and his writings, with the occaſion and manner of finding out and ſaving the manuſcript.

II. I ſhall give an account of the map prefixed to the preſent treatiſe, which I copied from that of our author; giving it the advantage of the

preſent geographical direction. I ſhall exhibit an alphabetical index of all the places mentioned in it, with the modern names annexed.

III. A tranſcript of his moſt curious Itinerary; with an alphabetical index, all along aſſigning the preſent names of the places, according to the beſt of my judgement. This is the laſt help we muſt expect, toward finding out the Roman Names of places in Britain.

I. Let us inquire, who our Richard of Cirenceſter was: and it will be regular to declare who he was not.

He has often been confounded with a Richard, a monk of Weſtminſter, a writer who lived a good deal after our author. This latter Richard was a Devonſhire man, cited by Riſdon, in his deſcription of that country; by Antony Wood, from Pitſe's manuſcript, p. 462; by Fuller, book I. in his Worthies, p. 263; by Bale, V. 87; by biſhop Tanner, who repeats this; all erroneouſly.

My learned friend, the reverend Mr. Widmore, librarian to Weſtminſter Abbey, deſerves public thanks for his inquiries, which he made at my requeſt. In peruſing the Abbey rolls diligently, he finds, that he was Richard, a monk of Weſtminſter, admitted, in 1450, a member of that religious foundation: that he continued there till 1472. The roll beyond that time is defective.

But our author (Richard of Cirenceſter)'s name firſt appears on the chamberlain's liſt of the monks of Weſtminſter, by the name *Circeſtre*, in 1355. 30 Ed. III.

In 1387, he is witneſs in a parchment deed, by the name of *Richardo Cirenceſtre confrater*.

1397, in the chamberlain's liſt, mentioned again *R. Cirenceſter*.

1399, *Ric. Cirenceſtre*.

1400, he was in the Abbey infirmary, and died in that or the next year. The place of his interment, queſtionleſs, is in the Abbey cloiſters.

What is more particularly to be remarked, is this. In the year 1391, 14 R. II. he obtained a licence of the abbot, to go to Rome. This, no doubt, he performed between that and the year 1397.

Thus biſhop Nicolſon, in his Engliſh hiſtorical library, p. 65. "Nor "have I any more to ſay, of *Richard* of *Chicheſter* (he means our *Cirenceſter*) than what John Pitts has told me, fol. 438, that he was a "monk of Weſtminſter, A. D. 1348; that he travelled to moſt of the "libraries in England, and out of his collections thence, compiled a "notable hiſtory of this kingdom, from the coming in of the Saxons, "down to his own time.

"But it ſeems (ſays the biſhop) he treated too of much higher "times."

Hence we gather an exact idea of our author's genius; a lover of learning, a lover of his country; which he ſtudied to adorn. We learn his indefatigable diligence, in ſearch of what might contribute to its hiſtory. He travelled all over England, to ſtudy in the monaſtic libraries: his eager thirſt prompted him to viſit Rome; and he probably ſpent ſome years there. But his chief attention was to the hiſtory of his own country.

It will give you pleaſure to read the original licence, ſtill preſerved in the archives of the Abbey, as Mr. Widmore tranſcribed it, omitting the contractions.

E veteri

E veteri ſcripto membranaceo, in Archivis Eccleſiæ Weſtmonaſterii.

Univerſis Sanctæ Matris Eccleſiæ filiis, ad quorum notitiam preſentes literæ pervenerint. Willielmus permiſſione divina Abbas Monaſterii beati Petri Weſtmonaſterii juxta London, apoſtolicæ ſedi immediate ſubjecti, Salutem, in eo quem peperit uterus virginalis. Cum dilectus nobis in Chriſto filius et commonachus noſter, frater Ricardus de Cirenceſtria, cum inſtantia nobis humiliter ſupplicaverit; quatenùs eidem limina Apoſtolorum et alia loca ſacra in Urbe Romana, et in partibus aliis tranſmarinis gratia, viſitandi licentiam concedere dignaremur. Nos verò prædicti fratris Ricardi devotionem conſiderantes, deque ipſius fratris Ricardi morum honeſtate, vitæ puritate, perfectaque ac ſincera, religionis obſervantia, quibus hactenùs lucidè inſignitur; prout experimentaliter per triginta annos et ampliùs, experti ſumus, pleniùs confidentes; Univerſitati veſtræ et veſtrum cuilibet notificamus, per præſentes: eidem filio noſtro et commonacho, ad dictam peregrinationem peragendam, in ſuorum augmentum meritorum, Licenſiam conceſſiſſe ſpecialem. unde veſtram caritatem benigniùs imploramus, quatenùs huic teſtimonio noſtro fidem indubiam adhibentes, eidem filio noſtro et commonacho, cum penes veſtrum aliquem quicquam habuerit faciendum, ſinum pietatis largiùs aperientes, veſtrum auxilium, conſilium, et favorem eidem, in Domino libenter volueritis impertiri.

In cujus rei teſtimonium, ſigillum noſtrum authenticum præſentibus appoſuimus. Datum apud Weſtmonaſterium prædictum in feſto ſancti Thomæ Apoſtoli, Anno Domini Milleſimo trecenteſimo nonageſimo primo.

In dorſo.

Licentia Abbatis Weſtmonaſterii conceſſa fratri Ricardo Circeſtre, de peregrinatione ad Curiam Romanam.

The abbot here is William de Colceſtre, created 1386. —— de Litlyngton preceded him; in whoſe time our Richard was admitted into the Abbey, above thirty years ago.

Obſerve we, in his chorography of Britain he is a little more particular upon Cirenceſter; as a genius is naturally inclined to ſhow regard to the place of his nativity.

Et cui reliquæ (urbes) nomen, laudemque debent, Corinum; urbs perſpicabilis: Opus, ut tradunt, Veſpaſiani Ducis.

Again, we may believe, Richard was of a good family, and had a fortune of his own, to ſupport the charge of travelling.

Hence we need not wonder to ſee the produce of his eager thirſt in learning. He was not content to write the tranſactions in his own convent, or of thoſe of his own time, but penetrated far and deep in his reſearches: for we ſhall find, that he wrote the Engliſh hiſtory to his own time; the Saxon hiſtory complete; above that, the Britiſh hiſtory, from the time the Romans left us: and, to crown all, we learn from the preſent work, now happily preſerved, the completeſt account of the Roman ſtate of Britain, and of the moſt ancient inhabitants thereof; and the geography thereof admirably depicted in a moſt excellent map.

Such was this truly great man, Richard of Cirenceſter! What was his family, name, and origin, we know not: but it was the faſhion of the eccleſiaſtics of thoſe days, and ſo down to Henry the VIIIth's time, to take local names from the place of their nativity; probably, as more honourable: for moſt of the names then were what we call *ſobriquets*, travelling names; a cuſtom learnt from the expeditions into the Holy Land; what we call *nick-names:* for inſtance, ſome were taken from offices, as *pope, biſhop, prieſt, deacon*; ſome from animals, as *bull, doe, hog*;

hog; ſome from birds, as *bat*, *kite*, *peacock*; ſome from fiſhes, as *ſalmon*, *herring*, *pike*; ſome diminutive names of mere contempt, as *peaſecod*, *ſcattergood*, *miſt*, *farthing*; and the very family-royal, the celebrated *Plantagenet*, means no more than *broomſtick*.

But, to leave this, we will recite what we find of our author's works.

Thus Gerard John Voſſius, *de hiſtoricis Latinis*, L. III. quarto, p. 532, engliſhed: " About the year 1340, lived Richard of Cirenceſter, an " Engliſhman, monk of Weſtminſter, Benedictine. He uſed much " induſtry in compiling the hiſtory of the Anglo-Saxons, in five books " of *Chronica*: that work begins from the arrival of Hengiſt the Saxon " into Britain, A. D. 448. thence, through a ſeries of nine centuries, " he ends at the year 1348, 32 Ed. III. and this work is divided into " two. The firſt part begins,

Poſt primum Inſulæ Brittaniæ regem, &c. This is called by the author *Speculum hiſtoriale*, and contains four books.

The other part is called *Anglo-Saxonum Chronicon*, L. V. is a continuation of the former part, *Prudentiæ Veterum mos inolevit*—it was John Stow's, ſays a manuſcript note of Joſcelin, in a manuſcript in the Cotton library, *Nero* C. iii. A manuſcript of both parts is found in the public library, Cambridge, among the manuſcripts, fol. contains pages 516, and four books; ends in 1066. (248.) in the catalogue of manuſcripts mentioned p. 168, N° 2304. (124.) It begins,

Brittannia inſularum optima, &c. in the end (ſays Dr. James, librarian in A. D. 1600.) are theſe words,

Reges vero Saxonum Gulielmo Malmſburienſi et Henrico Huntendonienſi permitto: quos de regibus Britonum tacere jubeo, &c.

Voſſius ſays, there is in Bennet-College library, Cambridge, a manuſcript *epitome Chronicorum*, which acknowledges our Richard for its author, in the title.

There is in the Arundel library of the Royal Society, among the manuſcripts, p. 137, mentioned this. *Britonum, Anglorum et Saxonum hiſtoria*, to the reign of Hen. III. ſaid to be of this author.

Dr. Stanley, in his catalogue of the manuſcripts in Bennet-College library aforeſaid, p. 22. G. VIII. mentions this. *Ricardi Ciceſtrii Speculum hiſtoriale, vel Anglo-Saxonum Chronicon, ab anno* 449. *ad* H. III.

In the printed catalogue of manuſcripts, p. 134. N° 1343. (66.) *Epitome Chronicorum Angliæ*, L. 1, 2. *Epitome Chronicorum Ric. Cic. Monachi Weſtmonaſterii*.

There is a work of our Richard's in the Lambeth library, among the Wharton manuſcripts, L. p. 59. and the late Dr. Richard Rawlinſon bought a manuſcript of his, at Sir Joſeph Jekyl's ſale; which is now at Oxford.

Our author was not eminent ſolely in this kind of learning; but we find likewiſe the traces of other works of his, in his clerical character. Thus, in a volume of St. Jerom's *ad Eugenium*, 19. 9. a manuſcript in Bennet-College library, is mention of *Tractatus mag. magiſtri Ricardi Cirenceſtre, ſuper ſymbolum majus et minus*.

There is likewiſe, in the library of Peterburgh, T. IV. a work of his, *de Officiis Eccleſiaſticis*, L. VII. begins *Officium ut*—This is mentioned by William Wydeford, and attributed to our Richard, in his determination againſt the trialogue of Wicliff, artic. 1. fol. 96. likewiſe by Richard Wych, who ſays he flouriſhed A. D. 1348.

Thus

Thus much we have to ſay concerning our author's life and works. But let us reflect on what Dr. Nicolſon ſays, in reciting what he had wrote of the Saxon hiſtory; adding, *but it ſeems, he treated too of much higher times.* Here he muſt at leaſt mean his British hiſtory, or that from the time of the Romans; and perhaps that deſcription of Roman Britain, which we are now treating off: but what reaſons were ſuggeſted to him about it, we cannot gueſs; and in our manuſcript we obſerve it begins with p. xxii. as appears from a ſcrip I deſired my friend Bertram to ſend me, of the manner of the writing: therefore ſome other work of our Richard's was probably contained in thoſe 22 pages.

However theſe matters may have been, we muſt juſtly admire our author's great capacity, in compiling the hiſtory of his country from firſt to laſt, as far as he could gather it, from all the materials then to be found in all the conſiderable libraries in England, and what he could likewiſe find to his purpoſe in foreign parts. Whether he found our map and manuſcript in our monaſtic libraries at home, or in the Vatican, or elſewhere abroad, we cannot determine: he himſelf gives us no other light in the caſe, than that it was compiled from memoirs *a quodam Duce Romano conſignatis, et poſteritati relictis*, which I am perſuaded is no other than Agricola, under Domitian.

But, above all, we have reaſon to congratulate ourſelves, that the preſent work of his is happily reſcued from oblivion, and, moſt likely, from an abſolute deſtruction.

I ſhall now conciſely recite the hiſtory of its diſcovery.

In the ſummer of 1747, June 11, whilſt I lived at Stamford, I received a letter from Charles Julius Bertram, profeſſor of the Engliſh tongue in the Royal Marine Academy of Copenhagen, a perſon unknown to me. The letter was polite, full of compliments, as uſual with foreigners, expreſſing much candor and reſpect to me; being only acquainted with ſome works of mine publiſhed: the letter was dated the year before; for all that time he heſitated in ſending it.

Soon after my receiving it, I ſent a civil anſwer; which produced another letter, with a prolix and elaborate Latin epiſtle incloſed, from the famous Mr. Gramm, privy-counſellor and chief librarian to his Daniſh Majeſty; a learned gentleman, who had been in England, and viſited our univerſities. (Mr. Martin Folkes remembered him.) He was Mr. Bertram's great friend and patron.

I anſwered that letter, and it created a correſpondence between us. Among other matters, Mr. Bertram mentioned a manuſcript, in a friend's hands, of Richard of Weſtminſter, being a hiſtory of Roman Britain, which he thought a great curioſity; and an ancient map of the iſland annexed.

In November, that year, the Duke of Montagu, who was pleaſed to have a favor for me, drew me from a beloved retirement, where I propoſed to ſpend the remainder of my life; therefore wondered the more, how Mr. Bertram found me out: nor was I ſollicitous about Richard of Weſtminſter, as he then called him, till I was preſented to St. George's church, Queen-ſquare. When I became fixed in London, I thought it proper to cultivate my Copenhagen correſpondence; and I received another Latin Letter from Mr. Gramm; and ſoon after, an account of his death, and a print of him in profile.

I now began to think of the manuſcript, and deſired ſome little extract from it; then, an imitation of the hand-writing, which I ſhowed to my late friend Mr. Caſley, keeper in the Cotton library, who immediately pronounced it to be 400 years old.

I preſſed Mr. Bertram to get the manuſcript into his hands, if poſſible; which at length, with ſome difficulty, he accompliſhed; and, on my ſollicitation, ſent to me in letters a tranſcript of the whole; and at laſt a copy of the map, he having an excellent hand in drawing.

Upon peruſal, I ſeriouſly ſollicited him to print it, as the greateſt treaſure we now can boaſt of in this kind of learning. In the mean time, I have here extracted ſome account of the Treatiſe, for your preſent entertainment, as I gave it to Dr. Mead, and to my very worthy friend Mr. Gray of Colcheſter, ſome time paſt, at their requeſt.

Ricardi monachi Weſtmonaſterienſis commentariolum geographicum, de ſitu Brittaniæ, et ſtationum quas in ea inſula Romani ædificaverunt.

Cap. I. Of the name and ſituation of the iſland.

Cap. II. Of the meaſure. He quotes Virgil, Agrippa, Marcianus, Livy, Fabius Ruſticus, Tacitus, Ptolemy, Cæſar, Mela, Bede.

Cap. III. Of the inhabitants; their origin: he mentions reports of Hercules coming hither. Of their manners; chiefly from Cæſar's Commentaries. Of the military of the Britons; chiefly from Cæſar's Commentaries.

Cap. IV. Of the Druids authority and religion: in time of invaſion all the princes choſe a Dictator to command: chiefly from Cæſar.

Cap. V. Of the fertility of Britain, its metals, &c.

Cap. VI. Of the diviſion of the iſland into ſeven provinces; Britannia Prima, Secunda, Flavia, Maxima, Valentia, and Veſpaſiana: theſe were all under the Roman power. Caledonia is additional to the former, being the north-weſt part of Scotland, the highlands, beyond Inverneſs. We never had a true notion of the diviſion of theſe provinces before, nor that the Romans poſſeſſed all the country to Inverneſs.

This chapter is very long: but as to the matter of it, it is an invaluable curioſity to the inquirers into Roman Britain. He gives us an exact and copious chorography of the whole iſland; its boundaries, rivers, mountains, promontories, roads, nations, cities, and towns, in the time of the Romans. It is accompanied with an accurate map of *faciei Romanæ*, as the author terms it.

He gives us more than a hundred names of cities, roads, people, and the like; which till now were abſolutely unknown to us: the whole is wrote with great judgement, perſpicuity, and conciſeneſs, as by one that was altogether maſter of his ſubject.

We have reaſon to believe, he copied ſome memoirs wrote even in Roman times.

He ſpeaks of the warlike nation of the *Senones*, who lived in Surrey: they, under the conduct of Brennus, paſſed into Gaul, and over the Alpes, and beſieged Rome. *Romam faſtu elatam, iſta incurſione vaſtatam ſolo: et Rempublicam Romanam funditus evertiſſent; ni eam Dii ipſi, more Nutricis, in ſinu quaſi geſtare videbantur*, &c.

Again, ſpeaking of Bath, *Thermæ, Aquæ ſolis quibus fontibus præſules erant Apollinis et Minervæ Numina.*

Our author mentions no leſs than thirty-eight Roman ſtations, beyond the fartheſt *vallum* of Antoninus; and in England innumerable cities, towns,

towns, roads, &c. altogether new to us; ſuch as *Forum Dianæ*, a city of the *Caſſii: Cantiopolis: Colonia gemina Martia: Theodoſia: Victoria: Iſinnis* and *Argolicum*, cities in *Lincolnſhire: ad felinam: in medio: ad aquas: ad alone: ſtatio Trajectus: ad vigeſimum ſc. lapidem: Bibracte*, a city not far from London: *ad lapidem: ad decimum:* and very many more.

He mentions *Via Julia:* a triumphal arch in *Camulodunum:* rivers, promontories, woods, mountains, lakes, bays, ports, founders of cities, things and matters not named before in any monuments come to our hands.

In *Cornwall*, he ſpeaks of *Herculis columnæ*, and *inſula Herculea:* he remarks, the country of Cornwall, abounding with metals, was formerly frequented by the Phœnicians and Greeks, who fetched tin from thence; and that the local names there retain a Phœnician and Greek turn.

De Caledonia, he deſcribes this highland part of Britain very particularly; their towns, mountains, promontories, &c. he ſpeaks of the report of Ulyſſes coming thither, toſſed by tempeſts, and ſacrificing on the ſhore. This is mentioned in Orpheus's *Argonautics*.

He ſpeaks too of altars on the ſea ſhore, beyond Invernefs, ſet up by the Romans, as marks and bounds of their dominion.

Till now, Edenburgh had the honour of being thought the *Pterooton*, or *caſtra alata* of the Romans; but our author removes it far away to the river Varar in Scotland.

In *Caledonia*, though never conquered by the Romans, he gives us many names of people and towns.

Cap. VII. *Itinerarium Brittaniarum omnium.* Our author had been upbraided, particularly by an eminent prelate, for turning his head this way, and ſpending his time in ſtudies of this kind; which he here apologizes for: he ſhows the uſe of theſe ſtudies, and the certainty of things he recounts.

" As to the certainty (ſays he) of the names of people and towns
" tranſmitted to us, we can no more doubt of them, than of the being
" of other ancient nations, ſuch as the Aſſyrians, Parthians, Sarmatians,
" Celtiberians, &c. of the names of Judea, Italy, Gaul, Brittain, Lon-
" don, and the like, which remain to this day, the ſame as formerly,
" monuments of the truth of old hiſtory.

" As to the uſe (ſays he) we learn hence the veracity of the holy
" Scriptures; that all mankind ſprung from one root, not out of the
" earth as muſhrooms: that a variety muſt be ſought for in all ſtudies.

" Particularly, this ſtudy gives us a noble inſtance of the efficacy
" of the preaching of the Goſpel; which with amazing celerity quite
" beat down Paganiſm, through this country, he is deſcribing, as well as
" through the whole world.

" Another uſe of the ſtudy, is aſſiſting us in forming true ſchemes
" of chronology.

Then, to the point, he acquaints us, he " drew much of his materials
" *ex fragmentis quibuſdam a Duce quodam Romano conſignatis, et poſteritati*
" *relictis, ſequens collectum eſt Itinerarium. additis ex Ptolemeo et aliunde*
" *nonnullis.*"

He ſays, there were ninety-two eminent cities in Britain, thirty-three more famous than the reſt; nine colonies of the Roman ſoldiers; ten cities of *Latio jure donatæ*; twelve *Stipendiariæ*.

All theſe he recites particularly.

DIAPHRAGMATA, or ITERS.

He gives us the whole length and breadth of the iſland in miles; and then preſents us with no leſs than nineteen *Iters*, or journeys, in all manner of directions, quite acroſs the iſland; the names of places, and diſtances between; in the manner of that celebrated antique monument, called Antoninus's Itinerary.

Very many of the names of places here, are intirely new to us: and as to the whole, though it is unavoidable, that they muſt in ſome journeys coincide with Antoninus's Itinerary, yet it is not in the leaſt copied from thence: nay, our author never ſaw that monument: on the contrary, his *Iters* are all diſtinct things; more correct and particular, and much better conducted than the others, and likewiſe fuller: they exceedingly aſſiſt us in correcting that work, on which the learned have from time to time beſtowed ſo much pains.

It is very obvious, that this muſt be of an extraordinary uſe and certainty in fixing places, and their names, in our *Brittania Romana:* which hitherto, for the moſt part, was done by gueſs-work, and etymology, and criticiſm.

Cap. VIII. *De inſulis Brittanicis.*

He begins with Ireland; and beſides a map of it along with that of Britain, he gives an accurate deſcription of the country, people, rivers, promontories, diviſions, manners, menſuration; the fertility of the land, origin of the inhabitants, *&c.*

A very exact chorography of the nations and cities:

Then of the other iſlands, Hebudes, Orcades, Thule, Wyght, and many more.

LIBER II.

The chronological part of the work; which does not appear to have been taken from other authors now known: it chiefly handles the chronology of Britain, and its hiſtory, in matters not mentioned in other chronologies.

All the imperial expeditions hither, thoſe of legates, proprætors, in their ſucceſſive order; the taking of particular cities; the moving off of Britiſh people into Ireland; the building of the walls; the Romans abandoning *Veſpaſiana* province; the perſecutions of the chriſtians.

The paſſage of the Scots from Ireland.

I need add no more, than, if Camden and Burton, Gale and Horſley, had had Richard of Cirenceſter's work, there had been nothing left for others to do in this argument.

A very lively proof of the Romans conquering Scotland by Agricola in Martial's epigram,

> *Nuda Caledonio dum pectora præbuit Urſo*
> *Non ficta pendens in cruce Laureolus.*

Domitian was extravagantly fond of exhibitions in the amphitheatre: Martial's I. Lib. intirely taken up therewith; nothing more engaging the emperor's vanity, than for Agricola to ſend him ſome bears from Scotland, for his ſhows.

Cap. II. An *elenchus* of the Roman emperors and legates commanding in Britain. The end is wanting.

II. On

II.

ON THE
MAP of BRITTANIA ROMANA
OF
RICHARD of CIRENCESTER.

A. D. 1338.

Read at the ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, April 8, 1756.

AT firſt ſight, this map appears very extrordinary; but when I came to compare it with thoſe of Britain, in Ptolemy, and other old geographers, I was much ſurpriſed to find how far it exceeds them: *that* in the oldeſt editions of Ptolemy is very mean, and eſpecially erroneous, in turning all the major part of Scotland toward the eaſt, inſtead of the north. Printed at Ulm, 1482.

I have Schottus's edition at Argenſon, 1513, with Mirandula's tranſlation.

Alſo another edition, 1540, at Baſil, by Munſter: but the map of Britain and Ireland, in all, poor and jejune.

The deſcription in Ptolemy is compoſed from two ſeparate pieces; one, a map of all the country north of *Coria*, or of the *prætentura* in Scotland, which Agricola made: this, I ſay, when they came to join it to the map of the reſt of the iſland, they placed it eaſtward, inſtead of northward; and from this erroneous map Ptolemy compoſed his deſcription of Britain. This map, in other reſpects, is very empty and incorrect: our author himſelf finds fault with it.

Mercator afterwards made his map for the next edition of Ptolemy, ſomewhat improved; but the northern part, or that of Scotland, ſtill aukwardly bent toward the eaſt.

Conſequent to this, Ortelius his map is much improved; the northern part placed properly: yet in an unſeemly manner, as well as out of the rules of geography, he turns the weſtern ſide of Britain and Ireland upward in the plan, inſtead of the northern, agreeable to our preſent geographical charts.

Next follows our Richard of Cirenceſter's map, which exceeds them all, beyond compare; and the more we conſider it, the more we approve: it is only equalled by his written deſcription, or chorography of Britain; but he turned his map with the eaſt ſide uppermoſt, inſtead of the north. We eaſily diſcern, how far it is preferred to the *Brittania Romana* of the excellent Mr. Camden, whoſe judgement and diligence we have reaſon to admire.

There are in Brittain, ſays our author, cities of greater eminence XCII. of greateſt XXXIII. I give the modern names.

Municipia II.

Verolanium, *Verlam ceſter*, St. Alban's.

Eboracum, York; *olim Colonia*, *legio Sexta*.

Colonies

Colonies IX.

Londinium Auguſta, London.
Camulodunum: legio gemina Martia XIV. Colcheſter.
Rhutupis, Sandwich. Richborough.
Therma, *Aquæ Solis*, Bath.
Iſca Silurum, *legio ſecunda*, *Auguſta*, *Britannica*, Caerleon, Wales.
Deva, *legio Cretica*, XX. V. V. Weſt Cheſter.
Glevum, *legio Claudia*, VII. Glouceſter.
Lindum colonia, Lincoln.
Camboritum, Cheſterford, Cambridgeſhire.

Civitates Latio jure donatæ X.

Durnomagus, Caſter by Peterborough.
Cataracton, Catteric, Yorkſhire.
Cambodunum, Alkmundbury, Yorkſhire.
Coccium, Burton, north of Lancaſter.
Lugubalia, Carliſle.
Pteroton, *Alata caſtra*, Invernefs.
Victoria, Perth.
Theodoſia, Dunbriton.
Corinium Dobunorum, Cirenceſter.
Sorbiodunum, Old Sarum.

Stipendiariæ XII.

Venta Silurum, Caerwent.
Venta Belgarum, Wintcheſter.
Venta Icenorum, Caſter by Norwich.
Segontium, Carnarvon.
Muridunum, Seaton, Dorſetſhire.
Ragæ Coritanorum, *Ratæ*, Leiceſter.
Cantiopolis, *Durovernum*, Canterbury.
Durinum, Dorcheſter.
Iſca Dumnoniorum, Exeter.
Bremenium, Rucheſter.
Vindonum, Silcheſter.
Durobrovis, Rocheſter.

This is a moſt curious catalogue of matters hitherto we were ignorant of; what Britiſh cities were *municipia*, what Roman colonies, what free of Rome, what ſtipendiary. Colonies lived under the Roman laws; *municipia*, under their own.

Ninnius and Gildas name twenty-eight moſt famous Roman cities in Britain, which the excellent archbiſhop Uſher has commented upon; but the catalogue is quite different from ours: yet therein our author is confirmed in calling Verulam a *municipium*. In Ninnius it is called Caer, *municip*.

From ours we learn, in the early time of the empire, where the Roman legions were quartered: the *legio gemina Martia victrix* was the XIVth, here ſaid to be at *Camulodunum*, Colcheſter; it was left here in Claudius's time: this legion vanquiſhed Boadicia; was called out of Britain early by Veſpaſian. Here then we ſee our author's manuſcript was prior to that time, viz. A. D. 70. I mean *that* from whence he extracted his work; the original manuſcript: for we are to underſtand of it, as we do of that called *Antonini Itinerarium*, that it was a parchment roll made for the uſe of the emperor and his generals; which being tranſmitted down from one general to another, and frequently copied and tranſcribed, received from time to time ſeveral additions and interpolations of cities new built; and likewiſe others ſtruck out, which were then in ruins.

The *legio Claudia*, quartered at Glouceſter, was the VIIth *Aug*. This legion came over into Britain with Julius Cæſar; he calls it *veterrima legio*; it was named *Claudia* from the emperor, and called *pia fidelis* by the

the Roman ſenate. Hence Glouceſter was called *Claudio ceſtria*, from its reſidence here: and that it reſided here, we learn from our author, who ſays he has it from writers of moſt ancient Roman times. It remained here in Carauſius's time.

The *legio Cretica*, quartered at Weſtcheſter, was the XX. V. V. they were in Britain in Nero's time; ſettled here by Agricola, A. D. 84. From our author only, we learn this title of *Cretica*, as having been originally levied in *Crete*. This was here in Carauſius's time.

Legio II. *Aug*. quartered at Caerleon in Wales, came into Britain in the reign of Claudius, under the command of Veſpaſian. This legion was ſtationed at Canterbury in ſome later times, according to our author, C. VI. whence we gather, he compiled his work out of old writers of different ages.

The *legio* VI. came into Britain with Hadrian, ſettled at York; by Mr. Gale thought to be called *Gordiana*. York was made a colony of that legion. Antoninus Pius made it a *municipium*, and continued this legion there: it was concerned in perfecting the Carſdike navigation to Peterborough.

Theſe legions are all mentioned in our author. Before the time that Veſpaſian was emperor, Joſephus relates, *Bell. jud.* II. 16. that king Agrippa, in his ſpeech to the Jews, in Nero's time, and before that emperor called the XIVth legion from Britain, ſpeaks of four legions then in Britain.

I have this further to add, in relation to our map: when I began to conſider it with that attention which it deſerves, I was a little ſurpriſed to ſee the river Trent, inſtead of falling northward into the Humber, to be carried eaſtward through Lincolnſhire, into the Eaſt ſea.

I preſently ſuſpected, this was owing to the artificial cut of the Romans, called Foſsdike, part of the Carſdike; which Foſsdike is drawn from Torkſey at the Trent, to Lincoln: there it meets the river Witham coming from the ſouth, and proceeds eaſtward toward Boſton.

Ever ſince I was capable of obſervation, I often took notice, that the whole flat, or fenny country of Lincolnſhire, has a gentle declivity, or natural deſcent eaſtward. This is owing not only to the ſea lying that way, but is the caſe of all levels in the whole globe: the cauſe muſt be aſſerted to be the earth's rotation upon its *axis*; which obſervation I printed, long ſince, in my *Itinerarium Curioſum*.

It is a principle in nature, that, when a globe is turned on its *axis*, the matter on the ſurface flies the contrary way to its motion. The philoſophers call this improperly a *conatus recedendi ab axe motus:* it is not owing to an endeavour of matter to fly the contrary way, but to the innate inactivity of matter that reſiſts the motion; does not readily follow it.

But it is evident from hence, that the earth, receiving its motion before the ſurface was perfectly conſolidated, the moiſtiſh matter would be left weſtward, as far as it could be, and produce an extended and gentle declivity on the eaſt; and at the ſame time, by ſtiffening, would render the weſt ſide of all hills ſteep.

This is a fact throughout the whole globe. Hence it is, that all plains and levels have naturally their deſcent towards the eaſt; and hence it is, that the river of Witham, from Grantham ſide, running northward to Lincoln, readily takes its courſe thence eaſtward, to meet the ocean over the fenny level.

The

The Romans, when they made the artificial canal, the Carſdike, from Peterborough along the edge of the Lincolnſhire fens, introduced it into the river Witham, three miles below Lincoln. The purpoſe of this artificial cut was, to convey corn in boats, from the ſouthern parts of England, to the northern *prætentura*'s in Scotland, for maintenance of the forces kept there: therefore the canal, entering the Witham, paſſed through Lincoln, and then was continued by another artificial cut, called the Foſsdike, from Lincoln to Torkſey, where it enters the Trent, in order to go down the ſtream to the Humber: from thence the fleet of corn-boats paſſed up the river Ouſe to York, by force of the tide; for ſo high will the tide carry them; which was the reaſon of building the city there.

After this Foſsdike, between the Trent and Witham rivers, was made by the Romans, it is eaſy to imagine, that the extenſive river of Trent, which runs altogether northwards, would very readily, upon great floods, diſcharge part thereof into the Foſsdike; for there is a deſcent that way, as being to the eaſt: and this might be the occaſion of the geography in our map, miſtaking the Foſsdike, and the continuation of the Witham, for that of the Trent.

The river Witham, from Lincoln, goes ſouth-eaſt into the ſea, by Boſton; and it ſeems to me, that in very early times it might (at leaſt in great floods) have another channel running over the Eaſt fen (as called) along that natural declivity, full eaſt, into the ſea, as in the map of Richard of Cirenceſter.

This channel might paſs out of the preſent river of Witham a little below Coningſby, where the river Bane falls into it, at Dockdike and Youldale, by the water of Hobridge, north of Hundle-houſe; ſo running below Middleholm to Blackſike, it took the preſent diviſion between the two wapentakes, all along the ſouth ſides of the deeps of the Eaſt fen; and ſo by Blackgote to Wainfleet, the Vainona of the Romans.

My friend, John Warburton, Eſq; Somerſet herald, has ſome manuſcripts of our Lincolnſhire antiquary, ſome years ago, Mr. De la Pryme, who was perfectly acquainted with that part of Lincolnſhire, and therein diſcovers ſome ſuſpicions of the Trent running toward Lincoln in antient days; but I think, all we can certainly conclude from our map is the extreme antiquity of it: as the Carſdike muſt have been projected and done by Agricola, on his conqueſt of Scotland, we may reaſonably judge this to be in the main his map, i. e. copied from his, though with ſome additions by our author.

This conſideration, duly attended to, ſhows the antiquity of the Foſsdike, and Carſdike, and of our map.

We are told in the Hiſtory of Carauſius, that he repaired the *prætentura* made in Scotland by Agricola, and added ſeven forts to it: a wiſe and politic prince knew the neceſſity of it; and conſequently infer we, that he as ſurely repaired the Carſdike navigation, to ſupply the ſoldiers with corn, in that northern ſituation: and I have ſeveral reaſons to induce me to conclude, he not only did ſo, but carried it further ſouthward than before, viz. from Peterborough quite to Cambridge; ſome of which reaſons I ſhall recite in the hiſtory of that hero. At preſent I ſhall only hint, that his name has ever been affixed to this famous canal, which has never been regarded by writers. It is of utmoſt importance in the knowledge of Roman antiquity; and it is an affair of ſuch public emolument, as not to be unworthy of the notice of the legiſlature;

ture; where an inland water-carriage is made, for 200 miles in length, from Cambridge to Boroughbridge.

The Roman provinces, as we find them in our map, are theſe. *Maxima Cæſarienſis*, or *Brittania ſuperior*, chiefly the country of the *Brigantes*, conquered by Cerealis, and ſo named by him, in the beginning of Veſpaſian's reign.

Valentia, all that country comprehended between the two *Prætentura*'s.

Brittania prima, or *inferior*, that part of the iſland ſouth of the Thames.

Brittania ſecunda, being Wales.

Flavia Cæſarienſis, that part between the Humber and the Thames; denominated from the family-name of Veſpaſian.

Veſpaſiana, that part of Scotland between the *Varar Æſtuary*, or highland boundary, and the northern *Prætentura*.

Laſtly, *Caledonia* properly, or the Highlands, which the Romans never conquered; and that part called *Veſpaſiana*, after Agricola returned, was neglected by Domitian, and recovered by the Scots; at leaſt, to the firſt *Prætentura:* and it is from Richard of Cirenceſter alone, that we have an Itinerary of it from the *Vararis Æſtuary*, on which is the laſt Roman ſtation, called *Alata caſtra*, now Invernefs.

I ſhall next recite all the places, rivers, mountains, &c. ſpecified in our map, the provinces they are in, and *that* in alphabetical order; together with the modern names of each, according to the beſt of my knowledge; whereby the value and excellence of our manuſcript will more eaſily appear; ſeeing ſo many of them we were hitherto unacquainted withall, which I ſhall mark particularly thus *, as alſo thoſe wherein we are able to correct former writers.

Places mentioned in the Map.

* *Abona fluvius Caledoniæ*, Frith of Dournoch.
Abona fl. Brittaniæ Primæ Provinciæ, Avon by Bath.
Abus fl. the Humber.
* *Albanii*, Broad albin.
Alauna, Sterling.
* *Alpes, Valentiæ Provinciæ*, hills of Lothlers.
Alauna fl. Aylemouth, Northumberland, Awne.
* *Alauna fl. Maximæ*, Lune r. of Lancaſter.
Alauna, Flaviæ, Aulceſter upon Arrow r. Warwickſhire.
Alauna fl. by Blandford, Dorſetſh.
Antona fl. Avon, or Nen of Northampton.
Antiveſtæum Promontorium, Penros, Cornwall.
Anderida, Newhaven, Suſſex.
* *Aræ finium Imperii Romani*, Chanary.
* *Artavia*, Tintagel, C. Cornwall.
Ariconium Secundæ, Kencheſter, Herefordſhire.
* *Attacotti, Veſpaſianæ Provinciæ*, Lochabar,
Atrebates, Berkſhire people.
* *Aquæ*, Buchan.

Banatia, Veſpaſianæ, by Fort-William, Lochabar.
Banchorium, Banchor.
Berigonium, Valentiæ, Dunſtafag, in Lorn.
* *Berigonius ſinus*, by Cantyre.
Beliſama fl. Maximæ Cæſarienſis, Rible r. Lancaſhire.
Benonæ, Highcroſs, Northamptonſhire.
* *Bibrax*, Madanhead, Bray, Berkſhire.
Bodotria æſtuarium, Frith of Forth.

Boduni, Oxfordſhire and Glouceſterſhire.
Bolerium prom. Primæ, St. Ives, Cornwall.
Bremenium, Rocheſter, Northumberland.
Brigantes, Yorkſhire men.
* *Brigantum extrema*, Flamborowhead, Yorkſhire.
Brangonium, *Flaviæ Provinciæ*, Worceſter.

* *Caledoniæ extrema*, *Caledoniæ*, Dungſby head.
Caledonii, Invernefs county.
Caleba Attrebatum, Wallingford, Berkſhire.
Cambodunum, *Latio jure donata*, Alkmonbury.
* *Camboritum colonia*, Cheſterford, Cambridgeſhire.
Camulodunum colonia, Colcheſter, *legio gemina martia* XIV.
* *Cambola fl.* Padſtow haven, Cornwall; Camelford.
* *Cantæ*, Kent.
* *Cantiopolis*, *Primæ*, Canterbury; *ſtipendiaria.*
* *Canganus ſinus*, by Harley, Merionidſhire.
Cantæ, Cromarty.
Candida caſa, *ſ. Lucopibia*, Whithern.
Carronacæ, Strathnavern, *Carnovacæ.*
* *Carnabii*, Sutherland.
Carbanticum, Kirkcubright, Treefcaſtle on Dee r.
* *Carnabii*, *Flaviæ*, Cheſhire and Staffordſhire.
Caſſii, Middleſex.
Caſſiterides inſ. Scilly iſlands.
Cataracton, *Maximæ*, Catteric, Yorkſhire; *Latio jure donata.*
* *Cattini*, Cathneſs.
* *Cauna inſ.* Shepey iſle.
Celnius fl. Davern r.
Cenia, Tregeny, Falmouth.
Cenius fl. Tregeny, Cornwall; Falmouth haven.
* *Cenomani*, Huntingdonſhire, Cambridge, Suffolk.
Cerones, Invernefs county.
* *Cimbri*, *Primæ*, Somerſetſhire.
Clauſentum, Southampton.
Clota inſula, *Veſpaſianæ*, Arran iſle.
* *Clita fl.* *Secundæ*, Clvyd r. St. Aſaph.
Clotta æſtuarium, *Valentiæ*, Cluyd fryth.
Cluda fl. Cluyd r.
* *Coccium*, Burton n. of Lancaſter; *Latio jure donata.*
Colanica, *Valentiæ*, Peblis.
Conovius fl. Conovy r. Aberconway.
Coria, Carſtownlaw in Lothian.
Corinium Dobunorum, Cirenceſter.
* *Coritani*, Leiceſterſhire, Lincolnſhire.
* *Corium*, Corsford in Cluydſdale.
* *Creones*, Roſs.

* *Damnii*, *Valentiæ*, Lorn.
Damnii, *Veſpaſianæ*, Argyleſhire.
Damnonii, *Primæ*, Somerſetſhire.
* *Dena fl.* Cree r. by Withern.
Derventio fl. Maximæ, in Cumberland.
Derbentio, Little Cheſter by Derby.
Deva fl. Dee r. by Kirkcubright.
Deva colon. leg. creticæ XX. V. V. *Flaviæ*, Dee r. W. Cheſter.
Deva fl. Dee r. of Aberdeen.
* *Dimeti*, *Secundæ*, Cardiganſhire.
* *Durius fl.* Dart r. Devonſhire.
* *Durinum*, Dorcheſter, Dorſetſhire.
Durobris, Rocheſter.
Dubris, Dover.
* *Durnomagus*, Caſter by Peterborough; *Latio jure donatus.*

Eboracum, *municipium*, York, formerly a colony of leg. VI.
Ebuda inſ. Caledoniæ, Hebrid iſlands.
* *Epidia inſ. ſuperior*, *Veſpaſianæ*, Northviſt. *inſ. inferior*, Southviſt.
* *Epidii*, Cantyre.
* *Epiacum*, *Maximæ*, Cheſter in the Street.
Etocetum, *Flaviæ*, Wall by Litchfield.

* *Forum*

* *Forum Dianæ*, Market ſtreet, by Dunſtable.
* *Fretum Menevicum*, *Secundæ*, Cardigan bay.

Gadeni, *Valentiæ*, in Northumberland.
* *Galgacum*, *Maximæ*, Lancheſter, Durham county.
Garion fl. Garienus, Yare, *velox*.
Glevum Flaviæ, Gloceſt. *colonia leg. Claud.* VII.
Gobanium, *Secundæ*, Abergavenny.
Grampius m. Veſpaſianæ, Grantsbein.

* *Halengum*, Hailſton, Cornwall.
* *Hedui*, Somerſetſhire.
* *Helenum prom.* Berry point, Devonſhire.
* *Hereclea inſ. Primæ*, Lundy iſle.
Herculis prom. Hertford point, Devonſhire.
* *Heriri m. m. Secundæ*, Wales.
Horeſtii, *Veſpaſianæ*, Fife.

Icenii, *Flaviæ*, Rutlandſhire.
Idumanus fl. by Chelmsford.
Ila fl. Caledoniæ, Ale r.
Iſca fl. Primæ, Ex by Exeter.
Iſca Dumnoniorum, Exeter.
Iſca colon. Silurum, *leg. Secundæ*, *Aug.* Caerleon.
Iſca fl. Uſke r. Monmouthſhire.
Iſurium Brigantium, *Maximæ*, Aldwark by Burrow-bridge.
Ituna fl. Veſpaſianæ, Ythan r.
* *Ituna æſt. Valentiæ*, Eden.

* Κρια μετοπων, *prom. Primæ*, Ramhead.

Lelanonius ſinus, *Veſpaſianæ*, Loch luven.
Lemanus, *Primæ*, *Limne*, *Portus*.
Lemana fl. Lime water.
* *Lincalidor lacus*, Loch lomund.
* *Lindum*, Dunblain.
Lindum colon. Lincoln.
* *Logi*, Sutherland.
Londinium Aug. Flaviæ, London; *colonia*.

* *Longus fl.* Loch loch.
* *Loxa fl. Caledon.* Frith of Cromartie.
* *Lucopibia*, *ſ. candida caſa*, *Valentiæ*, Whitehern.
Lugubalia, *Maximæ*, Carliſle.
* *Luanticum*, *Secundæ*, Cardigan.

Magna, old Radnor.
Maleos inſ. Mull iſle.
* *Mare Orcadum*, Pentland fryth.
* *Mare Thule*, *Caledon.* the North-Britiſh ſea.
Mediolanum, *Secundæ*, Myvod, Montgomeryſhire.
* *Menapia*, St. David's South Wales.
* *Menapia inſ.* Ramſey iſle.
Mertæ, Murray.
* *Merſeja fl.* Merſey r. Cheſhire.
Metaris æſt. Flaviæ, Boſton deeps, Waſhes, Lincolnſhire.
Mona inſ. Angleſey in North Wales.
* *Monada inſ.* Iſle of Man.
* *Morini*, Somerſet and Dorſetſhire.
Moricambe fl. Maximæ, Decker r. Lancaſhire.
* *Muridunum*, *Primæ*, Columb, Cornwall.
Muridunum, Caermarthen, South Wales.

Nabius fl. Caledon Navern.
Nidus fl. Nith. r. Nithiſdale.
* *Nidus fl. Secundæ*, Neath r. Glamorg.
Novantæ, *Valentiæ*, Weſt Galway.
* *Noviomagus*, *Primæ*, Croydon.

* *Oceanus Deucalidon*, Weſtern Britiſh ſea.
* *Ocetis inſ. Caledon*, Strom. iſle.
Ocrinum m. Primæ, Penryn, Cornwall.
Octurupium prom. Secundæ, Biſhop and Clerks, Pembrokeſhire.
* *Olicana*, *Maximæ*, Wetherby on Wherfe.
Orcas prom. Caledon. Farro head.

* *Orrea*,

* *Orrea*, *Veſpaſianæ*, Perth, St. Johnſton.
* *Otys fl.* Loch Soil, Lochaber.
Oxellum prom. Spurn head, Yorkſhire.

Pariſii, Holderneſs, Yorkſhire.
* *Penninæ m. m. Maximæ*, the Peaks.
* *Penoxullum prom.* Terbaetneſs, in Roſs.
* *Petuarium*, Brough on the Humber.
Pomona inſ. Caledon. Mainland iſle Orkneys.
* *Portus fœlix*, Bridlington bay.
* *Pteroton*, *alata caſtra*, *Veſpaſ.* Inverneſs.

Ragæ, *Flaviæ*, *Ratæ Coritanorum*, Leiceſter.
* *Regnum*, Chicheſter.

Sabrina æſt. Primæ, Severn.
* *Salinæ*, *Flaviæ*, Droitwich, Worceſterſhire.
* *Salinæ*, town of Saltwarp, river Saltwarp, Droitwich; a branch of the Severn.
Segontiaci, about Silcheſter, Hampſhire.
Segontium, *Secundæ*, Caernarvon.
Selgovæ, *Valentiæ*, Annandale, Solway frith.
Silures, Herefordſhire.
* *Silva Caledon. Caledoniæ*, Stetadel foreſt, Sutherland.
* *Silva Caledoniæ*, Rockingham foreſt.
* *Siſtuntii*, *Maximæ*, Lancaſhire.
Sorbiodunum, Old Sarum.
* *Strabo fl.* Ouder gill r. Roſs.
Stuccia fl. Rhydel r. by Aberyſtwth, S. Wales.
* *Sturius fl.* Stour. r. by Sudbury, Eſſex.

Taixalorum, *prom.* Buchan neſs.
Tamara, by Taviſtoke upon Tamar r.
Tamarus fl. Tamar r. Devonſhire.
* *Tamea*, Brumcheſt by Blair.
* *Tavus æſt.* Tay frith.
Tavus fl. Tay r. by Perth.
* *Tebius fl.* Tewy r. by Carmarthen.
* *Termolum*, *Primæ*, South Molton, Devonſhire.
* *Texalum*, Caſtle in Mearns.
Thameſis fl. Thames r.
Thanatos inſ. Thanet iſle.
* *Theodoſia Veſpaſianæ*, Dunbriton.
* *Thermæ colon.* Bath; *Aquæ Solis.*
Thule inſ. Caledon. Iceland.
Tina fl. by Montroſe.
* *Tiſa fl. Maxim.* Tees r. Yorkſhire.
* *Tobius fl. Secund.* now Chymny, by Cardiff.
Trinobantes, Middleſex.
Triſanton fl. Newhaven, Suſſex.
* *Trivona fl. Flav.* Trent r.
Tuæſſis, upon Spay r.
* *Tuerbius fl.* Tyvy r. by Cardigan.

Vacomagi, *Veſpaſianæ*, Athol.
* *Vaga fl. Secundæ*, the Wye r. Herefordſhire.
Vallum Severi, the Wall of Severus.
* *Vanduaria*, Krawford in Cluydſdale.
Varar æſtuar. Frith of Murray.
Vecta inſ. Wight iſland.
* *Vecturiones*, Angus people.
Vedra fl. Weremouth.
Venta Icenorum, Caſter by Norwich.
Venta Belgarum, Wincheſter.
Venta Silurum, Caerwent, Monmouthſhire.
* *Venta*, Wimborn minſter, Dorſetſhire.
Verolanium, Verlamceſter, St. Alban's; *municipium.*
* *Vervedrum pr. Caledon.* Neſs head.
Victoria, Airdoch,
* *Vidogaræ fl. Valentiæ*, Ayr. r. in Kyle.
Vindonum, Silcheſter, Berkſhire.
Vindelis prom. Portland iſle, Dorſetſhire.

* *Vinovium*

* *Vinovium*, Piers bridge, Ovynford.
Virubrium prom. the Ord head, Scotland.
Volſas ſinus, Loch breyn in Roſs.
Voluba, Grampound, Cornwall.
* *Voluntii*, *Maximæ*, Amunder neſs hundred, Lancaſhire.
Uriconium, *Flaviæ*, Wroxeter, Shropſhire.
* *Uxella*, Barton on the Foſs road, Somerſetſhire.
* *Uxella fl. Primæ*, by Glaſtonbury, Somerſetſhire.
* *Uxella m.* hills of Lothlers, Clu-ydſdale.
Uxellum, Dumfrys in Nithſdale.
Uxellum, rightly placed by Baxter, the r. Nyth, Nithiſdale, or Dumfries.

Thus I have recounted the names of places contained in this excellent map, to the number of 250; whereof 100, marked in this catalogue thus*, are wholly new, or ill-placed by former writers. The reader verſed in theſe kind of inquiries, will find no ſmall number of them; to his judgement I leave them: as to me, the finding fault with others endeavours is very diſagreeable. This I may ſay; it ſets us right in abundance, wherein before we had no guide but conjecture, from ſimilitude of names: as, for inſtance, *Uxella*, placed in ſome great authors at *Leſtwthiel*, *Cornwall*, is in *Somerſetſhire*, viz. at *Barton*, where the Roman road called Foſs croſſes the river, a little north of Ilcheſter. Many more might be ſpecified, where only a map can properly direct us.

I muſt take notice of another uſe in our map. In the province of *Brittania Prima* are two *Venta*'s; but till now we could not aſcertain them both: the map ſhows us, one is *Wimborn minſter*, the other *Wincheſter:* the former is on the river *Alauna*, ſeen plainly in *Blandford*, being the ford over the *Alauna*; *Llaunford*, in the Belgic pronunciation: called now *Allen* river. Our author calls *Canterbury*, *Cantiopolis*, though before we knew no other name it had than *Durovernum:* but the modern name of *Canterbury* ſeems derived from the former; and the termination favours our author's obſervation, in another part of his hiſtory, of remains of Greek traders preſerved in ſome places; of which ſeveral more inſtances may be given.

I extend my inquiries here, on Richard of Cirenceſter's map, no further than our iſland of Britain; leaving that of Ireland to thoſe that have proper opportunities.

Nor ſhall I pretend to aſſign places in Scotland, any further than the map directs me; but leave them too to thoſe that have proper opportunities of inquiry, in that kingdom.

III.

LET us now proceed to his Itinerary; a truly invaluable monument! From theſe two we may hope to obtain a complete knowledge of Roman Britain.

CAPUT VII.

Our author calls theſe, *Iters* of his *Diaphragmata*, from their ſimilitude to the animal midriff, paſſing through the body from ſide to ſide.

Rhutupis colonia, Sandwich, Richborough and Stonar caſtle, Kent, is the firſt city, ſays our author, in the iſland of Britain, towards Gaul; ſituate

ſituate among the *Cantii*, oppoſite to *Geſſoriagum*, the port of *Bononia*, Bologn. Hence is the moſt commodious paſſage of CCCCL. *ſtadia*, or, as others will have it, XLVI. miles.

From that city *Rhutupium*, ſays he, is drawn the Roman way called Guithlin-ſtreet, quite to *Segontium*, Caernarvon, through the ſpace of CCCXXIV. miles, or thereabouts. Thus,

To *Cantiopolis*, which is alſo called *Durobernum*, *ſtipendiaria*, Canterbury, Kent, x miles.

Duroſevum XII. Sittingburn, Kent.

XXV.

Duroprovis, *ſtipendiaria*, Rocheſter, Kent.

Thence, at XXVII. miles, it paſſes the Thames, and enters the province *Flavia*, and the city of *Londinium Auguſta*, London. Thence

IX.

To *Sulloniagis*, *Suellaniacis*, Edgeware, Middleſex.

XII.

Verolamium, *municipium*, Verlamceſter, or St. Alban's. Of this place were Amphibalus and Albanus, martyrs.

XII.

Forum Dianæ, Market ſtreet, near Dunſtable, Hertfordſhire.

XII.

Magiovinium, Dunſtable, Bedfordſhire.

XII.

Lactorodum, Stoney Stratford, Bucks.

XII.

Iſannavaria, *Iſantavaria*, Towceſter, Northamptonſhire.

XII.

Tripontium, Dowbridge, Stanford, Northamptonſhire.

IX.

Benonis, Highcroſs, Cleyceſter, between Warwickſhire and Leiceſterſhire. Here the road is divided: the one branch, the Foſs, goes to Lincoln; the other to *Viriconium*, Wroxeter, from *Tripontium*.

XII.

To *Mandueſſedum*, Manceſter, near Atherſton, Warwickſhire.

XIII.

Etocetum Wall, by Litchfield, Cheſterfield wall, Staffordſhire.

XII.

Pennocrucium, by Penkridge, Staffordſhire.

XII.

Uxoconium, Okenyate, Shropſhire.

XI.

Virioconium, Wroxceſter, Salop.

XXVI.

Banchorium, *Bonium*, Banchor, Flintſhire.

X.

Deva colonia, *leg. viceſ. victrix Cretica*, Weſtcheſter; the border of *Flavia* and *Secunda* provinces.

XXX.

Varis, Bodvary by Denbigh on r. Clwyd.

XX.

XX.

Conovium, Aberconway, Carnarvonſhire.

XXIV.

Seguntium, *ſtipendiaria*, Caernarvon.

Were I to recite all I have written upon this work, by way of comment, it would amount to a large volume; yet ſome few remarks I muſt make.

What all others call *Durolenum* our author names *Duroſevum*, which I affix to Sittingburn, favouring this reading: the diſtance conformable.

Sulloniacis, or rather *Suellaniacis*, has its name from *Suellan*, or *Caſſibelin*, who fought Cæſar. I place it at Edgware, which has its name from the *agger*, or high raiſed Roman way, Watling-ſtreet. Here was Caſſibelin's uſual reſidence: his *oppidum*, or military town, which Cæſar ſtormed, was at Watford.

Forum Dianæ, a new name, was crouded into the roll of the original Itinerary, where the intermediate diſtance, XII. miles, between St. Alban's and Dunſtable, remained unaltered: therefore the tranſcriber repeated the ſame diſtance erroneouſly.

I doubt not, the place is what we now call Market-ſtreet, a little on this ſide Dunſtable, upon the great road Watling-ſtreet. Here was a fane, and *forum*, or portico, ſacred to Diana; where a panegyre, or fair, as we call it, was annually celebrated, to the honour of the goddeſs, by the lovers of hunting, on the great feſtival ſacred to her, when ſtags were ſacrificed: this was upon Auguſt 13, the hunters' day, in the Roman kalendar.

I have no need to be aſhamed in acknowledging an error incurred in my juvenile travels, when we knew nothing of this work of our author's; for now I apprehend *Durocobrivis* is another name of a town near this place: the modern name of *Redburn* proves it, which means the ſame as *Durocobrivis*, the paſſage over the *Redwater* brook.

Rotten row, *Rowend*, *Flamſted* by *Forum Dianæ*, names importing high antiquity: *Rotten row*, juſt by *Bremenium*, Rucheſter; again at Dorcheſter, Oxfordſhire: they relate to panegyres, or fairs.

Manduesſedum, Manceſter, on each ſide the Watling-ſtreet, was walled about.

The *veſtigia* of *Benonis* are at Claybrook.

Thus we have the whole length of the Watling-ſtreet, from Dover to Caernarvon.

ITER II.

A Segontio, Caernarvon, *Virioconium*, Wroxceſter, *uſque* LXXIII. miles, thus.

Segontium, *ſtipendiaria*, Caernarvon, Carnarvonſhire.

XXV.

Herirus mons, Raranvaur hill by Bala, Merionethſhire, by Pimblemere.

XXV.

Mediolanum, Myvod, on Merway r. Montgomeryſhire.

XII.

Rutunium, Rowton caſtle; Stanford, Watleſborough, weſt of Shrewſbury.

XI.

XI.

Virioconium, Wroxceſter on the Severn, below Shrewſbury, under Wrekin hill.

Caernarvon ſtands on the river Seint, *Seient*, *Segont*, ſaid to have been built by Conſtantine the Great. Nennius gives it the name *Kaer Kuſtenidh*, for that reaſon: he probably made the *Via Heleniana*, in honour of his mother, called *Sarn Helen*.

Herirus mons has its name from the eagles inhabiting the place, Celtic.

ITER III.

From *Londinium*, London, to *Lindum colonia*. Lincoln, thus,

Londinium Aug. London.

XII.

Duroſitum, Romford, Eſſex.

XVI.

Cæſaromagus, Chelmsford, Eſſex.

XV.

Canonium, Kelvedon, Eſſex.

IX.

Camulodunum colonia, leg. gem. Mart. Victrix, Colcheſter, Eſſex.

VI.

Ad Sturium amnem, ad Anſam, Stretford ſtreet, Suffolk.

XV.

Combretonium, Bretenham, Stow, Combe, Suffolk.

XXII.

Sitomagus, Thetford, Norfolk.

XXIII.

Venta Cenomanorum, ſtipendiaria, Caſter by Norwich, Norfolk.

XXVII.

Icianis, Ixworth, Suffolk.

XX.

Camboritum, colonia, Cheſterford, Cambridgeſhire.

XX.

Duroſiponte, Godmancheſter, Huntingdonſhire.

XX.

Durnomagus, Latio jure donatus, Dormanceſter, Caſter by Peterborough, Northamptonſhire.

XX.

Cauſennis, Corifennis, Stanfield by Bourn, Lincolnſhire.

XX.

Lindum colonia, Lincoln.

Iter VI. of Antoninus, a *Londinio Lindum*, goes quite a different way from this; the one to the right, the other to the left of the ſtraiteſt way, the Hermen-ſtreet. Inſtead of our *Durnomagus* on the northern, he mentions *Durobrivis*, Cheſterton, on the ſouthern bank of the river Nen, a walled city: a bridge over the river, built ſince the time of our Itinerary. And alſo

From *Camboritum* to *Duroſiponte*, in this *Iter* of ours, and Vth of Antoninus, I collect, the Roman city of Cambridge, *Granta*, was not then in being.

I ſuppoſe, it was founded by Carauſius, when he carried the Carſdike from Peterborough to Cambridge, and made the road over Gogmagog

gog hill from *Duroſiponte*, Godmancheſter, to *Camulodunum colonia*, Colcheſter; for all theſe Itineraries were made before Carauſius's time.

ITER IV.

From *Lindum*, Lincoln, to the *Vallum*, the Roman wall, thus.
Lindum colonia, Lincoln.
XIV.
Argolicum, Littleborough on Trent, Nottinghamſhire.
XX.
Danum, Doncaſter, Yorkſhire, you enter *Maxima Cæſarienſis*.
XVI.
Legolium, Caſtreford, Yorkſhire.
XXI.
Eboracum municipium, formerly *colonia*, *leg*. VI. *victrix*, York.
XVI.
Iſurium, Aldborough by Boroughbridge, Yorkſhire.
XXIV.
Cataractonium, *Latio jure donat*. Cateric, Yorkſhire.
X.
Ad Tiſam amnem, Piersbridge, Durham county.
XII.
Vinovium, Bincheſter, Durham county.
XIX.
Epiacum, Cheſter in the ſtreet, Durham county.
IX.
Ad Murum, Newcaſtle, Northumberland.
XXV.
Ad Alaunam, *flu*. Alnwick, Northumberland.
XXX.
Ad Tuedam flu. Berwick, Scotland.
LXX.
Ad Vallum, Falkirk, Scotland.

ITER V.

From the *Vallum*, Falkirk, to *Prætuarium*, Patrinton.
Vallum, *Antonini*, Falkirk, Scotland.
. . . .
Corium, on the Watling-ſtreet, Romanhow, Korſtonlaw.
. . . .
Ad Tines, Rocheſter on the river Tyne in Redeſdale.
. . . .
Bremenium, *ſtipendiaria*, Rucheſter, upon Watling ſtreet.
XX.
Corſtoplium, Corbridge, Northumberland.
IX.
Vindomora, Ebcheſter upon Dervent river, Durham county.
XIX.
Vinovium, Bincheſter, Durham county.
XXII.
Cataractonium, *Latio jure donatum*, Cateric, Yorkſhire.
XL.
Eboracum, *leg*. VI. *Victrix*, York.

VII.

Derventio, Stanford bridge, Yorkſhire

XIII.

Delgovicia, Wighton, Yorkſhire.

XXV.

Prætuarium, Patrinton, Yorkſhire.

ITER VI.

From *Eboracum*, York, to *Deva*, Cheſter.

Eboracum, *municipium*, formerly a colony of *legio* VI. *victrix*, York.

IX.

Calcaria, Tadcaſter, Yorkſhire.

XXII.

Cambodunum, *Latio jure donatum*, Alkmanbury, Yorkſhire.

XVIII.

Maucunium, Mancaſtle by Mancheſter, Lancaſhire.

XVIII.

Ad Fines, between *Maxima* and *Flavia*, Stretford on Merſey, Cheſhire.

XVIII.

Condate, Northwich, Cheſhire.

XVIII.

Deva, *colonia*, *legio Cretica*, *viceſima*, *Valeria*, *victrix*, Weſt Cheſter.

ITER VII.

From the port of the *Siſtuntii*, Lune river mouth, to *Eboracum*, York.

Portus Siſtuntiorum, Lune river mouth, by Lancaſter.

XXIII.

Rerigonium, Ribceſter on the Rible, Lancaſhire.

VIII.

Alpes Pennini, Pendleton by Pendlehill, Lancaſhire.

X.

Alicana, Shipton in Craven, Yorkſhire.

XIX.

Iſurium Brigantum, *Brigantium*, Aldborough by Burrough bridge.

XVI.

Eboracum, *municipium*, formerly *colonia leg*. VI. *victrix*.

This is the firſt *Iter* of Antoninus, which is deficient in our three firſt ſtations; which are thoſe between the two *Prætentura*'s, therefore at that time out of the poſſeſſion of the Romans.

We learn hence, York was a colony city of the VIth legion, built by them in the time of Hadrian, who probably then made, or finiſhed, the artificial canal called *Carſdike*, when he made the *vallum*.

ITER VIII.

From *Eboracum*, York, to *Lugubalia*, Carliſle.

Eboracum, formerly *colonia*, *legio* VI. *municipium*, York.

XL.

Cataractum, Cateric, Thornburgh, *Latio jure donata*.

XVIII.

Lataris, *Lavatris*, Bowes, Yorkſhire.

XIIII.

XIII.

Vataris, Verteris, Brough on Stanmore, Weſtmorland.

XX.

Brocovonacis, Brocavum, Brovonacis, Whitley caſtle, Browham, Weſtmorland.

XIII.

Voreda, Caſtle Voran on the Wall, Cumberland.

XIII.

Luguvalia, Carliſle, *Latio jure donata.*

ITER IX.

From *Lugubalia,* Carliſle, to *Pterotone,* Invernefs.

Luguvalia, Carliſle, *Latio jure donata.*

. . . .

Trimantium, Cannaby, by Longtown, Netherby, Langhoom caſtle.

. . . .

Gadanica, Colanica, Colecefter.

. . . .

Corium, Corsford by Lanerk.

. . . .

Ad Vallum, Falkirk.

XII.

Alauna, Sterling, on Alon river.

IX.

Lindum, Cromlin caſtle.

IX.

Victoria, Kinkel upon Erne r. *Latio jure donata.*

IX.

Hierna, Perth, on Terne river.

XIV.

Orrea, Dunkeld.

XIX.

Ad Tavum, Brumcheſter, on Tay frith.

XXIII.

Ad Æſicam, Brechin, on S. Eſk river.

VIII.

Ad Tinam, Eſhlie, on N. Eſk.

XXIII.

Devana, Aberdeen.

XXIV.

Ad Itunam, Fyvie.

. . . .

Ad montem Grampium.

. . . .

Ad Selinam, Celnius fl. on Devern river.

XIX.

Tuæſſis, Rothes, on the Spay.

XXVII.

Pterotone, Alata caſtra, Invernefs, *Latio jure donata.*

ITER X.

From the boundary *Pteroton,* Invernefs, through the length of the iſland, to *Iſca Dumnoniorum,* Exeter.

Pteroton, Alata caſtra, Latio jure donata, Invernefs. IX.

IX.

Varis, in Badenec on Findern river.

XVIII.

Tuæſſis, Ruthvan on Spay.

XXIX.

Tamea, Caſtleton on Calder, in Aberdeenſhire.

XX.

- - - Spittle, in Glenſhire.

IX.

In medio, Strumnic on Eric river.

IX.

Orrea, Dunkeld.

XVIII.

Victoria, *Latio jure donata*, Kinkel.

XXXII.

Ad Vallum Antonini, Falkirk.

LXXX.

Lugubalia, *Latio jure donata*, Carliſle.

XXII.

Brocavonacis, Penrith, Browham.

. . . .

Ad Alaunam, Lancaſter.

LXVI.

Coccium, *Latio jure donata*, Bury and Cockley chapel, Lancaſhire.

XVIII.

Mancunium, Mancaſtle by Mancheſter.

XXIII.

Condate, Northwich, Cheſhire.

XVIII.

Mediolanum, Cheſterton by Newcaſtle, Staffordſhire.

. . . .

Etocetum, Wall by Litchfield.

. . . .

Bremenium, Birmingham, Warwickſhire.

. . . .

Salinis, Droitwich, Worceſterſhire.

. . . .

Branogenium, Worceſter.

. . . .

Glebum colonia, *legio* VII. *Aug. Claudia*, Glouceſter.

XIV.

Corinium Dobunorum, *Latio jure donata*, Cirenceſter.

. . . .

Aquæ Solis, *colonia*, *Thermæ*, Bath.

XVIII.

Ad Aquas, Wells, Somerſetſhire.

. . . .

Ad Uxellam amnem, Balſborough, Lydford, Barton on the Foſs, Somerſetſhire.

. . . .

. . . .

Iſca Dumnoniorum, *ſtipendiaria*, Exeter.

This

This Xth *Iter* is the only remaining monument of the Roman power in Scotland. I ſhall no further attempt an aſſignment of the preſent names, than I am led to them by our map; but leave them to be determined more preciſely, by thoſe who have an opportunity of inquiring on the ſpot.

ITER XI.

From *Aquæ Solis*, Bath, by the Julian ſtreet, to *Menapia*, St. David's.

Aquæ Solis, Thermæ, colonia, Bath.

VI.

Ad Alone, Olland near Kainſham, Glouceſterſhire.

VI.

Ad Sabrinam, Auſt upon Severn, Glouceſterſhire.

III.

Statio Trajectus, Tydenham or Chepſtow, Glouceſterſhire.

IX.

Venta Silurum, ſtipendiaria, Caer Went, Monmouthſhire.

IX.

Iſca Silurum, colonia, leg. VI. *Aug.* Caerleon, Monmouthſhire.

VII.

Tibia amnis, Caerdiff, Glamorganſhire.

XX.

Bovium, Cowbridge, Glamorganſhire.

XV.

Nidum, Neath, Glamorganſhire.

XV.

Leucarium, Loghor, Glamorganſhire.

XX.

Ad vigeſimum lapidem, Narbath caſtle, on Clethy river, Pembrokeſhire.

XIX.

Menapia, St. David's.

ITER XII.

From *Aquæ Solis*, Bath, to *Londinium*, London.

Aquæ Solis, colonia, Thermæ, Bath.

XV.

Verlucio, Lacock on the Avon, Wiltſhire.

XX.

Cunedio, Marlborough.

XV.

Spinis, Spene, Berkſhire.

XV.

Calleba Atrebatum, Wallingford, Berkſhire.

XX.

Bibracte, Madanhead, Bray, Braywick, Sutton Bray, Berkſhire.

XX.

Londinium Aug. municipium, London.

ITER XIII.

From *Iſca Silurum*, Caerleon, to *Urioconium*, Wroxeter.

Iſca Silurum, legio II. *Aug.* Caerleon, Monmouthſhire.

IX.

Bultrum, Burrium, Bullium, Uſk in Monmouthſhire.

XII.

Gobannium, Abergavenny.

XXIII.

Magna, Old Radnor.

XXIII.

Branogenium, Worceſter.

XXVIII.

Uriconium, Viroconium, Wroxeter near Wrekin, Shropſhire.

ITER XIV.

From *Iſca*, Caerleon, by *Glevum*, Glouceſter, to *Lindum*, Lincoln.

Iſca Silurum, leg. II. *Aug.* Caerleon, Monmouthſhire.

VIII.

Bullium, Burrium, Uſk in Monmouthſhire.

XII.

Bleſtium, the Old town, Herefordſhire.

XI.

Ariconium, Kencheſter, by Hereford.

XV.

Glevum, colonia, leg. VII. *Aug. Claudia*, Glouceſter.

XV.

Ad Antonam, flu. Eveſham, Worceſterſhire.

XV.

Alauna, Alceſter, Worceſterſhire.

. . . .

Præſidium, Warwick.

. . . .

XII.

Vennonis, Cleyceſter, by Highcroſs, Leiceſterſhire.

XII.

Ratæ Coritanorum, ſtipendiaria, Leiceſter.

XII.

Vennomentum, Ratcliff and Coſinton, on Soar river, Leiceſterſhire.

XII.

Margidunum, Wilughby, Nottinghamſhire.

XII.

Ad Pontem, Bridgford, Nottinghamſhire.

VII.

Crococolana, Colingham, Nottinghamſhire.

XII.

Lindum, colonia, Lincoln.

Vernometum is *ſacra planities*. A vaſt long *tumulus* here of an Arch-druid. *Coes* is a prieſt; whence *Coſington*. *Radcliff* is the courſe of the annual games, to his memory.

ITER XV.

From *Londinium*, London, by *Clauſentum*, Southampton, to *Londinium* again.

Londinium, London.

XLIV.

Calleba Atrebatum, Wallingford, Berks.

XV.

Vindonum, ſtipendiaria, Silcheſter, Hampſhire.

XXI.

Venta Belgarum, ſtipendiaria, Wincheſter.

VI.

Ad lapidem, Manſbridge, Stoneham, Hants.

IV.

Clauſentum, Southampton.

X.

Portus Magnus, Portcheſter.

X.

Regnum, Chicheſter.

X.

Ad decimum lapidem, Arundel, Suſſex.

X.

Anderida portus, Newhaven, Suſſex.

XXV.

Ad Lemanum, ſl. Old Romney, Kent.

X.

Lemanus portus, Lymne, Kent.

X.

Dubris, Dover.

X.

Rhutupium, colonia, Richborough, Sandwich.

X.

Regulbium, Reculver.

X.

Cantiopolis, ſtipendiaria, Canterbury.

Durolevum, Sittingburn, Kent.

XII.

Madum, Maidſton.

XVIII.

Vagniaca, Sevenoak.

XVIII.

Noviomagus, Croydon.

XV.

Londinium Aug. London.

We here correct Antoninus in the diſtance between London and *Noviomagus* xv. whereas in the other it is but x. Newington is a remnant of *Novantes* on both ſides the Thames: they firſt fixed at London, called *Trenovantum*, being fortified by them.

ITER XVI.

From *Londinium*, London, to *Cenia*, Tregeny, Cornwall.

Londinium Aug. London.

XC.

Venta Belgarum, ſtipendiaria, Wincheſter.

XI.

Brige, Broughton, Hampſhire.

VIII.

VIII.

Sorbiodunum, *Latio jure donata*, Old Sarum.

XII.

Ventageladia, *Vindocladia*, Wimburn minſter, Dorſet.

IX.

Durnovaria, Dorcheſter, Dorſetſhire.

XXXIII.

Muridunum, *Moridunum*, *ſtipendiaria*, Seaton, Devonſhire.

XV.

Iſca Dumnoniorum, *ſtipendiaria*, Exeter.

. . . .

. . . .

Ad Durium amnem, Aſhburton, Devonſhire.

. . . .

. . . .

Tamara, by Saltaſh, Devonſhire.

. . . .

. . . .

Voluba, Fowey, Cornwall.

. . . .

. . . .

Cenia, Tregeny, Cornwall.

ITER XVII.

From *Anderida*, Newhaven, to *Eboracum*, York.

Anderida, Newhaven, Suſſex.

. . . .

Noviomagus, Croydon.

XV.

Londinium Auguſta, London.

XXX.

Ad Fines Trinobantes inter et Cenomanos, Roiſton, Hertfordſhire.

. . . .

Duroliſponte, *Duroliponte*, *Duroſiponte*, Godmancheſter.

XXX.

Durnomagus, *Latio jure donata*, Caſter by Peterborough.

XXX.

Coriſennis, Stow green, Stanfield, Lincolnſhire.

XXX.

Lindum, *colonia*, Lincoln.

XV.

In Medium, Kirkton in Lindſey, Lincolnſhire.

XV.

Ad Abum, Wintringham, Lincolnſhire.

VI.

Pecuaria, Brough, Yorkſhire.

XLVI.

Eboracum, York.

ITER XVIII.

From *Eboracum*, *York*, through the middle of the iſland, to *Clauſentum*, Southampton.

Eboracum, York.

XXI.

Legeolium, *Legiolium*, Caſtleford upon Calder, Yorkſhire.

XVIII.

Ad fines, *Brigantes inter et Coritanos*, Graveſborough by Rotherham, Yorkſhire.

X.

. . . . Cheſterfield, Derbyſhire.

X.

. . . Alfreton, Derbyſhire.

XVI.

Derventione, Little Cheſter by Derby.

XII.

Ad Trivonam, Egginton upon Trent, Burton, Staffordſhire.

XII.

Etocetum, Walls by Litchfield.

XVI.

Manſuedum, *Manduesſedum*, Manceter, by Atherſton, Warwickſhire.

XII.

Benonis, Cleyceſter by Highcroſs, Northamptonſhire.

XI.

Tripontium, Showel near Lutterworth, Leiceſterſhire.

XII.

Iſannaria, Towceſter, Northamptonſhire.

XII.

Brinavis, Banbury, Oxfordſhire.

XVI.

Æli a caſtra, Aldceſter by Biceter, Oxfordſhire.

XV.

Durocina, Dorcheſter, *Epiſcopi*, *Durinum*, *ſtipendiaria*, Oxfordſhire.

VI.

Tameſe, Stretley on Thames, by Goreing, Berks.

XV.

Vindonum, *ſtipendiaria*, Silcheſter, Hants.

XLVI.

Clauſentum, Southampton.

Thus we have finiſhed this famous Itinerary, much more large than that of Antoninus, contains many names of places not compriſed therein, and aſcertains much more of the geography of Roman Britain, of England, and Scotland: it is uſeful to recite an alphabetical index of it, marking thoſe places with an aſteriſc, not mentioned by former writers, or not rightly aſſigned to the modern names and places; and ſtill leaving many to the diligence and *acumen* of future writers.

* *Ad Alaunam*, *flu.* Alnwic.
* *Ad Alaunam*, Lancaſter, *Alone*.
* *Ad Aquas*, Wells.
* *Ad Alone*, *Abone*, on Frome r.
* *Ad Antonam*, Eveſham.
* *Ad Abum*, Wintringham.

* *Ad Æſicam.*
* *Ad Decimum.*
* *Ad Durium amnem.*
* *Ad Fines,* between *Maxima* and *Flavia,* Stretford on Merſey.
* *Ad Fines Trinobantes inter et Cenomanos,* Roiſton.
* *Ad Fines, Brigantes inter et Coritanos,* Graveſborough by Rotheram.
* *Ad Itunam.*
* *Ad Lapidem,* Stoneham.
* *Ad Lemanum, flu.* Old Romney.
* *Ad Murum,* Newcaſtle.
* *Ad Montem Grampium.*
Ad Pontem, Bridgford.
* *Ad Sturium,* Stretford ſtreet.
* *Ad Selinam.*
* *Ad Sabrinam,* Awſt.
* *Ad Tiſam,* Peirſebridge, Yorkſhire.
* *Ad Tuedam, flu.* Berwick.
* *Ad Trivonam,* Burton on Trent.
* *Ad Tines,* Rocheſter on r. Tyne, Redeſdale.
* *Ad Tavum.*
* *Ad Tinam.*
* *Ad Uxellam amnem.*
* *Ad Vigeſimum,* Narbath C.
* *Ad Vallum Antonini,* Falkirk.
* *Ælia Caſtra,* Alceſter by Biceter.
Agelocum, Littleburgh on Trent.
* *Alauna,* Alceſter.
* *Alata caſtra, Pteroton,* Inverneſs.
* *Alpes Pennini,* Pendleton.
* *Alicana,* Shipton by Craven.
Alauna, Sterling.
* *Anderida Portus,* Newhaven.
Ariconium, Kencheſter.
Aquæ Solis, Thermæ, colonia, Bath.

Banchorium, Bonium, Banchor.
Benonis, High croſs, Clebroke.
* *Bibracte,* Madanhead and Bray.
Bleſtium, Bleſcium, Old caſtle on Eſcel r.
Bovium, Boverton.
Branogenium, Worceſter.
* *Bremenium, Bromicham,* Mr. Baxter had knowledge of this town.
Bremenium, ſtipendiaria, Rucheſter.
Brige, Braga, Broughton.
Brinavis, Branavis, Banbury.
Brocavonacis, Brovonacis, Browham.
Bullium, Burrium, Bultrum, Caerphylli C.

* *Cæſaromagus,* Chelmsford.
Calcaria, Tadcaſter.
Calleva Atrebatum, Wallingford.
Cambodunum, Latio jure donata, Alkmundbury.
Camboritum, colonia, Cheſterford.
* *Canonium,* Kelvedon.
* *Cantiopolis, Durobernum, ſtipendiaria,* Canterbury.
Cataractonium, Cateric, *Latio jure donata,* Thornbury.
Cenia, Tregeny.
Clauſentum, Southampton.
Conovium, Aberconwey.
Coccium, Latio jure donata, Burton by Lancaſter.
* *Combretonium,* Bretenham.
* *Coriſennis, Cauſennis,* Stow, Stanfield.
* *Corium.*
Corſtoplium, Corbridg.
* *Condate,* Northwich.
Corinium Dobunorum, Latio jure donata, Cirenceſter.
Crococolana, Colingham.
* *Camulodunum, colonia, leg. gem. mart.* XIV. Colcheſter.
Cunedio, Cunetio, Marlborough.

Danum, Doncaſter.
Delgovitia, Wighton.
Derventio, Stanford bridge.
Derventio, Little Cheſter by Derby.
Deva, colonia, W. Cheſter, *leg.* XX. V. V. *Cret.*
Devana, Aberdeen.
Dubris, Dover.
* *Durnomagus, Latio jure donata,* Caſter.
Durnovaria, Dorcheſter, Dorſetſhire.
* *Durolevum, Duroſevum,* Sittinburn.

Duro-

Duroprovis, ſtipendiaria, Rocheſter.
* *Durolitum,* Romford.
Durovernum, Cantiopolis, ſtipendiaria, Canterbury.
Duroſiponte, Godmuncheſter.
Durocina, Durinum, ſtipendiaria, Dorcheſter, *Epiſcopi,* Oxfordſhire.

Eboracum, municipium, York, formerly *col. leg.* VI.
* *Epiacum,* Cheſter in the ſtreet.
Etocetum, Wall by Litchfield.

* *Forum Dianæ,* Market ſtreet.

* *Gadanica, Colanica,* Coleceſter.
Glebon, colonia, Glouceſter, *leg.* VII. *Claud.*
Gobannium, Abergavenny.

* *Herirus mons,* by Bala.
* *Hierna.*

Icianis, Ixworth.
* *In medio.*
* *In medium,* Kirkton, Lindſey, Lincolnſhire.
* *Iſannavaria,* Towceſter.
Iſca Dumnoniorum, ſtipendiaria, Exeter.
Iſca Silurum, colon. leg. II. *Aug.* Caerleon.
Iſurium, Aldborough.

Lactorodum, Stony Stratford.
Lataris, Bowes.
Legiolium, Caſterford.
Lemanus Portus, Lymne.
Leucarium, Loghor.
Lindum, colonia, Lincoln.
Lindum in Scotland.
Londinium, colonia, Aug. London.
Luguvalia, Latio jure donata, Carliſle.

Madum, Madeſton.
Magiovinium, Dunſtable.
Magna, Old Radnor.
Mandueſſedum, Manceſter.
Mancunium, Mancaſtle.
* *Margidunum,* Wilughby.
Mediolanum, Myvod.
* *Mediolanum,* Cheſterton by Newcaſtle.
* *Menapia,* St. David's.
Muridunum, ſtipendiaria, Seaton.

Nidum, Neath.
* *Noviomagus,* Croydon.

* *Orrea,* Dunkeld.

Pecuaria, Brough.
Pennocrucium, Penkridge.
Portus Magnus, Portcheſter.
* *Portus Siſtuntiorum,* Lune river mouth.
Præſidium, Warwick.
Prætuarium, Patrinton.
* *Pteretone, Latio jure donata,* Inverneſs.

Ratæ Coritanorum, ſtipendiaria, Leiceſter.
Regulbium, Reculver.
* *Regnum,* Chicheſter.
* *Rerigonium,* Ribcheſter.
Rhutupis, colonia, Sandwich.
Rutunium, Rowton.
* *Salinis,* Droitwich.
Segontium, ſtipendiaria, Caernarvon.
Sitomagus, Thetford.
Sorbiodunum, Latio jure donata, Old Sarum.
Spinis, Spene.
* *Statio trajectus,* Chepſtow.
* *Sulloniagis,* Edgware.

* *Tamara,* Saltaſh.
* *Tamea,* Brumcheſter.
* *Tameſe,* Stretley.
* *Theodoſia, Latio jure donata,* Dunbriton.
* *Tibia amnis,* Caerdiff r.
* *Trimuntium,* Cannaby.
* *Tripontium,* Dowbridge, Showel.
Tuæſſis, Rothes.

* *Vagniaca,* Sevenoke.
* *Vallum Antonini,* Falkirk.
Varis, Bodvary.
* *Varis,* Nairn.

Vata-

Vataris, Brough.
Venta Silurum, *ſtipendiaria*, Caerwent.
Venta Belgarum, *ſtipendiaria*, Wincheſter.
Venta Icenorum, *ſtipendiaria*, Caſter by Norwich.
* *Vennonis*, Cleyceſter.
Verolanium, *municipium*, Verulamceſter.
* *Verlucio*, Laycock.
* *Vernometum*, Coſington.
* *Victoria*, *Latio jure donata*, Perth.
Vindonum, *ſtipendiaria*, Silcheſter.
Vindocladia, Wimburn minſter.
Vinovium, Bincheſter.
Vindomora, Ebcheſter.
Viriconium, Wroxeter.
* *Voluba*, Fowey.
Voreda, Caſtlevoran.
Uxoconium, Okenyate.

Here are recounted 173 places in Britain, being 62 more than are contained in Antoninus's Itinerary: and of thoſe in our Itinerary I have marked with an aſteriſc no leſs than 76, which are either intirely new, or not rightly aſſigned to their true ſituations in former writers.

IV.

OBSERVATIONS on the ITINERARY.

IN my former papers I diſcourſed to the Society, firſt, in rehearſal of the memoirs we can recover concerning Richard of Cirenceſter, and of his writings.

I gave an account of the moſt excellent Map of Roman Britain, prefixed to the Treatiſe we are upon. This not only enables us to fix many places and ſtations, which before now we could do only by mere conjecture, and etymology of names, and the like; but further, it gives us 100 places not hitherto known, ſo much as in name.

Come we now to treat on the Itinerary, compriſed in 18 *Iters*, which traverſe the iſland of Britain all manner of ways, in the nature of that we call Antoninus's Itinerary; with the intermediate miles between every ſtation: to which I have aſſigned the reſpective modern names of the places, to the beſt of my knowledge.

This Itinerary of our author is far more copious than that of Antoninus: eſpecially it takes in the whole kingdom of Scotland, that country reduced by the valiant Agricola, and called by him *Veſpaſiana*, when made a province, in honour to the reigning emperor's father: it took him up ſeven whole years to complete this great conqueſt: and one of our *Iters* extends from *Alata caſtra*, Invernefs, to the Land's End in Cornwall.

From due conſideration we have reaſon to believe, this Itinerary of our author's, as to the original plan, is no other than that of Agricola. After he was recalled by Domitian, about A. D. 85. to Hadrian's time, Britain was neglected, Agricola's cities in Scotland overthrown, his caſtles diſmantled; ſo that Tacitus well ſays, *Perdomita Britannia et ſtatim amiſſa:* he means only Scotland ſubdued by Agricola; for four legions remained in that part we call England, to keep it in ſubjection till Hadrian came.

To our Itinerary alone, and the Map, are we indebted for the knowledge of the ſtations in Scotland: ſo that we muſt conclude, he had ſight of manuſcripts and rolls which were written in that time; whether in the libraries at Rome, or in the monaſtic libraries of Britain, we know not:

not: but from the ſame libraries Antoninus's Itinerary, and the like monuments of learned antiquity, were taken.

It would ſeem that Whittichind, the Saxon author, had ſeen ſuch like works as our Richard peruſed: he writes, that Britain was divided into provinces by Veſpaſian.

Richard writes expreſly, that he copied ſome papers tranſmitted to poſterity by a Roman general, who probably was Agricola: he had ſome informations from certain religious of his order, who had been in Scotland.

He learnt what he writes on *Caledonia*, from Britiſh merchants. Again, ſpeaking of *Glevum*, Glouceſter, he ſays, it is a Roman colony, conſtituted by Claudius, *ut ſcriptores de iſtis temporibus affirmant:* ſo that he omitted no kind of means to acquire knowledge of the Britiſh geography.

In medio, ad fines, ad Itunam flu. ad montem Grampium, Herirus mons, Alpes Pennini, ad Pontem, ad Murum, ad Vallum; a very great number of theſe, and the like, being recited, intimate the high antiquity of the Itinerary; that the roads were generally made, or marked out; but towns, cities, caſtles, not then built, only ſome inns, for preſent conveniency. Eſpecially we ſee this in Scotland, a good way on the ſea-coaſt northerly, and remarkably in the IXth Iter: *ad Tavum, ad Æſicam, ad Tinam, ad Itunam, ad montem Grampium, ad Selinam*; and in the map theſe rivers are named, and the Grampian mountain, without a town's name annexed, as then not fully built: and probably that country was left by the Romans before the towns were built, the Romans having chiefly ſtrong camps by the rivers. We may reaſonably hence judge, the original itinerary and map, which our Richard copied, was conſtructed in Agricola's time; though afterward additions were made to it.

We ſee likewiſe this method of nomination uſed in other more diſtant parts, as *Herirus mons* in Wales, *Alpes pennini* in the mountainous tract of Lancaſhire.

In Iter IV. *Ad Tiſam amnem, Ad Murum, Ad Alaunam flu. Ad Tuedam flu. Ad Vallum.*

In Iter XI. *Ad Alone, Ad Sabrinam, Tibia amnis, Ad Vigeſimum lapidem*, &c.

In Iter XV. *Ad Lapidem, Ad Decimum lapidem*, where only mile-ſtones are named: and the remains of this manner of denomination are left in the Engliſh names *Stoneham, Stone, Stanefield, Stanwic, Stanton*, and the like.

We learn to correct many words in our geography, which before were not truly wrote: for inſtance, *Bannavenna*, Towceſter, ſometimes *Benavona, Bennaventa*, which words have no meaning, is really *Iſannavaria*, ill placed at Weedon, or rather *Iſantavaria*: which words are eaſily deduced from the Britiſh.

I judge it will be a matter uſeful to the ſtudious in this kind of learning, to collect into one general Index all the names of places, hitherto recited in the Map and Itinerary, with the annexed aſteriſc, denoting thoſe names, which are new, or better placed than in former books, or of new denomination; to which we muſt add thoſe recited in his VIth chapter of the Chorography of Britain This contains above 100 names not found in my friend Mr. Baxter's *Gloſſarium Brittanicum*; who has collected all the names we before knew: and this preſent muſt juſtly be eſteemed the nobleſt monument of antient Britain.

* *Abona flu.* of *Caledonia,* Frith of Dournach, in the Highlands.
* *Abus,* the Humber.
Abona, r. Avon of Briſtol and Bat h, *Primæ.*
Acmodæ iſles.
* *Ad Abum,* Wintringham, Lincolnſhire.
* *Ad Alaunam,* r. Alnwic, by the Wall, Northumberland.
* *Ad Alaunam,* r. *Alone,* Lancaſter.
* *Ad Alone, Abone,* on Frome r. by Everſhot, Dorſetſhire.
Ad Anſam, Stretford-ſtreet, Suffolk, *Ad Sturium, fl.*
* *Ad Fines Brigantes inter et Coritanos,* Graveſborough by Rotheram, Weſt-riding, Yorkſhire.
* *Ad Æſicam.*
* *Ad Antonam,* Eveſham, Worceſterſhire.
* *Ad Aquas,* Wells, Somerſetſhire.
* *Ad Durium amnem.*
* *Ad Fines Trinobantes inter et Cenomanos,* Roiſton, Hertfordſhire.
* *Ad Itunam.*
* *Ad Decimum,* ſc. *lapidem.*
* *Ad Fines Maximam inter et Flaviam,* Stretford on Merſey, in Lancaſhire.
* *Ad Lapidem,* Stoneham.
* *Ad Lemanum,* r. old Romney.
* *Ad Montem Grampium.*
* *Ad Murum,* Newcaſtle on Tyne.
* *Ad Tines,* Rocheſter, by Redeſdale, on r. N. Tyne.
* *Ad Tiſam, fl.* Peirſebridge, Yorkſhire, Ovynford.
* *Ad Pontem,* Bridgeford, Nottinghamſhire.
* *Ad Selinam.*
* *Ad Sabrinam, fl.* Awſt.
* *Ad Tavum, fl.*
* *Ad Tinam, fl.*
* *Ad Tuedam, fl.* Berwick.
* *Ad Vigeſimum,* ſc. *lapidem,* Narbath-caſtle.
* *Ad Uxellam amnem.*
* *Ad Trivonam, fl.* Burton upon Trent.
* *Ad Vallum, Antonini,* Falkirk.
* *Ad Sturiam, fl.* Stretford-ſtreet, *Ad Anſam,* Suffolk.
* *Ælia Caſtra,* Aldceſter by Biceter, Oxfordſhire.
Æſica, r. of *Vecturiones.*
Agelocum, Littleborough on Trent Nottinghamſhire.
* *Alata Caſtra,* Invernefs, *Vacomagorum Metropolis, Latio jure donata, Pteroton.*
Alcluith, ad lacum Lincalidor, Theodoſia.
* *Alpes Pennini,* Pendleton, Pendlebury, Lancaſhire.
* *Alpes,* hills of Lothlers, *Valentiæ,* Scotland.
Alauna, Sterling, *Horeſtiorum urbs.*
Alauna, r. Aylmouth, Awn. Northumberland.
* *Alauna,* r. Lune of Lancaſter, *Maximæ.*
* *Alauna,* Alceſter upon Arrow, *Dobunorum urbs, Flaviæ,* Warwickſhire.
Alauna, r. by Blandford, Dorſetſhire.
* *Alicana,* Shipton by Craven, Yorkſhire.
* *Albanii,* Broadalbin, Scotland.
Albani, by Lorn, Scotland.
Antona, r. Avon of Northampton, Nen.
Antona, r. Wincheſter, Hants.
* *Anderida Portus,* Newhaven, Suſſex.
Anderida Sylva, Caledonia, Suſſex.
Anterii, Ireland.
Anterium Metropolis, there.
Andros, iſle.
Antiveſtæum, prom. Penros, Cornwall.
* *Artavia,* Tintagel, Cornwall.
* *Aquæ,* Buchan, Scotland.
Aquæ Solis, colonia, Thermæ, Bath.
Ariconium, Kencheſter, of *Silures, Secundæ,* Herefordſhire.
* *Aræ finium imperii Romani,* Chanery in the Highlands.
Argitta, r. of *Rhobogdii,* Ireland.

Atlanticus Oceanus, the Atlantic Ocean.

* *Attacotti*, Lochabar, of *Veſpaſiana*.

Atrebates, Berkſhire.

Avalonia, *Heduorum urbs*, Glaſenbury.

Aufona, r. of Northampton, *Naina*, Nen.

Auſoba Sinus, Ireland.

Banna, r. of *Rhobogdii*, Ireland.

* *Banatia*, Lochabar by Fort-William, *Vacomagi*.

Banchorium, *Bonium*, of *Carnabii*, Banchor, Flintſhire.

Benonæ, of *Carnabii*, Cleyceſter, Highcroſs, Northamptonſh.

Beliſama, r. Rible, *Maximæ Cæſarienſis*, Lancaſhire.

Belgæ, Somerſetſhire.

Beregonium, *Valentiæ*, Dunſtafag, in Lorn.

* *Berigonius Sinus*, by Cantyre, Scotland.

Bibroci, or *Rhemi*, Berkſhire.

* *Bibrax*, *Bibracte*, of *Bibroci*, *Bibrocum*, Madanhead, Bray, Berks.

Bleſtium, Oldcaſtle on Heſcol r. Scotland, *Bleſcium*.

Boduni, Oxfordſhire, Glouceſterſhire, Worceſterſhire.

Bolerium, *prom.* *Primæ*, St. Ive's, Cornwall.

Bodotria, *Bodoria*, *Æſtuarium*, Frith of Forth, Scotland.

Bonium, *Banchorium*, Banchor, Flintſhire.

Bovium, Boverton, Glamorganſhire.

Brangonium, Worceſter.

Brannogenium, Oxfordſhire, *Flaviæ*, of *Ordovices*, or *Dobuni*.

Branavis, Banbury.

Bremenium, Rocheſter, Northumberland, capital of *Ottodini*, *ſtipendiaria*.

* *Bremenium*, Birmingham, Warwickſhire.

Brigantes, Yorkſhire.

Brigantes, Ireland.

Brigas, Ireland.

Brigantia, Ireland.

Brigantium, *Iſurium*, Aldborough, Yorkſhire.

* *Brigantum extrema*, *prom.* Flamborough-head, Yorkſhire.

Brige, *Bragæ*, Broughton, Hampſhire.

Brinavis, Banbury, Oxfordſh.

Britannia Prima, Province.

Britannia Secunda, Province.

—— *Flavia*, Province.

—— *Maxima*, Province.

—— *Valentia*, Province, *uſque ad murum Antonini*.

—— *Veſpaſiana*, Province, *ultra murum Antonini*.

Brocavonacis, *Brovonacis*, Browham, Northumberland.

Bullium, *Burrium*, *Bultrum*, Caerphylli caſtle, Brecknockſhire.

Buvinda, r. Ireland.

Caledonia, Province, Highlands.

Caledonia, ſ. *Anderida Sylva*, Suſſex.

Caledonia Sylva, in the Highlands.

* *Caledoniæ extrema*, Dunſby-head, Scotland.

Cæſarea inſula, Jerſey.

Cantæ, Cromarty in the Highlands.

Candida caſa, *Leucopibia*, Whithern in Galway.

* *Carnabii*, Sutherland in the Highlands.

Caledonii, Invernefs county, beyond Varar.

* *Carnabii*, in Staffordſhire, Wales, Cheſhire, *Flaviæ*.

Caledonia Sylva, Rockingham foreſt, Northamptonſhire.

Carronacæ, *Carnovacæ*, Strathnavern in the Highlands.

* *Cattini*, Cathneſs in the Highlands.

Caſſii, *Cateuchlani*, Middleſex.

* *Camboritum*, *colonia*, Cheſterford, Cambridgeſhire.

* *Camulodunum*, *colonia*, Colcheſter, *Trinobantum*, *legio* XIV. *Gemina*, *Martia*.

* *Cambola*

* *Cambola*, r. Padſtow haven, Camelford, Cornwall.
Caleba Atrebatum metropolis, Wallingford, Berkſhire.
* *Cantæ*, *Cantii*, Kent.
* *Cantiopolis*, *Durovernum*, Canterbury, *metropolis*, *ſtipendiaria*.
Cantium, *prom.* Kent.
* *Canganus Sinus*, by Harley, Carnarvonſhire, or Merionidſhire.
Canganum, *prom.* Llyn Point, Carnarvonſhire.
Cangiani,
* *Canonium*, Kelvedon, Eſſex.
Calcaria, Tadcaſter, Yorkſhire.
Cambodunum, *Latio jure donata*, Alkmundbury, Yorkſhire.
Canovius, r. of *Mona* iſle, Angleſey.
Caſſiterides Inſulæ, Scilly.
Cataracton, *Cataractonium*, *Latio jure donata*, Thornburgh, Catteric, *Maximæ*.
Cattieuchlani, *Caſſii*, Hertfordſhire.
Cauci, Ireland.
Cauſennis, Stanfeild, Lincolnſhire.
* *Cauna Inſula*, Shepey.
Carnabii, Cornwall,
* *Carbanticum*, Kirkubright, Treef c. on Dee.
* *Cæſaromagus*, Chelmsford.
Celnius, r. of *Vacomagi*, Duvern, Scotland.
Cerones, Inverneſs county, Scotland.
Cenia, Tregeny, *Damnoniorum metropolis*, Falmouth.
Cenius, r. Falmouth haven, *Damnoniorum*, by Tregeny.
* *Cenomani*, Huntingdonſhire, Cambridgeſhire, Norfolk, Suffolk.
* *Cimbri*, *Primæ*, Somerſetſhire.
* *Clita*, r. *Secundæ*, Clvyd, by St. Aſaph.
Clauſantum, *Belgarum*, Southampton, *metropolis*.
Clota inſula, *Veſpaſianæ*, Arran iſle.
Clotta Æſtuarium, *Valentiæ*.
Cluda, r. Cluyd, Clyd.
* *Condate*, Northwich, Cheſhire.
* *Combretonium*, Bretenham, Bradfeild Combuſt, Suffolk.
Conovius, r. Canovy, Aberconway, Caernarvonſhire.
Concangios, Watercrook by Kendal, Weſtmorland.
Colanica, *Gadanica*, Peebles, *Valentiæ*.
Conovium, Aberconwy.
Concangii, Ireland.
* *Coccium*, *Latio jure donata*, *Siſtuntiorum*, Burton, Lancaſhire.
* *Coitani*, Foreſt of Rockingham, *Caledonia Sylva*, Northamptonſhire.
* *Coria*, Corſtan law, *metropolis* of *Gadeni*, Lothian.
Corbantorigum, of *Selgovæ*.
Corinium Dobunorum, *Latio jure donata*, Cirenceſter, Glouceſterſhire.
* *Coritani*, Leiceſterſhire, Lincolnſhire.
Coriondii, Ireland.
* *Coriſennis*, *Cauſennis*, Stanfeild, Lincolnſhire.
* *Corium*, Corsford by Lanerk, Cluydſdale.
Corſtoplium, Corbridge, Northumberland.
Crococolana, Colingham, Nottinghamſhire.
Cronium mare, northern Ocean.
* *Creones*, *Cerones ad Volſas ſinus*, Roſs.
Cunedio, Marlborough, *Cunetio*, Wiltſhire.

Dabrona, r. Ireland.
Damnii, Argyleſhire, *Veſpaſianæ*.
* *Damnii Albani*, Scotland, *infra Tavum*, *Vacomagosque*, *Valentiæ*, Lorn.
Damnia, north and ſouth of the wall of Severus.
Damnonii, Somerſetſhire, *Primæ*.
Damnii, Ireland.
Danum, Doncaſter, Yorkſhire.
Delgovicia, Wighton, Yorkſhire.
Darabouna, r. of *Rhobogdii*, Ireland.

Der-

Derventio, Stanford-bridge, Yorkſhire.
Derventio, Little Cheſter, by Derby.
Derventio, r. Derwent, Cumberland, *Maximæ*.
Deva, r. of *Taixali*, by Aberdeen, Dee.
Deva, r. Dee by Kirkcubright, of *Selgovæ*.
* *Dena*, r. Cree, by Whithern, Scotland.
Deva, *colonia*, Weſtcheſter, *legio* XX. V. V. *Cretica*, *Flaviæ*.
Devana, of *Taixali*, Aberdeen, *Divana*.
* *Dimeti*, *Silurum gens*, *Secundæ*, Cardiganſhire.
Dobona, r. Ireland.
Dobuni, *Boduni*, *Cattieuchlanorum gens*, Oxfordſhire.
Dunum, *metropolis*, Ireland.
Dubris, r. of *Cantii*, Douvre.
Dubris, *portus*, Dover, Kent.
Durius r. Ireland.
* *Durius* r. *Damnoniorum*, Dart, Devonſhire.
* *Durinum*, *Durnovaria*, Dorcheſter, Dorſetſhire, *ſtipendiaria*.
Durobris, *Duroprovis*, Rocheſter, *ſtipendiaria*, *Durobrovis*.
* *Durnomagus*, Caſter by Peterborough, *Cenomannorum*, *Latio jure donata*, Northamptonſhire.
Durotriges, ſ. *Morini*, Dorſetſhire.
* *Durolevum*, *Duroſevum*, Sittingburn, Kent.
* *Durolitum*, Romford, *Duroſitum*, Eſſex.
Durocina, Dorcheſter *epiſcopi*, Oxfordſhire.
Duroſiponte, Godmancheſter, Huntingdonſhire.
Durovernum, *ſtipendiaria*, Canterbury, *Cantiopolis*.

Eblanæ, Ireland.
Eboracum, *municipium*, formerly *colonia leg.* VI. *victrix*, York.
Ebuda iſle, Hebrid, *Caledoniæ*.
—— II. *Caledoniæ*.
Ebuda III. Skye, *Caledoniæ*.
—— IV. *Caledoniæ*.
—— V. *Caledoniæ*.
Ebudum, *prom.* of *Carnovacæ*, Highlands.
* *Epiacum*, Cheſter in the ſtreet, county of Durham, *Brigantum*, *Maximæ*.
* *Epidia*, *inſula ſuperior*, Northviſt, *Veſpaſianæ*.
Epidium, *prom.* Highlands.
* *Epidii*, Cantyre, Highlands.
* *Epidia*, *inſula inferior*, Southviſt, *Veſpaſianæ*.
Eriri mons, by Bala, Merionydſhire.
Etocetum, of *Carnabii*, wall by Litchfield, *Flaviæ*, Staffordſhire.

Flavia, Province.
* *Forum Dianæ*, *Caſſiorum*, Market-ſtreet, by Dunſtable, Hertfordſhire.
* *Fretum Menevicum*, Cardigan, bay, *Secundæ*.

Gadeni, in Northumberland, *Valentiæ*.
Gadenia, north of the wall of Severus.
Gadeni, in Scotland.
* *Gadanica*, *Colonica*, Colecester, or Peebles, Scotland.
* *Galgacum*, *Galacum*, Lancheſter, *Brigantum*, *Maximæ*, Durham county.
Garion, r. Yare, *Garienus*, Norfolk.
Genania, Province, North Wales.
Glevum, *Glebon*, *colonia*, *leg.* VII. *Claudia Dobunorum*, Glouceſter, *Flaviæ*.
Gobannium Silurum, Abergaveny, *Secundæ*.
Grampius, *m.* Grantſbein, Scotland, *Veſpaſianæ*.

* *Halengum*, *Halangium*, Hailſton, Cornwall.
Hebudes inſulæ v.
* *Helenum*, *prom.* *Helenis Cornabiorum*, Berry Point, Devonſhire.

Herculis columnæ, Cornwall, Main Ambres.
Herculis, prom. Hertland Point, Devonſhire.
* *Herculis inſula, Heraclea*, Lundy, *Primæ.*
* *Hedui*, Somerſetſhire.
* *Heriri m m.* by Bala, Wales, *Secundæ*, Merionydſhire.
* *Hierna.*
Horeſtii, ad Tavum, Fife, *Veſpaſianæ.*

Ibernia, city in Ireland.
Ibernus, r. Ireland.
Ibernii, Ireland.
Icenii, Rutland, Cambridgeſhire, Suffolk, *Flaviæ.*
* *Icianis*, Ixworth, Icklingham, Suffolk.
Idumanus, r. by Chelmsford, Eſſex, *Trinobantes.*
Ila, r. Ale, Highlands, *Caledoniæ.*
* *In medio.*
* *In medium*, Kirkton, Lincolnſhire.
* *Iſannavaria*, Towceſter, *Iſantavaria*, Northamptonſhire.
Iſca, r. Ex by Exeter, *Primæ.*
Iſca Damnoniorum, metropolis, ſtipendiaria, Exeter.
Iſca Silurum colonia, Caerleon, *leg.* II. *Aug. metropolis Britanniæ Secundæ*, Monmouthſhire.
Iſca, r. Uſk, Monmouthſhire.
Iſchalis Heduorum, Ilcheſter, Somerſetſhire.
Iſurium Brigantum, Brigantium, metropolis, Yorkſhire, Aldborough, *Maximæ*, Aldwark.
Ituna, r. of *Taixali*, Ythan, *Veſpaſianæ.*
* *Ituna Æſtuarium*, Eden, *Valentiæ.*
Ituna, r. of *Selgovæ.*
Itys, r. Highlands.

* Κριȣ μετοπῶν, *prom.* Ram head, *Primæ*, Cornwall.

Lactorodum, Stoney-Stretford, Bucks.
Lataris, Bowes, Yorkſhire.
Lebarum, Ireland.
Legiolium, Caſterford, Yorkſhire.
Lelanonius Sinus, Lochleven, Highlands, *Veſpaſianæ.*
Lemanus portus, Limne, *primæ*, Kent.
Lemana, r. *Cantii*, Lime-water, Kent.
Lemanus, r. boundary of *Cantii* and *Bibroci.*
* *Leucopibia, candida caſa*, Withern, *Novantum, metropolis, Valentiæ*, Scotland.
Leucarium, Loghor, Glamorganſhire.
Libnius mons, Ireland.
Libnius, metropolis, Ireland.
* *Lincalidor lacus*, Lochlomond, *Attacottorum.*
* *Lindum*, Dunblane, *Horeſtiorum.*
Lindum colonia Coritanorum, Lincoln.
Loebius, r. Ireland.
* *Logi*, Sutherland, Highlands.
Londinium Auguſta, London, *colonia, Lundinum, metropolis, Flaviæ.*
* *Longus*, r. Lochlock, Highlands.
Loxa, r. Frith of Cromarty, Highlands.
* *Luanticum, Lovantium, metropolis Dimetiorum*, Cardigan, *Secundæ.*
Lucani, Ireland.
Lugubalia, Latio jure donata, Siſtuntiorum, Carliſle, *Maximæ.*

Mææ'æ, north of the wall of Severus.
Macobicum, metropolis, Ireland.
Madum, Madeſton, Kent.
Madus, r. Medway, Kent.
Magna Silurum, Old Radnor.
Magiovinium, Dunſtable, Bedfordſhire.
Maleos, Iſle Mull.
Manavia, Iſle of Man.
Mancunium, Mancaſtle, by Mancheſter, Lancaſhire.
Mandueſſedum, Manceſter, Warwickſhire.
* *Mare Orcadum*, Pentland Frith.
* *Mare Thule*, North Britiſh ſea, *Caledoniæ.*

* *Margidunum*,

* *Margidunum*, Willughby, Nottinghamſhire.
Moridunum, Seaton, *ſtipendiaria*, Devonſhire.
Maxima, Province.
Mediolanum, Myvod, *Ordovicum*, Montgomeryſhire.
Mediolanum, Ireland.
Mediolanum, Cheſterton by Newcaſtle, Staffordſhire.
Menapia, Iſle Ramſey, Pembrokeſhire.
Menapia, in Ireland.
Menapii, Ireland.
* *Menavia*, *Menapia*, *Dimetiorum*, Pembrokeſhire, St. David's.
Meneviacum fretum, Iriſh ſea.
* *Merſeia*, r. Merſey, Cheſhire.
Mertæ, Murray, Highlands.
Metaris æſtuarium, Lincolnſhire Waſhes, *Flaviæ*.
Modona r. Ireland.
Mona inſula, Angleſey, N. Wales.
* *Monada inſula*, *Mona*, *Monæda*, Man.
Moricambe, r. Decker, Lancaſhire, *Maximæ*.
* *Morini*, Somerſetſhire, Dorſet, *Primæ*.
* *Muridunum*, Columb, Cornwall, *Primæ*.
Muridunum, Carmarthen, *ſtipendiaria*, *Dimetiorum*, *metropolis*, S. Wales.
Muſidum, Cornwall.

Nabius, r. *Nabæus*, Navern, Highlands.
Nagnatæ, Ireland.
Nen, *Naina*, r. Peterborough, Northamptonſhire.
Nidus, r. Nith, Nitheſdale.
Nidum, Neath.
* *Nidus*, r. Neath, Glamorganſhire, *Secundæ*.
Novantæ, Weſt Galway, *Valentiæ*.
Novantum Cherſoneſus, *prom.* Galway.
* *Noviomagus*, *metropolis*, *Bibrocorum*, ſ. *Rhemorum*, Croydon, *Primæ*, Surry.
Novantia, north of the wall of Severus.
Novius, r. *Selgovæ*, Scotland.

Obora, r. Ireland.
* *Ocetis*, Iſle, *Stroma*, *Caledoniæ*.
* *Oceanus Deucalidonius*, Weſt Britiſh Sea.
Ocrinum, *prom.* *Cimbrorum*, Cornwall.
Ocrinum mons, Penryn, Cornwall, *Primæ*.
* *Olicana*, *Brigantum*, Wetherby, *Maximæ*.
Orcas prom. Farohead, Highlands.
Octurupium, *prom.* *Dimetiorum*, Biſhop and Clerks, Pembrokeſhire.
* *Orrea*, Perth, *Vecturionum*, Dunkeld, St. Johnſton.
Orcades, Iſles xxx.
Ordovicia.
Ordovices, *Silurum gens*.
* *Otys*, r. Loch-foil, Lochabar.
Ottadini, Northumberland.
Ottadinii, north of the wall of Severus.
Oxelium, *prom. Brigantum*, Spurnhead, Holderneſs, Yorkſhire.

Pariſii, *Brigantum*, Holderneſs.
* *Penoxyllum*, *prom.* Terbaetneſs, *Cantæ*, Roſs.
* *Penninæ montes*, Peak, Derbyſhire, *Maximæ*.
Pennocrucium, Penkridge, Staffordſhire.
* *Petuaria*, *Pariſiorum*, Brough, Yorkſhire, *Pecuaria*.
* *Portus fælix*, Bridlington-bay, *Pariſiorum*, Yorkſhire.
Portus magnus, *Belgarum*, Portcheſter, Hampſhire.
* *Portus Siſtuntiorum*, Lune r. mouth, Lancaſhire.
Pomona, Iſle, Mainland, Orkneys.
Præſidium, Warwick.
Prætuarium, Patrinton, Yorkſhire, Holderneſs.
* *Pteroton*, *alata caſtra*, Inverneſs, *Vacomagorum metropolis*, *Latio jure donata*.

Ragæ,

Ragæ, *Ratæ Coritanorum*, Leiceſter, *Coitanorum*, *ſtipendiaria*, *Flaviæ*.
Regia, *metropolis*, *Velatoriorum*, Ireland.
* *Regnum*, Chicheſter, *Regentium*, Suſſex.
Regulbium, Reculver, *Primæ*, Kent.
* *Rerigonium*, *Siſtuntiorum*, *Maximæ*, Burton on Lune, or Ribcheſter, Lancaſhire.
Rhæba, *metropolis*, there, Ireland.
Rhebius, r. Ireland.
Rhebius, lake, Ireland.
Rhemi, or *Bibroci*, Berks.
Rhobogdii, Ireland.
Rhobogdium, *metropolis* there.
Rhobogdium, *prom.*
Rhuſina, *metrop.* of *Ibernii*, Ireland.
Ricinia, Iſle.
Rutunium, Rowton, Shropſhire.
Rutupium colonia, *metrop.* *leg.* II. *aug.* *portus*, Sandwich, Richborough, Kent.

Sabrina æſtuar. Severn, *Primæ*.
Sacrum, *prom.* Ireland.
* *Salinæ Dobunorum*, Saltwarp, Droitwich, *Flaviæ*, Worceſterſhire.
Sarna, Iſle.
Scotti, firſt inhabitants of Ireland.
Secunda, Province.
Segontiaci, Hampſhire.
Segontium, Carnarvon, *ſtipendiaria*, *metropolis*, *Cangianorum*, *Secundæ*.
Selgovæ, at Solway Frith, Annandale.
Selgovia, north of the wall of Severus.
Sena, Iſle.
Senus, r. Ireland.
Seteia, r. of *Brigantes*.
Silimnus, Iſle.
Silures, Herefordſhire.
* *Silva Caledonia*, Rockingham Foreſt, Northamptonſhire.
* *Silva Caledonia*, Stetadel Foreſt, Sutherland.

Sinus Metaris, Lincolnſhire Waſhes.
* *Siſtuntii*, Lancaſhire, *Maximæ*.
Sitomagus, Thetford, Norfolk.
Sorbiodunum, Old Sarum, Wilts, *Latio jure donata*, *Belgæ*, *præſidium Romanorum*.
Spinis, Spene, Berkſhire.
* *Statio Trajectus*, Chepſtow, Monmouthſhire.
* *Strabo*, r. Oudergill, Roſs.
Sturius, r. *Cantii*, Stour, Kent.
Sturius, r. *Trinobantum*, Stour, Eſſex.
Stuccia, r. Rhydel by Aberyſtwth, S. Wales.
Surius, r. Soar, *Flaviæ extremæ*, Leiceſterſhire.
* *Sulloniagis*, Edgware, Middleſex.
Sygdeles, Iſles, *Oeſtromynides*, *Caſſiterides*, Scilly Iſles, Numb. XL.

* *Tamara*, by Taviſtoke, Saltaſh, *Damnoniorum*, upon Tamar, Devonſhire.
Tamarus, r. *Damnoniorum*, Tamar, Devonſhire.
* *Tameſe*, Stretley, Berks.
* *Tamea*, Bruncheſter by Blair, *Vacomagi*.
Taixali in north of Scotland.
Taixalorum, *prom.* part of *m. Grampius*, Buchanneſs.
Tavus, r. Tay in *Veſpaſiana* Province, by Perth.
Tavus, r. Tay in England, Devonſhire.
* *Tavus æſtuarium*, Tay Frith, Scotland.
* *Termolus*, South Moulton, Devonſhire, *Primæ*.
* *Texalum*, Caſtle in Mearns.
Thameſis, r. Thames.
* *Thermæ*, *colonia*, *Aquæ Solis*, Bath, *Heduorum*.
* *Theodoſia*, Alcluith, Dun Briton, *Latio jure donata*, *Veſpaſianæ*.
Thule, Iſle Iceland, *Caledoniæ*.
Thanatos, Iſle Thanet, Kent.
* *Tibia*, r. by Caerdiff.
Tina, r. by Montroſe, *Vecturionum*.

Tina,

Tina, both rivers of *Ottadini*, Northumberland.
* *Tiſa*, r. Tees, Yorkſhire, *Maximæ*.
* *Tobius*, r. Rhymnyr, by Caerdiff, *Secundæ*.
* *Tobius*, r. Tewy, by Caermarthen.
Toſſibus, r. of Mona Iſle, *Canovius*.
Trinobantes, Middleſex.
Triſanton, r. Newhaven, Suſſex.
* *Trimuntium*, *Selgovæ*, Canaby, Scotland.
* *Tripontium*, Dowbridge, Showel, Northamptonſhire.
* *Trivona Coritanorum*, r. Trent. *Flaviæ*.
Tuæſſis of *Vacomagi*, on Spay r. Rothes.
Tueſſis, r. of *Vacomagi*, Spay, Scotland.
* *Tuerbius*, r. Tyvy, by Caerdigan.
Tueda, r. of *Ottadini*, Tuede, Northumberland.

Vacomagi, Athol, beyond *Grampius* in *Veſpaſiana*.
* *Vaga*, r. Wye, Herefordſhire, *Secundæ*.
* *Vallum Antonini*, Falkirk, Scotland.
Vallum Severi, Picts wall.
Vanduaria, *Vanduarium*, *Damniorum*, Clydſdale, a Roman garriſon, Krawford.
Varar æſtuarium, Frith of Murray.
Vararis, r. *Vicomagi*, by Inverneſs, Scotland.
* *Vainona*, Wainflet, Lincolnſhire.
Valentia Province, *ad murum Antonini*.
Varis, Bodvary, Flintſhire.
Vataris, Brough, Weſtmorland.
* *Varis*, Nairn, Scotland.
* *Vagniaca*, Sevenoak, Kent.
Vecturiones, *Venricones*, Angus, Scotland.
Vecta, Iſle Wyght.
Velatorii, Ireland.
Vedra, r. Weremouth, Durham.
Venta Icenorum, Caſter by Norwich, *metropolis*, *ſtipendiaria*, Norfolk.
Venta Belgarum, Wincheſter, *ſtipendiaria*, Hampſhire.
Venta, Winburnminſter, Dorſetſh.
Venta Silurum, *ſtipendiaria*, Caerwent, Monmouthſhire.
* *Venonis*, Cleyceſter, Highcroſs, Northamptonſhire.
Venicnium, *prom.* Ireland.
Venicnii, Ireland.
Venicniæ Iſles, Ireland.
* *Vernometum*, Coſington, Leiceſterſhire.
* *Verlucio*, Laycock, Wiltſhire.
Verolanium, Verulam, St. Alban's, *municipium*, *Caſſii*, Hertfordſh.
* *Vervedrum*, *prom.* Neſs head, *Caledcniæ*.
Veſpaſiana, Province, beyond Antoninus's *Prætentura*.
* *Victoria*, Perth, Airdoch, *Latio jure donata*.
Victoria, Dunbriton, *Latio jure donata*, of *Horeſtii*, upon *Tavus* r. Scotland.
Vidogara, r. Ayr in Kyle, *Valentiæ*.
Vidua, r. *Rhobogdii*, Ireland.
Vindomora, Ebcheſter, Durham.
Vindelis, *prom.* *Vindelia*, Portland Iſle, Dorſetſhire.
Vindonum, *ſtipendiaria*, *Segontiorum metropolis*, Silcheſter, Berks.
Vinder r. Ireland.
Vindilios Iſle.
Vinovium, Peirſebridge, Bincheſter, of *Brigantes*, Ovynford, Durham county.
Vindocladia, Wimburnminſter, Dorſetſhire.
Virgivus Oceanus.
Virubium, *prom.* *Caledoniæ*, Ordhead, *extremum Caledoniæ*.
Vodia, r. Ireland.
Vodia, *prom.* Ireland.
Volſas ſinus, Lochbreyn, Highlands, Roſs.
* *Voluba*, Fowey, Cornwall.
Voluba, *Damnoniorum*, Grampound, Cornwall.
Voluntii, *Volantii*, Amunder, Lancaſhire.
Voluntii, Ireland.
Voreda, Caſtle Voran, Northumberland.
Urus, r. *Brigantes*, Ure.

Uriconium, *Viriconium*, Wroxceſter, *Carnabiorum*, *metropolis*, *Flaviæ*, Shropſhire.
Uxella, Barton, on the Foſs road, Somerſetſhire, *Damniorum*.
Uxella, r. *Cimbri*, Somerſetſhire, by Glaſenbury, *Primæ*.
Uxella, *m. Uxelli*, *m. m.* Hills of Lothlers, Cluydſdale.
Uxellum, Dunfreys, *Selgovæ*, Nithiſdale.
Uxoconium, Okenyate, *Uſocona*, Salop.

Wantſum æſtuarium, Kent, mouth of Stour.

This is a collective index, much the largeſt extant, of all the places mentioned in the Map, in the Itinerary, in the Chorography, of Richard of Cirenceſter's work. It contains in the whole 500 names of antiquity, whereof about 150 I have ſigned with an aſteriſc, as wholly new, more correctly named, or placed, than in former writers on the ſubject. We muſt needs look on it as a great treaſure in Roman antiquities. I have aſſigned the modern names. It is impoſſible I ſhould be exact in all, either in England, or Wales, or Scotland: they muſt be left to the ſtudious, who have proper ſkill and opportunities to examine them, and make a juſt uſe of the great light here thrown on the face of our iſland, in the earlieſt times of the Romans: ſome I have purpoſely omitted, that the lovers of theſe antiquities may uſe like diligence to fill up thoſe vacancies, as well as correct others, which future diſcoveries will enable them to do.

The following is a ſpecimen of the writing of the original manuſcript, and explication thereof.

Sequitur Commentariolum geographicum de ſitu Brittaniæ et Stationum quas Romani ipſi in ea inſula edificaverunt.

L. I. C. I.

Finis erat orbis ora Gallici littoris, niſi Brittania inſula, non qualibet amplitudinis, nomen pene orbis alterius mereretur.

Dicitur. hic abeſt a Geſſariaco Morinorum Brittanice gentis portu, trajectu millium L. *ſive ut quidam ſcripſere, Stadiorum* CCCCL. *illinc conſpiciuntur.*

F I N I S.

CAROLI BERTRAMI

LONDINENSIS

NOTÆ IN CAP. I. ET II. LIBRI PRIMI

BRITANNIÆ ROMANÆ

RICARDI MONACHI.

AD LECTOREM.

NOTÆ in Caput primum & ſecundum libri primi RICARDI noſtri quas TIBI heic, candide LECTOR! ſiſto, non ſunt niſi paucæ earum plurium ad Antiquitates Britannicas pertinentium, quas laborioſe verſando cum veterum tum recentiorum ſcripta collegi. Quæ ſi TIBI fuerint ad palatum, & candide a TE accipi meruerint, Deo annuente redeuntibus temporibus tranquillitate felicioribus, integrum & completum ex iis formatum commentarium habebis. Spero interea, TE judicaturum eſſe, me, in eo, quod plura tractando TE non moratus ſim, conſulte egiſſe, præcipue tempore hoc, quo in conſiderandis noſtræ ætatis ſtupendis factorum nexibus ad unum omnes ſint nimium occupati, nec vacet rebus jam diu geſtis, jamque inextricabile fere obſcuritate ſepultis, attentam afferre mentem.

NOTÆ IN CAP. I.

1 FINIS *erat orbis*, &c. (1) HOMERUS (2) primus, ſaltem Græcos inter, (de iis enim, quæ ORPHEO tribuuntur, adhuc ſub judice lis eſt,) terram undiquaque Oceano cinctam allui (3) pronunciavit, opinio forte ipſi terræ coæva, quod verba, quæ ſequuntur CLEMENTIS Alexandrini innuere videntur; en ipſa verba: Menſam autem in Templo, (altare quoque thymmiamatis a MOYSE juſſu divino factum (4), habere undulas inflexas ac tortiles, (communiter coronam appellant,) ſignificat terram, quam oceanus circumfluit (5). Recepta hæc erat Philoſophorum (6), Geographorum (7), Hiſtoricorum (8), & Poetarum

(1) Solinus cap. XXII. de mirabilibus Britanniæ. Mela de Situ Orbis lib. III. cap. V.

(2) Iliad Σ. v. 606. & Ξ. v. 200. Florus Hiſtor. Rom. lib. I. cap. XIII. Rutilii Numat. Itin.

(3) Strabo de Geogr. lib. I. p. 4, 9, &c.

(4) Exodus cap. III. v. 3.

(5) Stromat. lib. VI. p. 658.

(6) Ariſtoteles lib. de Mundo c. III. Plinius Nat. Hiſt. lib. II. c. LXVI. LXVII. LXVIII. &c. M. Capella lib. VI. &c. &c.

(7) Strabo Geogr. lib. paſſim. Dionyſius Characenus paſſim. Mela de Situ Orbis lib. I. c. 1. & III. c. 1. Æthicus, Rufus Feſtus Avienus de Ora Marit. v. 390, &c. &c.

(8) Johannes Tzetza variæ Hiſtor. Chiliad. 8. Philoſtratus L. apud Photium, p. 1011.

rum (9), tum gentilium (10), tum Chriſtianorum (11) opinio, atque quod ad Europam, Aſiam & Africam, veterum orbem attinet, conſentit illa ad unguem cum recentiſſimis & optimis obſervationibus. Hoc eſt cur veteres extrema littora finem terræ & naturæ dixerint (12). Patet hoc, ut alios omittam, ex his VIRGILII Romanorum Coryphæi dictis :

Extremique hominum Morini ——— (13)

populi in Galliæ finibus, qui Britanniam ſpectant, proximi oceano (14), & ultra oceanum quid erat præter Britanniam (15), oceani inſulam (16) ultimam occidentis (17), quam fallax æſtu circuit ipſe oceanus (18), cujus licet magnitudinem olim nemo, ut LIVIUS refert, circumvectus (19), PANEGYRICUS (20) tamen Maximiano & Conſtantino Impp. dictus aperte docet, eam tantæ magnitudinis a Cæſare habitam, ut non circumfuſa oceano, ſed complexa ipſum oceanum videretur (21). Hæc cum verbis RICARDI (22) conſentiunt, quæ verba ſunt apud SOLINUM (23) eadem. Britannia judicata eſt orbis finis juxta VALERIUM CATULLUM qui Albionem noſtram ultimam Britanniam (24), ejusque incolas Britannos ultimos appellat (25). Sequitur eum in hoc HORATIUS FLACCUS ita pro ſalute Auguſti vota nuncupans :

Serves iturum Cæſarem in ultimos
Orbis Britannos ——— (26)

niſi cum Beato CHRYSOSTOMO tibi placuerit Britanniam extra orbem poſitam (27), Romanorumque virtutem in orbem redactam dicere (28). In Romanorum nomen elementa tranſierunt (29), in quos etiam tranſivit orbis terrarum, qui Romano Imperio clauditur & definitur. unde a plerisque Orbis Romanus appellatur (30) ; ita M. ANNÆUS LUCANUS

———*quin reſpicis orbem*
Romanum ? (31)

Et denuo de Cæſare ſermonem faciens idem Poëta canit :

Hic cui Romani ſpatium non ſufficit orbis. (32)

Sed vero propius ad ipſam rem accidit CLAUDIUS CLAUDIANUS ita loquendo :

——*noſtro deducta Britannia mundo.* (33)

Nomen pene orbis alterius, &c. (34). Alii veterum auctorum non parce adeo loquuntur, liquet hoc ex his apud optimos eorum obviis expreſſionibus :

At nunc oceanus geminos interluit orbes. (35)

Britannia

(9) Orpheus, Homerus, Cointus Smyrnæus, &c. fere omnes.
(10) Fere omnes, uno ore.
(11) Coſmas Ægyptus Coſmogr. Chriſtian. lib. II. p. 131, &c. &c.
(12) Vide infra N. 45. & Ricard. p. 12. XII. &c.
(13) Æneid. lib. VIII. v. 727. B. Hieronymus ad Gerontiam ſub fin. Plinius N. H. lib. XIX. c. I. Julius Celſus in vita Cæſaris, p. 44.
(14) Servius Honoratus, ad loc. cit. Virgilii.
(15) e XII. Panegyricis unus p. 265. Edit. Stephani.
(16) Æthicus Coſmogr. p. 705. Iſidorus Hiſp. Orig. lib. XIV. c. VI.
(17) Catullus in Cæſarem epigr. 30. v. 13.
(18) Vet. Epigram. apud Scaligerum.
(19) Apud Jornandem de Rebus Geticis.
(20) XII. Panegyr. p. 258.
(21) Sed vide Cæſar de Bello Gal. lib. V. c. XIII.
(22) Pag. 1.
(23) Caput de Brit.
(24) In Cæſarem epigr. XXX. v. 4.
(25) Ad Furium & Aur. epigr. XI. v. 12.
(26) Ode XXXV. ad Fortunam.
(27) Tom. V. p. 848.
(28) Hegeſſipus lib. II. c. IX.
(29) Ricard. p. 25.
(30) Hegeſſipus.
(31) De Bello Pharſal. lib. VIII. v. 442.
(32) Lib. X. v. 456.
(33) De Malii Theodoſii Conſ. v. 51.
(34) Solinus Cap. de Britannia.
(35) Vet. Poet. apud Scaligerum.

Britannia oceani inſula interfuſo mari toto orbe diviſa (36), ALTER ORBIS appellatur (37), poſtquam Romanorum ſubjecta eſſet imperio, ita canentes audimus:

Conjunctum eſt, quod adhuc Orbis, & Orbis erat (38).
Et jam Romano cingitur Oceano (39).

Et quamvis toto orbe diviſa, tamen, qui vinceret, habuit Britannia (40), quæ præ magnitudine videri poſſit alia terra continens (41). omnibus terra marique, a Cæſare, captis, reſpexit oceanum, & quaſi hic Romanus orbis non ſufficeret, alterum (Britannicum) cogitavit (42); aut cum CLAUDIANO vate:

Vincendos alio quæſiverit in orbe Britannos (43).

Hic orbis terra eſt, quam ultra oceanum ſitam fingit COSMAS Indicopleuſtes (44), opinio inveterata. Plautius Legatus enim, ut teſtis eſt DIO CASSIUS (45), difficulter exercitum e Gallia abduxit, indigne ferentem, quod extra orbem terrarum bellum eſſet gerendum, ſcilicet in Britannia

——— *quæ procul orbe jacet* (46).

Nam ſi verum quæramus, terra ipſa infra Romanorum Imperium eſt, ſuper quam progreſſa Romana virtus ultra Oceanum, alterum ſibi orbem quæſivit, & in Britannia remota a confinio terrarum novam ſibi invenit poſſeſſionis (47). aut ut iſte PANEGYRICUS (48) eleganter mentem ſuam explicat, Cæſar alium ſe orbem terrarum ſcripſit reperiſſe (49), & in Britanniam transjeciſſe exercitum, alterum pene imperio noſtro, ac ſuo quærens orbem (50), non oblitur alibi ita Conſtantinum Magnum alloqui: gloriare tu vero, Cæſar invicte! alium te orbem terrarum peperiſſe (51). Demum NENNIUS noſter narrat, in extremo limite orbis Britanniæ eſſe Orcaniam inſulam (52). Unde hæ orbis particulæ, Orbis vocabulum traxerunt, ex ARISTOTELE diſcere poterit Lector, ad quem eum, prolixitatis evitandæ gratiæ, remitto (53).

Inſula, &c.] Primis Græcorum Romanorumque ne eſſe quidem compertum fuit: poſteriores in controverſiam adduxerunt, continensne ea terra, an vero inſula eſſet, multaque de utroque opinione conſcripta ſunt ab iis, qui certi quidem nihil noverunt, quippe qui nec vidiſſent, nec ab indigenis, qualis eſſet, accepiſſent, ſed conjecturis tantum, quantum vel otii vel ſtudii ſingulis aderat, niterentur. Succeſſu temporis, prius quidem ſub J. Agricola Proprætore (54), deinde ſub Severo Imperatore, liquido deprehenſum eſſe inſulam (55).

Octingentis M. P. longa porrigitur.] Hæc longitudo Britanniæ a M. VIPSANIO AGRIPPA tributa, cujus mentionem injicit C. PLINIUS SECUNDUS (56), ſequentibus ipſum JULIO SOLINO (57), MARTIANO CA-

(36) Iſidorus Hiſp. orig. lib. XIV. c. VI. e Virgilio Ecl. I. v. 67.
(37) Alfredus apud Higdenum.
(38) Vet. Poet. apud Scalig.
(39) Ibid.
(40) Lib. III. c. X.
(41) Appianus in Præf. vide & Iſidorum Hiſp. vel potius Solinum apud Ricardum p. 101. XXI.
(42) L. Florus lib. III. cap. X.
(43) De Secundo Conſ. Fl. Stilichonis v. 149.
(44) Coſmogr. Chriſt. p. 113.
(45) Lib. LX. p. 957.
(46) Vet. Poet. apud Scalig.
(47) Hegeſſipus.
(48) Maximiano & Conſtantino dictus p. 258.
(49) Ibid.
(50) Vellejus Paterculus Hiſtor. Rom. lib. II.
(51) Panegyr. ſupra-laudatus p. 262.
(52) Cap. II. p. 98. editionis Havn.
(53) Lib. de Mundo. c. III. Plinius Nat. Hiſt. lib. III. cap. I.
(54) Tacitus vita Agricolæ c. XXXVIII.
(55) Dio Caſſius Hiſt. Rom. lib. XXXIX. pag. 114.
(56) Nat. Hiſt. lib. IV. cap. XVI.
(57) Cap. de Britannia.

PELLA (58), PAULO OROSIO (59), ÆTHICO (60), GILDA ſapiente (61), venerabili BEDA (62), NENNIO Banchorenſi (63), & pluribus aliis, quæ ſupra 730 milliaria Anglicana Statutaria, vel Regia, efficit. Hæc longitudo quamvis reperiatur nimia, ad veritatem tamen proximius accedit, illa, quam JORNANDES Epiſcopus (ex Caſſio Dione 64) exhibet, longitudine, qui eam VII. M. CXXXII. Stadia extendi ferri narrat (65), i. e. DCCCXCI. milliarium Romanorum cum dimidio, aut minoris aliquantum fuiſſe extenſionis, quam 820 noſtrorum milliarium. quippe inde ab Ocrino *(Lizard Point)* extremo meridionali promontorio, uſque ad Orcadem extremum, *Dungsby* (vel potius *Dunnet* 66) *head,* maxime verſus Boream vergentem ſint 590 milliaria Regia, ſecundum recentiſſimas & fide digniſſimas relationes, quæ non prorſus DCL Milliaria Romana efficiunt. Mappæ geographicæ ſeculi prioris (67) longitudinem ad 50, aliæ 75, & aliæ 120 plus minus milliaria, majorem extendunt, id eſt ad DCC Millia paſſuum.

In Caledonicum promuntorium, &c.] Extremitas Caledoniæ RICARDI noſtri (68) potius intelligenda eſt, de toto angulo (69) boreali Scotiæ. ſcilicet, Roſſia, Sutherlandia, Cathenеſia, Strath-navernia cum vicinis regiunculis, quæ eis ſubſunt, quam de ſingulari quodam promontorio. Monachus noſter ſemper in ſyllaba ſecunda ad morem plurium Monachorum adhibet U, qui ſcribendi mos, ceu maxime genuinus aſſumitur, a Is. VOSSIO (70) ac GRONOVIIS in iis, quas nobis dedere, Pomponii Melæ editionibus, certe optimis, in quibus ſemper promuntorium cum U in ſecunda ſyllaba reperies; quas, ſi lubuerit, conſulas (71).

II. *Veteres Britanniam,* &c. (1)] Quodnam antiquiſſimum & genuinum Magnæ Britanniæ inter tot varias appellationes, quibus ab extraneis propriiſque incolis inſignita fuit, nomen fuerit, inventu eſt perquam difficile, præſertim noſtro, quo adeo longe diſtamus, tempore; etenim, ut docent verba auctoris, & nos etiam deinceps (2) evidenter explicabimus, omnes inſulæ in vicinia ſitæ commune nomen BRITANNICARUM habuere. Ut plurimæ aliæ regiones ſic & hæc nomen ſuum a primo ejus conditore hauſit, verum autem quis hic fuerit, æque ignotum, ac nomen, de quo quæritur. Tantum ex paucis, qui nobis ſuperſunt, Scriptoribus novimus, quod fuerit appellata his nominibus: BRITANNIA, ALBION (3), HYPERBOREA (4), ATLANTIA (5), CASSITERIS (6), ROMANIA (7), nec

(58) Lib. VI.
(59) Lib. I. cap. II.
(60) Coſmogr. p. 730.
(61) Cap. I. p. 67.
(62) Hiſt. Eccl. lib. I. cap. I.
(63) Cap. II. p. 97.
(64) Hiſt. Rom. lib. LXXVI. p. 867.
(65) De rebus Geticis.
(66) Elphinſtone's new correct Map of North Britain.

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(67) Joh. Speed in Theatre, p. 131. ad	60	25
Herm. Moll in Tour through G. B. vol. III.	59	20
Rob. Gordon Atl. Blavian. vol. VI.	59	18
Joh. Senex General Atlas, p. 233.	59	13
Rob. Mordon in Cambd. Brit.	59	8
De Wit and Danckert's Maps	59	2
Tim. Pont. Atl. Blav. vol. VI.	58	57
Joſ. Kelly Navig. p. 91.	58	47
J. Seller's Tables, p. 292.	58	37
J. Elphinſtone's Map, 1745,	58	31

(68) Secundum pag. 94. LIV.
(69) Solinus cap. de Brit.
(70) Obſervationes ad P. Melam Hagæ comitis 1658. 4.
(71) Johannis, Jacobi & Abrahami Gronovii Editiones Pompon. Melæ, Julii Honorii, Æthic. &c. Lugd. Bat. 1685. 8. 1696. 8. & 1722. 8. Maj.
(1) Primitus hæc inſula vocabatur *Albion* ab Albis rupibus circa littora maris a longe apparentibus. R. Higdeni Polychron. lib. I. p. 191.
(2) Pag. 157.
(3) Ariſtoteles lib. de Mundo cap. III. Plinius H. N. lib. IV. c. XVI. Ptolemæus Geogr. lib. II. c. III. &c. Buchananus eam *Albium* appellat.
(4) Diodorus Siculus Biblioth. Hiſt. lib. II. c. III. è Hecatæo, &c.
(5) Platonis Timæus.
(6) Plin. N. H. lib. VII. cap. LVI. Κασσίτερα apud Steph. Byzant. de urbibus.
(7) Vopiſcus in Floriano. Proſper Aquitanus apud *Cambd.* Brit. p. XXVII. Gildas de excid.

nec non THULE (8), quæ nomina a Phœnicibus Græcis & Romanis ipſi data fuere, ſed quodnam aut an ullum illorum ſit genuinum incertum adeo eſt, ut verear ne nunquam ſatis demonſtrari poſſit. ALBION & BRITANNIA jus antiquitatis ſibi vindicant, cum apud Poëtas Britannos, ſeu BARDOS ejuſdem ſub nominibus ALBAN, vel ALBEN, INIS WEN (9), ſive INSULÆ ALBÆ (10) & PRYDÆN (11) fiat mentio. ALBION antiquiſſimum cenſetur, quamtumvis nullum horum nominum ſit illud, in quod inquirimus, cum Romanis bene nota fuerint. e contrario vero, ſi in re tanti momenti teſtimonio DIONIS CASSII fides habenda eſt, Britannorum Regina BONDUICA affirmet, Romanorum ſapientiſſimos verum nomen (indigenarum) ignoraſſe (12). Hinc forte inveſtigandum erit nomen, aliud a ſupradictis. interea de ſingulis hic allegatis nobis erit ſermo.

Primum Albionem, &c. (13]. Ni ita dicta fuerit ab ALBIONE Conditore vel Debellatore ejus, quem quidem Albionem Neptuni filium fuiſſe afferunt (14), certe ratio ſit gravis hanc appellationem rejiciendi adeſſe videtur, cum certum ſit ac evictum, totam inſularum claſſem, tempore Ariſtotelis (15), & veroſimiliter jam diu ante ipſum, Britannicarum nomen geſſiſſe. Præterea, ſi etiam ab albis rupibus a Phœnicibus ſic fuerit nuncupata, nil tamen ex eo ſequitur, quam quod fuerit nomen impoſitum, neutiquam genuinum, niſi affirmemus, cum quibusdam aliis (16), Phœnices fuiſſe primos hanc regionem incolentes, quod, antequam ſufficienter fuerit demonſtratum, pro evicto aſſumere nullus potero. Attamen admiſſa hac opinione, detectis metallifodinis ſtanno ברת־אנך (17) *Barat-anac*, id eſt *agrum* ſeu *terram ſtanni* & plumbi, eos ſine dubio dixiſſe, idque nomen omnibus circumjacentibus inſulis dediſſe, cum omnes fere ejuſdem naturæ & conditionis ſint, tanta gaudet veriſimilitudine, ut ulteriori indagine originis nominis CASSITERIDIS, minime opus videatur. Notum enim eſt, Græcos ei id nominis dediſſe (18), cum eundem, quem præcedens habeat ſignificatum & Κασσίτερον indigitet *ſtannum*, uti hoc probabit PLINIUS (19) & prolixius BOCHARTUS (20). Phœnices autem, me judice, non fuere primi incolæ, verum tantum mercatores, primi in has partes mercatum proficiſcentes, ſuaque ibi erigentes emporia, *(Factories)* quemadmodum hodie Europæi in oris maritimis Africæ ſimile faciunt, ſequitur hinc, nomen quodcunque, ejusque generis nomina ab extraneis regioni impoſita, longe abeſſe a genuino a nativis incolis indito, ex iſtorum lingua nullo modo derivando. Quod in totum deſtruit ſpecioſas a CAMBDENE (21), BAXTERO (22), & SOMNERO (23) factas derivationes, licet hucusque receptas maximo cum applauſu. Verum errari in his omnibus, dies abſque dubio, cum nomen

excid. Brit. cap. V. X. & XIV. Ricardus Corin. lib. I. cap. VI. 29. &c.

(8) Silius Italicus lib. XVII. v. 421. Ricardus Corin. lib. I. cap. VI. 50. e Cl. Claudiano de IV. conſ Honorii v. 32. Arnsgrimus Jonas Specim. Iſland. Hiſt. parte II. pag. 120. Sir Robert Sibbald apud Cambdenum edit. Gibſoni, p. 1089, &c.

(9) Cambd. Brit. pag. 27. Seldenus in Polyolbion, p. 20.

(10) Cambdenus, ut ſupra.

(11) Lhuydii Archæolog. Brit. pag. 219. col. 4.

(12) Hiſtor. Rom. lib. LXII. pag. 702.

(13) Plin. N. H. lib. IV. cap. XVI.

(14) Perottus, Lilius Gyraldus, Cambdenus, &c.

(15) Lib. de Mundo c. III.

(16) Vide Notes on Cambden's Brit. Edit. Gibſ. p. 18. (X).

(17) Bocharti Canaan. lib. I. c. XXXIX.

(18) Strabo Geogr. lib. II. p. 191.

(19) N. H. lib. XXXIV. cap. XVI.

(20) Ut ſupra pag. 721.

(21) a *Brith*, Britannica voce, addita Græca terminatione *tania* pag. 28, 29, 30. Edit. Gibſoni.

(22) Gloſſarium Antiq. Britann. voce *Alvion*, p. 13.

(23) A littoribus ferventibus, & mari vel oceano circumfluo tam mire ſemper æſtuoſo. Gloſſarium ad X. Scriptores voce *Britannia*.

nomen e lingua incolarum vernacula originem trahat, ſitque purum putum Britannicum; poſito autem me eo acquieſcere, non tamen inde ſequitur, hæc nomina Britannica a nativis gentibus impoſita eſſe, peregrini potius advenientes, ad quæſtiones incolis, aut Gallis datas, reſponſa accipientes inde ita appellandi occaſionem ſumſere, cum eorum linguam Phœnices calluiſſe nullus credendi locus, hincque ſignis mentem ſuam explicaverint neceſſe eſt. Sic manu ſignificantibus Britanniam, nomenque ſciſcitantibus, alii eos *altas rupes* cretaceas intellectas credentes, reſpondere: ALBEN, vel BRYTIN, atque ea ratione e vocabulis *Al*, *Alp*, *Ben*, *Pen*, *Bryd*, *Pryd*, *Bryt*, *Tin*, vel *Dyn*, diverſos ſignificatus admittentibus (24), plurimæ aliæ pro diverſitate ingeniorum quibus reſponſa dabantur, oriri potuerunt rerum & regionum appellationes, quæ pro nominibus inſulæ habitæ, auctoritate donatæ ad noſtra ſervatæ ſunt tempora. non abſimili modo Peru, Jucatan, Paria, tres regiones Americæ eminentiores nomina accepere, quod doctiſſimus RALEIUS affirmat & aſſeverat (25), etenim Hiſpani digitis trans fluvium ſitas terras innuentibus, & primæ regionis nomen quærentibus, Indi regeſſere: *Peru*, quod forte nomen hujus amnis erat, aut *aquam* in genere denotabat in lingua his vernacula. Jucatan nec aliud quicquam ſignificat, quam, *Quid ais? quid tibi vis?* ita enim Hiſpanis, rogantibus nomen loci, Barbaros (cum non intelligerant) reſpondiſſe ferunt, idque reſponſum Hiſpanos in nomen loci tranſtuliſſe. Tertiam quod attinet regionem, eodem iſta modo nomen eſt ſortita. cum Hiſpani de nomine regionis quærerent, manu montes excelſos monſtrantes, quidam incolarum *Paria* reſpondit, quo vocabulo *Rupes*, *Montesque* innuuntur, ut alia ejuſdem farinæ exempla prætercam, quorum mentionem præclarus hic auctor injicit (26), & quæ omnia ad noſtrum ſcopum æque inſervire poſſent. Corrupta inſuper genuini nominis pronuntiatio, illud ita alterare poteſt, ut etymologiam omnino nullam admittat. Exempla nobis ſint, ea quæ nosmet ipſi civitatibus: Corunnæ, Setubal, & Portui Liburno, tribuimus nomina, barbare eas vocantes: *the Groin*, *Saint Ubes*, *Leghorn*. Quot quæſo! in linguis peregrinis voces audimus, quas ne imitari quidem, nedum accurate ſcribere poſſumus? Omiſerunt iſta veteres aut mutarunt nomina. Patet hoc ex hiſce a MELA dictis: "Cantabrorum aliquot populi amnesque ſunt, ſed quorum nomina "noſtro ore concipi nequeunt." (27). Nomina Britanniæ igitur a peregrinis ortum trahunt, unde genuinum nomen gentis a Regina Bonduica indicatum, inter deperdita facile numerari poſſet. Sic ab Oceano Atlantico, vel Hyperboreo, in quo ſita eſt Britannia (28), ATLANTIA, & HYPERBOREA vocata; THULE, cum ſit inter inſulas notas ultima (29); nomen vero ROMANÆ, Romanum plane eſt. Denique error eſt apud SPEDIUM (30), SOMNERUM (31), aliosque quod aſſertum, quod *vocabulo gentis ſuæ* ita vocari dicunt regionem, implicet Britannicum eſſe nomen, nil aliud indigitat, quam inſulam ſic a nomine incolarum vocatam, quod ex citationibus ex claſſicis auctoribus deſumtis ſat ſuperque demonſtrari poteſt (32). Hac ratione incidimus in eam ab initio quæ

(24) Conſulas omnino Davieſium, Lhuydium & Boxhornium, qui Lexica Britannicæ ling. ſcripſerunt.

(25) Hiſtory of the World, lib. I. cap. VIII. § 5. nec non & Robinſon Annal. Mundi, pag. 97.

(26) Hiſt. ut ſupra. l. c.

(27) De Situ Orbis, lib. III. cap. I.

(28) Ptolemæus Geogr. lib. II. c. II.

(29) *Tranſiit* (D. Paulus) *Oceanum & qua facit inſula portum,*
Quaſque Britannus habet terras, quaſque ultima Thule.
Venantius Fortunatus, &c.

(30) Hiſt. of Great Brit.

(31) In Gloſſar. ad X. Script. voce *Brit.*

(32) Unam tantum exhibere volo. Inter Cn. Pompejum & Cn. Vibium humili loco natum,

quæ ſubiit mentem, cogitationem, ſcilicet, an inſula *Britannia* aut *Albion* ab incolis fuerit dicta? ſi unquam inſula, Britannia, aut Albion ab indigenis dicta eſt, primo ejus Conditori, vel Subjugatori nomen debet, & in his acquieſco. Reliquæ inde, a capite omnium, appellationes ſuas habebunt.

Brittaniam, &c.] Modus ſcribendi nominis apud Græcos aut Βρεττανία (33), Βρεταννία (34), ἡ Βρεττανική (35), vel Πρεταννία (36), Πρεττανία (37), Πρετανὶς (38), Βρεττανίδες νῆσοι (39), Ἀλβίων (40), Ἀλουίων (41), & Ἀλουβίων (42), in optimis Latinorum ſcriptoribus etiam Nummis BRITANNIA & ALBION habetur, in aliis ævi inferioris BRITANIA (43), in PAUSANIA (44), BEDA & RICARDO noſtro BRITTANIA; in ETHELWERDO, WILLIELMO Malmeſburienſi, HENRICO Huntingdunenſi, ROGERO HOVEDENE &c. BRITTANNIA, nec non in ſaxo urbis Grætz in Stiria.

PRÆF. EQUIT. AL. BRITTANNICÆ (45.)

Incolæ aut Βρεττανοὶ (46), vel Βρετανοὶ (47), BRITANNI, BRITTANI (48), BRITONES (49), vel BRITTONES (50) ſemper ſcribuntur; etiam ab ipſis gentis hujus ſcriptoribus: *Ynis Prydæn, Ynis Prydein, Ynis Prydain, Ynis Bryden, Ynis Brydain, Ynis Breatin,* &c. *Brith,* plur. *Brithion* & *Brython,* &c.

Vocarentur omnes, &c.] CATULLUS, ni fallor, primus Romanorum eſt qui BRITANNIAS in plurali numero habet, in Cæſarem epig. 30.

Hunc Galliæ timent, timent Britanniæ.

Et iterum de Acme & Septimius epigr. 46.

Unam Septimius miſellus Acmen
Mavult, quam Syrias, Britanniasque.

Poſt ipſum PLINIUS (51) inſulas Britannicas ſequenti ordine enumerat: BRITANNIA & HIBERNIA, XL Orcades, VII Acmodæ, XXX Hebudes, item Mona, Monapia, Ricina, Vectis, quam errans verſus occidentem ſitam affirmet, [quamvis ſint, qui eam inſulam ab hac diſtinctam faciunt, eam ſcilicet quam Ptolemæus Ocetin vocat.] Limnus, Andros, Siambis, Axantos, deinde Gleſſariæ, quas Electrides Græci recentiores appellavere, nec non & Thule, Mictis, Scandia, Dumna, Bergos & Nerigon. JOHANNES CHRYSOSTOMUS in diverſis locis de inſulis in plurali numero loquitur, nominans eas Βρεττανικὰς νήσους (52).

natum, tantus error extitit de paribus lineamentis, ut Romani Vibium Pompeji *nomine*, Pompejum Vibii *vocabulo* cognominarent. Solinus cap. I.

(33) Ariſtoteles, Diodorus, Strabo, Ptolemæus, Agathemerus, Polyænus, Dio, Clemens Alex. Epitom. Strab. D. Joh. Chryſoſtomus tom. III. Joan. Tzetza, &c.

(34) Cleomedes, Nummus Alabandensis, M. Heracleota, Chryſoſtomus tom. IV & V. Polyænus, &c.

(35) M. Heracleota, p. 57, 58, 59, 60, Ptolemæus apud Steph. de urbibus.

(37) M. Heracleota, p. 57, 58, 59.

(38) Apud Camb Brit. p. 1.

(39) Dionyſius Char. Polybius, Joh. Tzetza, &c.

(40) Ariſtoteles, M. Heracl. p. 9, 33.

(41) Ptolemæus, Agathemerus, &c.

(42) Johan. Tzetza.

(43) Lucius Ampelius.

(44) Lib. VIII. p. 526.

(45) Apud Gruter. p. CCCCLXXXII.

(46) Strabo, &c.

(47) Dionyſius, &c.

(48) Monachi fere omnes

(49) Juvenalis Lib. V. v. 705. Martialis lib. IX. epig. 22. Inſcriptiones variæ.

(50) Inſcrip. variæ, Auſonius, &c. Romani ſuos provinciales conſtanter *Britannos*, dicunt; quanquam ipſi provinciales ſeſe *Brittones* appellari gaudeant. Buchan. Rerum Scot. lib I c. I.

(51) Lib. IV. c. XVI.

(52) Pag. 673. tom. III. p. 676. tom. III. p. 696. tom. V. p. 635. tom. V. p. 846. tom. VI. p. 111. tom. VIII. &c.

Brettanides inſulæ jacent circa Thraciam,
Duæ maximæ omnium: prima Ibernia,
Et Albion poſt ipſam. Ipſæ aliarum primæ.
Et aliæ triginta vocatæ Orcades:
Et Thule proxima ipſi, alia maxima inſula,
In Aparctiæ flatum proxima vocata.
Ex his triginta ſunt Heſperides.
Ad partes enim veſpertinas ſitæ ſunt Breitaniæ (53).

Verum cum duæ ipſarum multo majores ſint ulla ex ceteris, hoc ipſum ARISTOTELI (54), DIONYSIO (55), AGATHEMERO (56), APULEIO (57), &c. anſam præbuit, tantum harum duarum injiciendi mentionem.

Duæ inſulæ ſunt Britannicæ, contra Rhenum:
Illic enim extremum eructat in mare verticem.
Harum ſane magnitudo immenſa: neque ulla alia
Inſulas inter omnes Britannicis æquatur [æqualis eſt.]

Quæ ſunt ſupra dictæ ALBION & HIBERNIA (58).

De quibus mox paulo dicemus.] Cap. VIII. libri primi p. 98. & ſeq.

III. *Inter Septentriones & Occidentem,* &c.] Id eſt, verſus Caurum, *(the Northweſt)*, reſpectu Romæ, quod bene a JOHANNE TZETZA hoc verſu expreſſum

Thracias perflat Brettanorum atque Ethruſcam regionem
Romanosque——— (1)

Thracias vero inter Aparctiam & Argeſten ſpirat, quem accolæ etiam Circium appellant ſecundum AGATHEMERUM (2), & A. GELLIUM (3).

Maximis Europæ partibus, &c.] Verſus orientem Norwagia, Dania & Germania, ad meridiem vero Gallia & Hiſpania.

Magno intervallo, &c.] Melius hoc intuitu Mappæ geographicæ faciem Europæ exhibentis patebit, quam verbis deſcribi poterit.

Oceano Athlantico clauditur.] Univerſam ipſam terram inſulam eſſe unicam Atlantici maris ambitu circumdatam docet ARISTOTELES (4). Porro autem Pelagus, quod extra orbem nobis habitatum fuſum eſt, & Atlanticum dicitur, & Oceanus a quo ipſe circumluitur.

Externis autem partibus alia cognomine gerit,
Heſperius ſtatim enim Oceanus vocatur,
Et Pelagus Atlanticum, pars quædam ad occaſum.
Ad boream autem Saturnium & congelatum, mortuumque (5.)

Certum eſt Magnam Britanniam diverſis temporibus mox nomen ab hoc Oceano accepiſſe, mox illi idem reddidiſſe. minimum hoc de parte Oceani Septentrionali & Occidentali, etiam ea quæ ultra Fretum Gaditanum eſt, valet. etenim Britanniam veterum eſſe Atlantiam, ſi unquam exſtetit, pro conceſſo aſſumo. Sic habet ADAMUS Bremenſis de mari Septentrionali; *(the North Sea)* ſermonem faciens (6): ‘ Egdora ‘ deſcendit uſque in Oceanum Freſonicum, quem Romani ſcribunt Bri‘ tannicum. inde *(the Channel,* Gallicè, *la Manche)* ad promontorium Antiveſtæum

(53) Joh. Tzetzæ variæ Hiſt. Chil. 8. cap. CCXVIII. v. 719, &c.
(54) Lib. de Mundo cap. III.
(55) Orbis deſcrip. v. 565.
(56) Lib. II. de Geogr. cap. IV. p. 39.
(57) De Mundo liber.
(58) Dionyſius Characen. Orb. deſc. v. 566, &c.

(1) Chil. 8. 678.
(2) Lib. I. de Geogr. c. II. p. 5. Vide & Non. Marcell. c. I. de prop. ſermon.
(3) Noct. Attic lib. II. cap. XXII.
(4) Lib. de Mundo, cap. III.
(5) Johan. Tzetza, Chil. 8. 626.
(6) De ſitu Daniæ, cap. I.

Antiveſtæum Ptolemæus, aliique Oceanum Britannicum vocant. Porro Pomponius Mela, natione Hiſpanus, Pyrenæum montem in Oceanum Britannicum procurrere dicit (7). Et Geographus Ravennas, fretum Septem-Gaditanum in Oceanum Britannicum ingredi refert (8). Quibus addimus Ricardum noſtrum, qui infra, Oceanum Occidentalem, Magnum illum Britannicum, qui & Athlanticus Oceanus, omnia reliqua complexum maria, appellat. (9.)

IV. *à Meridie Galliam Belgicam*] Potius ab Euro.

Cujus proximum littus, &c.] Infra deſcriptam cap. VI. §. 5. & cap. VII. pag. 96.

à Geſſoriaco Morinorum Brittanicæ gentis portu, &c.] Bononia, hodie *Boulogne*. vide infra pagina 96. Locus hic auctoris noſtri non prius plene intelligi poteſt, donec capitis XVIImi libri IVti Plinii vera lectio fuerit reſtituta, quam hanc eſſe arbitror :

Loco communiter uſitatæ lectionis	*Ita legendum eſſe autumo.*
‘ Deinde Menapii, Morini, Oromanſaci juncti pago, qui Geſſoriacus vocatur: Britanni, Ambiani, Bellovaci, Haſſi.	Deinde Menapii, Morini, Pæmani (1), ac juncti pago, qui Geſſoriacus vocatur, Britanni: Ambiani, Bellovaci, Eſſui (2).

Etenim propter defectum recti ſenſus loci hujus Pliniani, Harduinus Haſſos omittit, ac Dionysius Vossius Eſſuos in Æduos mutat (3), cum e contrario, juxta meam emendationem, non omnia ſolum ſint perſpicua, verum & ſine ulteriori meditatione ultimum caput libri IVti Plinii intellectu perquam facile reddatur, ubi verba ita ſonant : ‘ Polybius latitudinem Europæ ab Italia ad Oceanum ſcripſit XI. L. ‘ (1150.) M. P. etiam tum incomperta magnitudine ejus. eſt autem ‘ ipſius Italiæ XI. XX. (1120.) M. ad Alpes. unde per Lugdunum ad ‘ portum Morinorum Brittanicum, qua videtur menſuram agere Polybius ‘ XIII. XVIII. (1318). M.P.’ &c. quæ hucusque a nimine recte intellecta fuere. Quomodo, & quo tempore hi Britanni in Galliam venerunt, ſupereſt, ut inquiramus. Cæſar qui data occaſione omnes Gallorum nationes enumerat, de Britannis tacet, neque de portu ipſorum Geſſoriaco loquitur, unde jure concludimus, eos Cæſaris tempore ibi non fuiſſe. Dionysius Characenus videtur primus, qui eos hoc verſu nominat (4) :

—————ubi Britanni,
Albæque gentes habitant martiorum Germanorum,
Hercyniæ ſylvæ præterſalientes montes, &c.

Quod ejus commentator Eustathius Theſſalonicenſis Archiepiſcopus ad Britannos continentem terram incolentes pertinere explicat, ita verba faciens: (5) “ Britannorum autem nomen ferentes ſunt e regione Britannicæ “ inſulæ.” Hic Dionyſius a Plinio lib. IV. cap. xxvii. vocatus eſt terrarum orbis ſitus recentiſſimus auctor. unde patet, quod hi Britanni non diu ante ſedem ibi fixerint, atque Geſſoriacum ædificaverint, an vero armorum violentia factum ſit, vel abſque ferro, ulteriori diſquiſitioni relinquendum erit.

Millium

(7) De ſitu Orbis, lib. II. c. VI.
(8) De Geogr. lib. IV. cap. 45. & V. cap. 4.
(9) De ſitu Brit. lib. I. cap VIII. 10.
(1) Cæſar de Bello Gall. lib. II. cap. IV.
(2) Cæſar de B. G. lib. V. cap. XXIII.
(3) Notæ in Cæſar. p. 124.
(4) Deſcript. Orbis, v. 284. &c.
(5) Edit Oxoniæ Hudſon. 1717. 8. p. 50. No. I.

Millium L. &c.] Videatur auctor noſter cap. VII. p. 96.

Ut quidam ſcripſere ſtadiorum CCCCL.] Antoninus in Itinerariis, & Dio Cassius (6); juxta demenſiones recentiores menſurant 39 milliaria Regia ſeu CCCL.) Stadia a Bononia, *(Boulogne)* uſque eo, ubi olim Ritupis ſita erat.

Illinc conſpiciuntur Brittones, &c.] E portu *Ambleteuſe*, qui veterum eſt Iccius, ora Angliæ oppoſita, in linea recta tantum 26 milliaria Regia diſtans, ut ex dimenſionibus exactis conſtat, tota perfecte conſpici poteſt.

Virgilius Maro.] Latinos inter Poëtas princeps, in Ecloga prima v. 67.

V. *Agrippa vetus orbis deſcriptor.*] Juliæ Oct. Auguſti Cæſaris filiæ maritus: Primus videtur inter Romanos qui corpus Geographiæ conſcripſit. Fundavit is Romæ PANTHEON, veram omnis bonæ architecturæ epitomen: De eo ejusque Commentariis Plinius hoc perhibet teſtimonium (1): ‘ Agrippam quidem in tanti viri diligentia, præterque ‘ in hoc opere cura, orbem cum terrarum orbi ſpectandum, propoſiturus ‘ eſſet, erraſſe quis credat, & cum eo Divum Augustum? Is namque ‘ complexam eam porticum ex deſtinatione & commentariis M. Agrippa ‘ a ſorore ejus inchoatam peregit.’ Nummi ejus in curioſorum reperiuntur Muſæis, in quibus corona navali coronatus cernitur (2), juxta illud Dionis lib. XLIX. p. 400.

Latitudinem ejus CCC.] Latitudo hæc ab Agrippa aſſignata e traditionibus Græcis deſumta eſt, ſatisque bene reſpondet, ſi illa ſumitur, quæ inter oram Walliæ & Norfolciæ eſt, quæ ſola latitudo tres circini menſuras permittit, aliæ omnes latitudines Britanniæ adeo ſunt irregulares, mappam geographicam, perſpiciatur. Dio minimum latitudinem CCC ſtadiorum eſſe perhibet (3).

Beda vero rectius CC.] Errat hic Ricardus. Verba proprie non ſunt ipſius Bedæ, verum e Gilda mutuata (4), qui iterum ea ex Æthico (5), Orosio (6), &c. hauſit. documentum hoc eſt inter plura alia, quæ allegari poſſent, ſatis ſufficiens, eum numquam vidiſſe Gildam. Dio Cassius (7) & Jornandes Epiſcopus latitudinem ad MMCCCX. Stadia figit (8), quæ æqualia 28875 paſſibus geometricis vel CCLXXXIX mill. Rom. Marcianus Heracleota aliam operandi viam ingreſſus, latitudinem Britanniæ ita metitur: ‘ Latitudo autem ejus (Albionis) incipit quidem ‘ juxta Damnonium, quod dicitur etiam Ocrinum promontorium; ‘ definit vero ad Novantum Cherſoneſum, & ejuſdem nominis promontorium; adeo ut latitudo ejus juxta maximam lineam ſit ſtadiorum ‘ MMMLXXXIII. id eſt CCCLXXXVI. M. P. plus minus (9).

Diverſorum promuntoriorum, &c.] Quales ſunt *Cornwal*, *Pembrokeſhire*, *Carnarvonſhire*, &c.

Quadragies octies ſeptuaginta quinque M. P.] Verba reperiuntur in Beda (10), Isidoro Hiſpalenſi (11), Julio Solino (12), &c. Commentator hujus vetus ita verba Soliniana explicat (13): ‘ Circuitus ‘ Britanniæ

(6) Hiſt. R. lib. XXXIX. pag. 114. conſulas & Phil. Tranſ. N. 193.

(1) Hiſt. Nat. lib III. cap I.

(2) e Theſauro Oyzeliano XXVII. Tab. 12. exhibet Grævius in Florum p. 526. Edit. Amſt. 1702. 8. Maj.

(3) Hiſt. Rom. lib. LXXVI. p. 867.

(4) Edit Havniæ 1757. p. 67.

(5) Coſmog. p. 731. Edit. Gron.

(6) Hiſt. lib I. cap. II

(7) Rom. Hiſt lib. LXXVI. p. 867.

(8) In Geticis ſuis.

(9) Vide infra, pag. 162.

(10) Hiſt. Eccl. lib I cap. I.

(11) Origin. lib. XIV. c. VI.

(12) Caput de Brit.

(13) Apud Salmaſium. Plin. Exercit. cap. XXIII.

'Britanniæ quadragies octies LXXV. ſunt. ſi quis voluerit ipſius circuitus 'menſuram ſcriptam ab Julio facilius intelligere ccc d cccc es, ſive 'd cccc cccc es fore cognoſcat. Sed ſi alicui tardanti ingenio hæc dimen-'ſio non ſatisfecerit, miliarios lapides eſſe fingat, in quibus XXX (14) lapi-'dum, & d c ſimpliciter lapides fieri quis dubitabit?' Sequitur hunc forſitan RICARDUS noſter Cap. II. 5. cum doctiſſimo D. SMITH (15), qui in iis, quas in Bedæ paginam 40 concinnavit notas, explicat per tria millia ſexingenta milliaria; error hic eſt in quem plures alii viri, cetroquin optimi incidere. Duas priores figuras in ultimas ducere videntur, quod nunquam ab ullo Romanorum auctore intendi novi cum certiſſimis. Subintellectum tantum voluere vocabulam *centena*, & hunc in modum ſcripſere XLVIII. LXXV. modus loquendi erat, quaſi noſtra lingua diceremus (4875) *Forty eight hundred ſeventy five miles*, vel Germanice: **Acht und vierzig hundert, fünf und siebenzig.** Aſt cum maximus commentatorum numerus hoc non attenderit, inde maxima editionum Plinii pars, immo omnes, confuſæ reperiuntur, quippe lineolam primis litteris ſuperimpoſitam, quæ centenarium indigitat numerum millenarium indicare, præcario aſſumunt. Legitur hinc in Plinio XIII. M. XVIII. (13018.) loco XIII. XVIII. (1318.) quo ipſo, toto cœlo a vero diſtant. Methodum meam rectiſſimam eſſe apparet, ſi CAPELLAM cum PLINIO cujus ille fidus eſt tranſcriptor, conferimus nulla ſane de certitudine ejusdem mihi ſupereſt dubium, quicquid alii in contrarium ſcripſerunt, cum PLINIUM ipſum a partibus meis habeam, ita dicentem: 'Univerſum 'Orbis circuitum ERATOSTHENES, ducentorum quinquaginta duorum 'millium Stadium prodidit. quæ menſura Romana computatione efficit 'trecenties quindecies centena millia paſſuum (16).' Et verum id quidem. nam Stadium CXXV paſſibus conſtat (17). proinde ſi 252,000 per 125 multiplices, fiunt 31500,000 paſſuum.

Marcianus author Græcus.] Auctor ſupranominatus, ex Heraclea Ponti oriundus, unde Heracleota dictus, reliquit nobis Periplum percurioſum, quem HUDSON noſter lingua Græca, addita verſione ſua Latina, publici juris fecit. Reperies illum in volumine I. Geographiæ veteris ſcriptorum Græcorum minorum, Oxonii e Theatro Sheldon. 1698. 8. quæ de inſulis Britannicis habet ex PTOLEMÆO & PROTAGORA deſumta videntur. Locus vero quem RICARDUS noſter refert, eſt pag. 59. ubi univerſa, inquit, 'peripli totius Albionis inſulæ ſtadia non 'plura 28604. id eſt 3575. M. P. & dimidium, non pauciora ſtadiis '20526. ſive 2576. M. P. fere,' inde patet auctorem noſtrum majorem numerum recepiſſe.

MDIↃↃLXXV *milliaria.*] Qui Monachus noſter in hunc mirum computum inciderit, non video, cum nunquam ſimile quid invenerim. Mentem ejus capere non potuiſſem, ni MARCIANUM in hoc ſibi conſentientem appellaſſet. Jam auctor hic, ut nuper dictum, duplum affert numerum, quorum maximus 3575 Milliaria cum dimidio complectitur. unde liquet M.D. a numero IↃↃLXXV. ſubtrahenda eſſe ſic: 5075—1500 = 3575.

(14) XXX oportet legere.
(15) Editor Bedæ oper. Cantabr. 1722. Fol. Maj.
(16) Nat. Hiſt. lib. II. cap. CVIII.
(17) Cenſorinus de Die Nat. cap. XIII.

NOTÆ IN CAP. II.

I. *Brittania Magna*, &c.] Ab Ariſtide Rhetore ſimpliciter MAGNA vocata INSULA, (1) etiam a priſcis Hiberniæ incolis (2). jam vero peractis tot ſeculis, totque revolutionibus ac mutationibus vetus ſuum nomen MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ hodie vindicavit.

A Chryſoſthomo authore Græco.] Probabiliter Dronem Pruſæum Chryſoſtomum cognominatum celebrem Oratorem putat, contemporaneum Trajano Imperatori, ejusque triumphi participem (3), qui in Geticis ſuis, vel aliis operibus jam deperditis id aſſertum ivit. In epitome Strabonis a Hudsone publicata Vol. II. (4) epitheton Magnæ reperio pag. 21 & 38. additum ab Epitomatore. verum inde concludere Chryſoſtomum hunc appellari nimiæ foret audaciæ. verum eſt, Johannem Chrysostomum in plurimis ſcriptis ſuis Britannicarum inſularum injicere mentionem, nuſquam vero adjunxit Britanniæ ipſi cognomen Magnæ, niſi aciem oculorum meorum effugerit (5).

Natura triquetra, &c.] ‘ Inter Septemtrionem & Occidentem proʻ jecta, grandi angulo Rheni oſtia proſpicit, deinde obliqua retro latera ‘ abſtrahit, altero Galliam, altero Germaniam ſpectans: tum rurſus ‘ perpetuo margine directi littoris ab tergo abducta, iterum ſe in diverſos ‘ angulos cuneat triquetra, & Siciliæ maxime ſimilis, plana, ingens, ‘ fecunda,’ &c.(6). Opinio a Cæsare accepta (7), & plurimis, qui eum ſequuntur, auctoribus propagata, verbi cauſa, a Diodoro (8), Strabone (9), &c.

Unum latus eſt contra Galliam Celticam, &c.] Id eſt, tota Britanniæ ora Meridionalis ad Canalem Britannicum ſita & Galliæ oppoſita, juxta verba auctoris, ex Cæsare (10) deſumta.

Ad Cantium, &c.] Infra lib. I. cap. VI. § 5. & 7. deſcribitur; vulgo, *the North Foreland of Kent.*

Ad Ocrinum, &c.] Infra lib. I. cap. VI. § 16. ejus mentionem facit, hodie *the Lizard Point*, navigantibus notiſſimum.

Ad meridiem & Hiſpaniam Tarracon:] Revera ita eſt, vergit enim in linea recta ad *Cabo de las Pennas.* Illuſtrat hoc Agathemerum, qui lib. II. cap. IV. de Geographia, ita loquitur: ‘ Albion, in qua caſtra etiam ‘ exſtructa, maxima et longiſſima eſt. ſiquidem incipiens a ſeptentrionibus ‘ accedit medium Tarraconenſis, ad orientem uſque ad media ferme Ger‘ maniæ.’

Millia Paſſ. D.] Secundum dimenſiones recenter factas 367 milliaria Anglicana Regia dimenſa (11), quæ CCCC Romana efficiunt, hæc longitudo eſt lateris, quam Ricardus noſter infra ei tribuit. Attamen illa a Cæsare tradita longitudo non eſt nimia, parumque a vero aberrans, ſi per ambages oras maritimas menſuraverimus, reſpectu ejus quam Diodorus exhibet VII. M. D. Stadiorum (12), aut DCCCC.XXXVII. milliarium cum dimidio, aut Strabonis VM. Stadiis (13), quæ tamen DCXXV. milliaria Romana ſunt.

II. *Alterum latus*, &c.] Latus Occidentale Britanniæ.

Vergit ad Hyberniam, &c.] Cum e diametro oppoſitum ſit oris occidentalibus Albionis.

Veterum

(1) In oratione Ægyptiaca.
(2) Ogyg. p. 11, 12, &c. Inis Mor. apud Cambd. Brit. p. 6. (h.)
(3) Philoſtr. Dion.
(4) Geogr. ſcript. Græcorum min. 8. Oxoniæ 1703.
(5) Vide ſupra, pag. 157. N. 52.
(6) Mela de ſitu Orbis, lib. III. cap. VI.
(7) Comment. de B. G. lib. V. c. XIII.
(8) Biblioth. Hiſt. lib. V. c. XXI.
(9) Geogr. lib. IV. p. 199.
(10) De Bell. Gal. lib. V. cap. XIII.
(11) Philoſ. Tranſ. N. 330. pag. 266.
(12) Bibl. Hiſt. lib. V. cap. XXI.
(13) Geogr. lib. II. pag. 63, & 128.

Veterum opinio, &c.] Cæsar ita habet: ut fert illorum opinio (1), vel Britannorum, vel potius mercatorum, aut Druidum Gallicorum. certus ſum, eum hoc e Græcis non hauſiſſe ſcriptoribus.

DCC. *Mill. Paſſ.*] Diodorus Siculus vocat hoc ultimum latus, ejusque longitudini aſcribit XXM ſtadia (2) vel MMD. M. P. Ricardus infra in proxima ſectione M. milliarium eſſe dicit, & Strabo unicuique lateri Britanniæ circiter IVM.CCC vel IVM.CCCC. ſtadia aſſignat (3). Si per ambages computamus, longiſſimum omnino latus inſulæ eſt, licet non excedat 1070 milliaria.

III. *Septemtriones.*] Notiſſima ſeptentrionalis conſtellatio, ab aſtronomis Urſa major dicta, quam, Homero auctore,

Urſamque, quam & Plauſtrum cognomine vocant,
Quæ ibidem vertitur & Oriona obſervat:
Sola autem expers eſt undarum Oceani (1).

Cui parti nulla eſt objecta, &c.] Scilicet toti inſulæ acervo hodie ſub nominibus *Orkney*, *Hitland*, & *Ferro*, noto.

Ad Germaniam magnam, &c.] Ita a Græcis dictam. comprehendebat hæc hodiernum Germaniæ Imperium, Belgium, Daniam, Norvegiam, &c.

Novantum cherſoneſo.] Deſcriptam hanc vide Cap. IV. § 40. hodie *the Mule of Galloway* in Scotia. locus maximæ verſus meridiem vergens, quem credidere extremam partem ſeptentrionalem hujus Regni falſo veteres (2). Ita eos emendavimus.

Per Taixalorum regionis angulum.] Similiter deſcriptum infra cap. VI. 46. hodie *Buchaneſs*.

DCCC. *M. P.* &c.] Quod Diodorus alterum a freto ad verticem aſſurgens latus, ſtadium XVM. habere dicit (3). id eſt, MDCCCLXXV. Mill. paſſ. quod erroneè Monachus noſter ad MMCC. evehit, qua niſus auctoritate, non conſtat.

Omnes, &c.] Certe non alius, præter Cæſarem ejusque ſequaces vel tranſcriptores. Cæsar vero, quod notatu dignum eſt, a Druidibus didicit, etenim vicies centena Mill. paſſ. ab hoc Imperatore aſſignatus circuitus complectitur (4), nullum vero ipſo tempore poſteriorum invenimus in hoc ipſi conſentientem, licet is proxime ad veritatem acceſſerit, immo Diodorus ipſi contemporaneus 5312½ M. P. ſtatuit (5). Strabo, Auguſto imperante florens 1712½ habet (6), verum, quod dolendum! textus totus eſt corruptus, & mutilatus in hac deſcriptione, quod ex ejusdem libro ſecundo videri poteſt, ex quo etiam textus partim ſupplendus (7). Plinius ſub Veſpaſiano, ex Isidoro Characeno tricies octies viginti quinque (8), aut 3825 M. P. habet. Sequitur ipſum fideliter M. Capella (9). In Solino, qui Conſtantini tempore vixit, quadragies octies ſeptuaginta quinque (ut ſupra) leguntur (10), quod ex errore Ricardus noſter MMM CCCCCC interpretatur. Pytheas Maſſilienſis ambitum inſulæ majorem eſſe XLM. Stadia ſeu 5000 M. P. ſecundum Strabonem (11), quod monſtrat Plinium emendandum eſſe, ubi Pythiæ computum Iſidori calculo æqualem dicit (12), vel potius hunc, ni utrumque omiſit.

Sed

(1) De Bell. Gall. lib. V. cap. XIII.
(2) Bibl. Hiſt. lib. V. c. XXI.
(3) Geogr. lib. IV. p. 199.
(1) Iliad Σ. 487.
(2) Ptolemæus, &c.
(3) Bibl. Hiſt. lib. V. c. XXI.
(4) De Bell. Gall. lib. V. cap. XIII.
(5) Bibl. Hiſt. lib. V. cap. XXI.
(6) Geogr. lib. IV. p. 199.
(7) Ibid. lib. II. p. 128.
(8) N. H. lib. IV. c. XVI.
(9) Lib. IV. p. 215.
(10) Cap. de Brit.
(11) Geogr. lib. II. p. 104.
(12) N. H. lib. IV. c. XVI.

Sed errant, &c.] Atque in id genus rebus vix atque vix ulla eſt via evitandi errores. Rationem cur & veteres & recentiores in emetiendo regionum circuitus diſſentientes adeo inveniamus, indicat nobis PLINIUS dicens (13).—' quæ cauſa magnos errores computatione menſuræ ſæpius ' parit & dum alibi mutato provinciarum modo, alibi itinerum auctis ' aut diminutis paſſibus, incubuere maria tam longo ævo, alibi proceſſere ' littora, torſere ſe & fluminum aut correxere flexus. Præterea aliunde ' aliis exordium menſuræ eſt, & alia meatus : ita fit, ut nulli duo con- ' cinant.'

CCCC. *M. P.*] Diſtantia hæc, ſi de ea quæ in linea recta promontoria duo, quorum facta eſt mentio, interjacet, exactiſſima omnium, quarum mentionem injiciunt veteres, videtur eſſe ; verum ſi dimenſio intelligitur, quæ ad Canalem ſitæ ſunt, orarum maritimarum, manifeſto nimis parva eſt, & correctio locum heic non habet, cum accurata congruat cum D. M. P. Cæſaris. Doct. N. GREW aſſerit, inde a promontorio meridionali Cantii, *the South Foreland,* ad promontorium Antiveſtæum, *the Land's End,* eſſe 367 perambulatore menſurata *(wheel-meaſured)* milliaria (14), quæ plus minus æqualia ſunt CCCCI. Mill. Paſſ.

M. Mill. Paſſ. &c.] Unde RICARDUS noſter, has correctiones hauſerit, niſi ex ſcholiis quibuſdam CÆSARIS, SOLINI, BEDÆ, &c. conjecturatu perquam difficile, præcipue cum ipſum Cap. I. § 5. cum MARCIANO Heracleota conſentientem, jam vero diſſentientem videamus, etenim auctor, ut ſupra (15) diximus, diſtantiam, quæ in linea recta eſt Ocrinum inter & Novantum 386 M. P. ponit id quod Monachus noſter ad 1000 evehit, qui numerus fere triplo major eſt. Quod ad totum, quem ſtatuit, circuitum numeris rotundis MMMCCCCCC complexum attinet, cum tantum ad XXV. M. P. excedat priorem 3575 milliarium nullam meretur iſta differentia attentionem. me judice Benedictinus noſter fidelis videtur compilator, & bono animo præditus, verum talis, qui nunquam ultimam limam admovit commentariolo ſuo, licet memoriæ minus fideli laboraſſe nec accuratum ſatis fuiſſe non credam, defectus vero iſtius rationem diſceptationem eum inter & Antiſtitem ſuum, de qua terminis ſatis patheticis loquitur pagina 95, 103, & 106, fuiſſe credo. Inde conſtat, cur Silures Hiſpaniam verſus habitare doceat, in quo TACITO ſequitur (16), verum perſuaſus ſum, ſi opus ſuum attente reviſerit, MAPPAM ejus ipſi errorem omnem eripuiſſe. verum autem vero, quid dicatur in excuſationem celebris cujuſdam auctoris ex recentioribus, qui Herculis promontorium in parte Devoniæ verſus Caurum *(the North Weſt)* collocat, narratque illud a ſitu in hac inſulæ parte, quæ Herculis columnas ſeu Gades reſpicit (eodem jure Caput bonæ ſpei dixiſſet) nomen cepiſſe (17). Attamen ſi de Ocrino dixiſſet illud, ejus in gratiam, licet impropriiſſime dictum, admittere tamen potuiſſemus.

IV. *Formam totius Brittaniæ,* &c.] Formæ regionibus tributæ mere ſunt imaginariæ, e fructifera ſpectatorum imaginatione reſultantes, cum ipſæ propter inæqualitates partium perfectæ figuræ ſint incapaces. Sic ubi videmus STRABONEM Orbem univerſum chlamydi aſſimilare (1), DIONYSIUM eum fundæ ſimilem fingere (2), STRABONEM Hiſpaniæ pellis bovinæ ſpeciem aſcribere (3), POLYBIUM Italiæ formam trigoni, PLINIUM

(13) N. H. lib. III. c. I.
(14) Philoſ. Tranſ. N. 330. p. 266.
(15) P. 79. & 161.
(16) Vita Agricolæ, c. II.
(17) N. Salmon's New Survey of England, vol. II. p. 841.
(1) Geogr. lib. II. p. 118, & 122.
(2) Deſcriptio Orbis, v. 7.
(3) Geogr. lib. II. p. 127, & 137.

PLINIUM & SOLINUM querno folio ſimilem referre (4), LIVIUM Britanniæ noſtræ ſcutulæ figuram (5), FABIUM bipennis (6), & ALSHERIF ALEDRESY (aut Geographum Nubienſem) Strutiocameli ſimilitudinem tribuere (7), condonare illis, æquique & boni illud conſulere decet, nec iis ſolum verum & recentioribus qui Angliam, armum ovillum *(a ſhoulder of mutton)* Galliam, uropygium bovis *(a rump of beef)* Hiberniam, peltam Amazonicam; Iſlandiam, aſſellum *(a ſtock fiſh)* inſigne hujus inſulæ; Cimbricam cherſoneſum, linguam caninam; Belgium, leonem exſilientem; Italiam, ocream; totam Europam, virginem; Americam, clepſydram, &c. repreſentare dicunt.

Sed Cæſare, &c.] Ita etiam DIODORUS Siculus (8), STRABO Cappadox (9), POMPONIUS MELA (10), &c. eam triquetræ vel triquadræ dixere ſimilem; quod licet non omnino ſtricte ſatis congruat, attamen optime hac figura geometrica complexam dixeris. Linea a Cantio ad Antiveſtæum ducta eſt baſis 367 milliarium, duplum hujus longitudinis detur utrique cruri in *Ferro Head* promontorio, ſive *Cape Wreath* terminato, Δ iſoſceles 1835 milliarium menſuratorum in circuitu complectens habes, monſtrans geometricum circuitum Magnæ Britanniæ, tantum ad unum milliare a celeberrimi CAMBDENI computo aliis operationibus nixo (11), differentem, quod ipſum notatu eſt digniſſimum. Palam eſt figuram hanc totam ſuperficiem inſulæ continere 134689 milliaribus quadratis, cum, quæ in mari exſtant, partes cum iis quæ mari ingreſſum permittunt, accuratiſſime mire congruant. Additur jam ſuperficies unius cruris, propter crenatas orarum inciſiones, quod, experientia teſte, nimium non eſt, integer circuitus Albionis geographicus prodibit æqualis 2569 milliaribus Regiis: ſive vicies octies centenis novem millibus paſſuum, id eſt 2809 milliaribus Romanis, quod mihi cogitandi anſam præbet, PLINII tricies octies vigintiquinque M. P. corrigenda eſſe 12), ut ſint vicies octies vigintiquinque, tuncque remanet tantum differentia XVI. M. P. quam pro nihilo omnino reputare licet.

V. *Si Ptolemæo*, &c.] CLAUDIUS PTOLEMÆUS Aſtronomus & Geographus celeberrimus, (Patriæ Peluſiota), qui & Alexandrini nomen fert, non quod Alexandriæ natus ſit, ſed quia obſervationes ſuas ibi inſtituit. RICARDUS noſter ſimul cum aliis Monachis eum Regem Ægypti facit (1). ſcripſit ille IIX libros Geographiæ, quibus aliorum ſui temporis errores correxit. Liber II. III. IV. V. & VI. ſi non integrum opus, videntur non eſſe niſi corrupta & jejuna epitome, rationes, quæ huc faciunt, non ſunt hujus loci, innituntur vero, iis, quæ occurrunt in MARCIANO JORNANDE (2), RAVENNATE, &c.

(4) Polybius lib. II. p. 142. Plin. N. H. lib. III. c. V. Solinus c. VIII.

(5) Hiſt. Rom. lib. CV. apud Tacitum. Vita Agr. c. X.

(6) Apud Tacitum, l. c.

(7) Climat. VII. part. II. p. 272.

(8) Bibl. Hiſt. lib. V. c. XXI.

(9) Geogr. lib. IV. p. 199.

(10) De ſitu Orbis, lib. III. c. VI.

(11) Noſtra autem ætas ex multis multorum itineribus certam quodammodo totius inſulæ jam deprehendit dimenſionem, a *Tarviſio* enim circumactis curvatisque littoribus per occaſum ad *Belerium* plus minus DCCCXII mill. paſſ. numerantur, inde converſa in auſtrum littoris fronte ad *Cantium* CCCXX mill. paſſ. Hinc ſecundum Germanicum mare anguloſis receſſibus per DCCIIII. mill. paſſ. ad *Tarviſium* protenditur, ut hac ratione totius inſulæ ambitus MDCCCXXXVI. mill. colligat. *Brit.* p. 2. id eſt, 2140 milliaria Regia Statutaria.

(12) N. Hiſt. lib. IV. c. XVI.

(1) Supra, p. 90 & 100. Anonymus Ravenn. Geogr. lib. IV. cap. iv. & xi. Frontem codicis, qui in Biblioth. D. Marci Venetiis extat, ornat effigies Ptolemæi, veſtitu regio induti, impoſita capiti corona. error eſt, nonnullis quoque viris recentioris ac medii ævi. Symoni Grynæo in Præfat. ad Almageſtum Baſileæ 1538. &c. &, ut Voſſius de Scient. Mathemat. p. 162. teſtatur, ante eum aliis.

(2) Lib. de rebus Geticis.

Litteram Z ſed inverſam, &c.] Hoc ipſiſſimum illud videtur, quod TACITUS ſupra, per immenſum & enorme ſpatium indigitat, CÆSARque innuit, dicens, lateris orientis angulum maxime ad Germaniam ſpectare(3), quæ opinio in tantum invaluit, ut etiam ad ſeculum XIVtum firma manſerit. Apparet hoc ex illo GEMMÆ FRYSII, de Orbis diviſione cap. IV. ‘ Contendunt, inquit, hic multi, præcipue noſtri ſæculi, Geographi, ‘ ſuperiorem angulum Scotiæ non eo modo in ortum prominere quem- ‘ admodum Ptolemæus ac noſtri Globi deſcriptio habet. Verum his ‘ (quam nihil habeant, quo id edocere poſſint) temere fides adhibenda ‘ non eſt, imo ipſimet Scoti, nobis inquirentibus, in orientem ſolem latus ‘ extare, feſſi ſunt. Hi e Scylla Charybdin incidentes, polos mutatos eſſe ſupponunt (4), unde iis ceu melius fundamentum cum ſuper ædificent ſuam Theoriam, notam meam pag. 154. N. 67. commendatam volo.

Mapparum inſpectio.] Propriam veroſimiliter putat auctor, ſed aliter ſentiunt noſtri ævi eruditi (5).

Ut caput hoc completum reddamus in deſcribendis oris Albionis ſubſiſtimus, ut jam a PTOLEMÆO deſcriptæ ſunt (6), ad minimum in iis, quæ nomen ejus habent, libris, partes interiores, notasque reſervaturi donec ad loca, quorſum pertinent, pervenerimus.

ALBIONIS INSULÆ BRITANNIÆ SITUS.

Septentrionalis lateris deſcriptio, quod alluit Oceanus, qui vocatur Deucaledonius. Novantum Cherſoneſus, & ejuſdem nominis promontorium habet

	Longit.		Lat.		
	21	00	61	40	*Mull of Galloway*
Rerigonius Sinus	20	30	60	45	*Loch Rian*
Vidotara Sinus	21	20	60	30	*Air Bay*
Clota æſtuarium	22	15	59	40	*Clyd Mouth*
Lelannonius Sinus	24	00	60	40	*Loch Fyn*
Epidium promont.	23	00	60	40	*Mull of Cantyr*
*Longi fluv. oſtia	24	00	60	40	*Loch Long*
Itys fluv. oſtia	27	00	60	00	*Loch Etyſ*
Volſas Sinus	29	00	60	30	*Loch Yoll*
Nabæi fluv. oſtia	30	00	60	30	*Navern River*
Tarvedum, quod Orcas promontorium	31	20	60	15	*Dungsby Head*

Occidentalis lateris deſcriptio, quod Ibernicus ac Vergivius alluit Oceanus. Poſt Novantum Cherſoneſum quæ habet

	21	00	61	40	*Mull of Galloway*
Abravanni fluv. oſt.	19	20	61	00	*Glenluce Bay*
Jenæ æſtuarium	19	00	60	30	*Wigtown Bay*
Devæ fluv. oſtia	18	00	60	00	*Dee River*
Novii fluv. oſtia	18	20	59	30	*Nith River*
Ituna æſtuarium	18	30	58	45	*Eden Mouth, or Solway Fyrth*
Moricambe æſtuar.	17	30	58	20	*Can River Mouth.*
Setantiorum portus	17	20	57	45	*Lancaſter.*

Beliſama

(3) De Bell. Gall. lib. V. c. XIII.

(4) Vide Horſley's Britannia Romana, p. 361. nec non Philoſ. Tranſact. No. 190, 241, 255.

(5) Vide Dr. Stukeley's Carauſius, p. 134 & 169, &c.

(6) Geogr. lib. II. c. III.

	°	′	°	′	
Beliſama æſtuarium	17	30	57	20	*Ribble River*
Seteia æſtuarium	17	00	57	00	*Merſey River*
Toiſobii fluv. oſt.	15	40	56	20	*Conwey River*
Cancanorum prom.	15	00	56	00	*Brachypult Point*
Stuciæ fluv. oſtia	15	20	55	30	*Dovye River*
Tuerobii fluv. oſt.	15	00	55	00	*Tyvi River*
Octapitarum prom.	14	20	54	30	*The Biſhop and Clarks*
Tobii fluv. oſtia	15	30	54	30	*Tovy River*
Ratoſtathybii fluv. oſt.	16	30	54	30	*Wye River*
Sabriani æſtuar.	17	20	54	30	*Severn Sea*
Vexala æſtuar.	16	00	53	30	*Huntſpil Water*
Herculis promont.	14	00	53	00	*Hartland Point*
Antiveſtæum promont. quod etiam dicitur Bolerium	11	00	52	30	*Land's End*
Damnonium quod etiam dicitur Ocrinum promontor.	12	00	51	30	*Lizard Point*
Reliqui Meridionalis lateris deſcriptio, quod Britannicus Oceanus alluit. Poſt Ocrinum promontorium Cenionis fluv. oſtia	14	00	51	45	*Valle River*
Tamari fluv. oſt.	15	40	52	10	*Tamar River*
Iſacæ fluv. oſt.	17	00	52	20	*Ex River*
Alaini fluv. oſt.	17	40	52	40	*Chriſt Church Bay*
Magnus Portus	19	00	53	00	*Portſmouth*
Triſantonis fluv. oſt.	20	20	53	00	*Arundel River*
Novus Portus	21	00	53	30	*At Eaſtborne*
Cantium promontor.	22	00	54	00	*North Foreland*
Orientalis deinde ac auſtralis plagæ latera, quæ Germanico alluuntur Oceano, deſcribuntur. Poſt Tarvedum, quod & Orcas prom. quod dictum eſt Virvedrum promontorium	31	00	60	00	*Noſs Head*
Berubium promontor.	30	30	59	40	*Ord Head*
Ilæ fluv. oſt.	30	00	59	40	*Fyrth of Dornogh, or Tayne*
Ripa alta prom.	29	00	59	40	*Terbaert Neſs*
Loxæ fluv. oſt.	28	30	59	40	*Fyrth of Cromartie*
Vara æſtuar.	27	30	59	40	*Fyrth of Inverneſs*
Tuæſis æſtuar.	27	00	59	00	*Spey River*
Celnii fluv. oſt.	27	00	58	45	*Dovern River*
Taizalum promontor.	27	30	58	30	*Kynaird's Head*
Divæ fluv. oſt.	26	00	58	30	*Dee River*
Tava æſtuar.	25	00	58	30	*Tay River*
Tinnæ fluv. oſt.	24	30	58	45	*Edin River*
Boderia æſtuar.	22	30	58	45	*Fyrth of Forth*
Alauni fluv. oſt.	21	40	58	30	*Alne River*
Vedræ fluv. oſt.	20	10	58	30	*Were River*
Dunum Sinus	20	15	57	30	*Tees Mouth*
Gabrantuicorum portuoſus ſinus	21	00	57	00	*Bridlington Bay*

Ocellum

	° ′	° ′	
Ocellum promontor.	21 15	56 40	*Spurn Head*
Abi fluv. oſt.	21 00	56 30	*Humber River*
Metaris æſtuar.	20 30	55 40	*The Waſhes*
Garryeni fluv. oſtia	21 00	55 20	*Yare River*
. . . . . Extenſio, *ſive*			
. . . . . extrema	21 15	55 05	*Eaſton Neſs*
Idumanii fluv. oſt	20 10	55 10	*Bay near Maldon*
Jamiſſa æſtuarium	20 30	54 30	*Thames Mouth*
Poſt quam Cantium eſt promontorium	22 00	54 00	*North Foreland*

PLURA ALIBI.

THE WEDDINGS.

THERE is an old proverb common in Somerſetſhire, " Stanton Drew, *a mile from* Pensford, *another from* Chue;" which ſhould denote ſome peculiar regard and excellence in that town, and direction for the ready finding it: and in fact it highly deſerves to be celebrated, upon account of that remarkable monument, vulgarly called the Weddings, whoſe name only is but juſt known to the curious and learned world. To redeem it from further obſcurity, I took a journey thither from the Bath in July 1723, where calling on my friend Mr. Strachey, a worthy fellow of the Royal Society, and who has ſhewn his knowledge in his nice remarks upon the neighbouring coal-mines, we made menſurations of this notable work together. I find it is the moſt conſiderable remnant of the ancient Celts which I yet know, next to Stonehenge and Abury. Mr. Aubrey, that indefatigable ſearcher-out of antiquities, is the firſt that has obſerved it; and I believe Mr. Strachey, living near the place, is the firſt that meaſured it, ſince the original ground-line was ſtretched upon the ſpot. To open a more exact view of this noble antiquity, obſerve we that there is a little ſtream runs into the Avon between Bath and Briſtol, called Chue, ariſing near here at a ſynonymous town, and firſt paſſes under a ſtone bridge at Stanton Drue, where making a pretty turn, as it were, half incloſing our monument, a little further it comes to Pensford; which is an old Britiſh name, for it is written Pennis-ford, *Pen iſc* ſignifying the head of the river. It was a common uſage among all ancient nations, ſo with our anceſtors, to pay a ſacred reverence to the fountains of rivers, and frequently were they ſought for upon religious occaſions, judging a divinity muſt needs reſide where ſo beneficial an element takes its riſe. The road from Pensford to Chue goes along the north ſide of the river; and there, half a mile above, and half a mile below the bridge, lie two great ſtones, called Hautvil's Coyts, according to the apprehenſion of the common people, ſaid to be pitched there by Sir John Hautvil, of theſe parts, a famous champion, of whom legends are printed under the name of Sir John Hawkwell, as vulgarly pronounced. Theſe ſtones now lie flat upon the ground by the road ſide, but ſaid to have been ſtanding, and much larger than they are at preſent; for ſome pieces have been knocked off. We meaſured that toward Pensford 13 foot long, 8 broad, and 4 thick, being a hard reddiſh ſtone. Stanton Drue church bears here ſouth-weſt. What regard this has to the temple which it overlooks on the other ſide the river, and from higher ground, I cannot ſay; whether it is the remnant (together with the former) of ſome avenue, or whether it was carried thither, or laid for ſome direction to thoſe that lived on that ſide the river. Repaſſing the bridge, and entering the incloſures eaſt of the church which belong to a farm there, we come to the Weddings. Here is an old manor-houſe adjacent, which has been a caſtle; for the walls are crenated, and ſome half-moons built to it. The farm-houſe is an old ſtone building, ſaid to have been a nunnery, probably founded

by ſome pious lady of the manor. There is a great hall in it, open to the cieling, handſomely made of timber work, and two arched windows with mullions on each ſide; and all the windows of the houſe are arched in the ſame manner: at the eaſt end is a winding ſtone ſtair-caſe, and near it, in the yard, an elegant ſtone dove-cote, round, with ſix buttreſſes. This houſe, with the church and that part of the grounds which is the ſite of our monument, is a knoll of riſing ground, of an oval form, ſtretched out with a whole broad ſide againſt the river, half embracing it with a circular ſweep, and but little ſpace between it and the river; and that ſide from the river has a delicate acclivity or valley winding round it, anſwerable to the river. The longer *axis* of this knoll is from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt: the major part of it declines manifeſtly gently toward the river, or northward, and is finely guarded from the north winds by a ridge of hills adjacent; upon the ſummit of which is an ancient fortification, called Miz knoll, in the road to Briſtol: this is a pleaſant place, full of hedges and trees growing very tall, eſpecially elms. The country is ſtoney, covered over with a reaſonable *ſtratum* of ſandy ground, mixed with clay, which is rich enough. One would imagine this knoll was pitched upon by the founders for the ſake of its figure, and becauſe capable of giving a ſufficient ſtability to their work: its declivity carries off the rain, always regarded in this manner of building; for that would looſen the foundations. Here is a fine large *area* between the temples, for the rites of ſacrifice, &c.

I wondered that I obſerved no *tumuli*, or barrows, the burying-places of the people about it, as in other caſes, but ſuppoſe it owing to the goodneſs of the ſoil; for they wiſely pitched upon barren ground to repoſe their aſhes, where they could only hope to lie undiſturbed: and on Mendip hills, not far off, they are very numerous. This particularly I am told of ſeven that are remarkable. This monument about ten years ago muſt have made a moſt noble appearance, becauſe then perfect. It ſeems the nuns, and all the poſſeſſors of the eſtate, had left it untouched till a late tenant, for covetouſneſs of the little ſpace of ground they ſtood upon, buried them for the moſt part in the ground: he was juſtly puniſhed, for the graſs at this time will not grow over them, but withers, becauſe there is not a ſufficient depth of earth; however, for the pleaſure of the curious, it is not difficult to retrieve its original figure from what remains. It is the general caſe of fine monuments, in their perfect ſtate diſregarded and obſcure, but their ruins are careſſed and adored: and this was really an elegant monument, and highly worth viſiting, and claims an eminent place in the hiſtory of Celtic temples.

The monument conſiſts of four diſtinct parts, three diſtant circles, and a cove. The ſtone it is compoſed of, is of ſuch a kind as I have not elſewhere ſeen; certainly intirely different from that of the country, which is a ſlab kind. If any ſtone ever was, this would tempt one to think it factitious, though I think nothing leſs: it looks like a paſte of flints, ſhells, cryſtals, and the like ſolid corpuſcles crowded together and cemented, but infallibly by Nature's artifice. The long current of years paſſing over it, and its moſt periſhable parts being waſted away, leaves the reſt much corroded externally, and as it were worm-eaten by dint of time: yet of itſelf it will ſtand for ever; for its texture is extremely hard, and beyond that of marble, at leaſt thoſe of Marlborough downs. If I have any judgement, by oft ſurveying theſe kind of works, and with a nice eye, I gueſs by ts preſent appearance, and conſideration of its wear, to be

be older than Abury and Stonehenge. One would think, from its duſky and ruſty colour, that it is a kind of iron ſtone: it is very full of fluors and tranſparent cryſtalliſations, like Briſtol ſtones, large, and in great lumps; ſo that it ſhines eminently, and reflects the ſun-beams with great luſtre. I cannot but think that it is brought from St. Vincent's rock, near the mouth of Briſtol river, as Mr. Aubrey ſays expreſly; though Mr. Strachey, who has curiouſly obſerved every thing of this kind, cannot affirm it: and if its comes no further, we may well admire at the ſtrength and manner requiſite to convey them hither over that rocky country, wholly conſiſting of hills, and dales, and woods: but the notion of religion fully anſwers all difficulties; and the founders well provided for the perpetuity of their work, in the election of their materials. I found ſome ſtone like this by the ſea ſide, this ſummer, at Southampton; and the walls of the town are moſtly built of it. The ſtones in our work are apparently very ſhapely, and ſquared, though with no mathematical exactneſs, that is, not hewn with a tool, but rather, as we may ſuppoſe, broke by flints, and a great ſtrength of hand, in thoſe early ages, when iron tools were not found out: the greateſt number of the ſtones are now viſible, either ſtanding, fallen, or buried in the ground by the perſon before mentioned; the places of ſuch for the moſt part are apparent enough, the graſs growing but poorly above, as we ſaid before, ſo that the purpoſe of interring them is defeated, and more graſs loſt by their lying than when they ſtood in their places. Many may be found by knocking with one's heel upon the ſpot, whence there is a ſound; others, by thruſting an iron rod into the earth. The ſpecies of the ſtone renders it uſeleſs to be wrought up in building, eſpecially in this country, that abounds with more manageable ſtone for the purpoſe. From the regular figures of the ſtones, as well as their order of poſiture, the eyes of a ſpectator would have been charmed with the ſight of this work when in perfection, and the whole plain open to the view: at preſent they are ſeparated by hedge-rows, yards, orchards, and the like; and the perſons that laid them out have aukwardly cut them off by the middle, or by ſegments: the great ſingle circle now ſtands in no leſs than three fields, and the other great concentric circles have a ditch and quickſet hedge running acroſs one ſide: the leſſer circle is divided in the middle, one half remaining in a paſture, the other among the apple-trees in an orchard. The cove ſtands in the middle of another orchard by the church and farm-houſe, which we ſaid was a nunnery, as tradition goes.

The idea upon which ſome of theſe ſtones are formed, is different from any I have obſerved elſewhere. Abury and Stonehenge, and all others yet come to my knowledge, are broad ſtones: theſe are ſquare, or what we may call pilaſters; I mean thoſe of the innermoſt circle, or cell, of what I name the Planetary temple: the reſt are all of equal dimenſions, being ſix foot broad, nine high, and three thick; ſo that their baſe is a double cube, their length a cube and a half, which ſhows ſufficiently that the builders of this work, as in all others of the like, ſtudied proportion, whence beauty flows. The ſtones of the outer circle at Stonehenge are of the ſame model as to the baſe, but higher upon the breadth, being likewiſe a double cube. I underſtand all the while in our monument, that theſe are Celtic feet, for ſuch I found them, and by that ſcale is the conſtruction of the whole: alſo what I ſpeak of is their meaſure above ground; for I did not deſire to indulge a dangerous curioſity in

ſearching

ſearching how deep they are ſet in the ground, which has been too fatal already in theſe antiquities.

TAB. LXXVIII. The four parts which make up this monument, as we ſaid, are the cove, two ſingle circles, and a quincuple circle. The cove, as moſt commonly, conſiſts of three ſtones, ſet in a half-moon figure, or, to be more exact, upon the end of an *ellipſis*, whoſe *focus*, I ſuppoſe, would be in a line upon the foremoſt edges of the two wings. This is ſituate in the ſouth-weſt part of the oval knoll of ground that contains the whole; at preſent in an orchard ſouth of the church, and weſt of the nunnery before mentioned. The wings are ſtanding, but much diminiſhed by age or violence; ſome great pieces being broke off: the ſtone on the back is fallen down, being a larger one: it is 13 foot long, and 8 broad; therefore of the ſame dimenſions with Hautvil's Coyt, before ſpoken of. This cove opens to the ſouth-eaſt. Four hundred foot from this, going eaſtward, and with an angle of 20 degrees ſouthward, in another orchard eaſt of the dove-cote, is a leſſer ſingle circle, which is 120 foot diameter: this ſtands upon the ſouthern ſide of the knoll, and conſiſts of 12 ſtones, conſequently ſet at the interval of 30 foot, the ſame as thoſe of the circles at Abury. Here are all the ſtones left upon the ſpot, but proſtrate, half being within the hedge, half without. This I call the Lunar Temple. This circle is the ſame diameter and number of ſtones with the inner circles of the two temples in the work at Abury. Five hundred foot diſtant from this, going north-eaſterly, viz. with an angle of 20 degrees northerly from the eaſt, and acroſs the orchard, and a paſture, is the circumference of the greater ſingle circle: the centre of it is in the next paſture to the north-eaſt: it is 300 foot in diameter, and compoſed of 30 ſtones, ſet at the diſtance of 30 foot, as before: about 20 of the ſtones are remaining, but of that number only three ſtanding. The whole circle is contained in three paſtures: the plain on which it ſtands deſcends gently toward the river, and keeps it conſtantly dry. But 30 foot from this circle is the circumference of the outer circle of the quincuple one, or five concentric circles, the centre whereof is in an angle of 20 degrees more ſoutherly from the line that connects the centres of the two ſingle circles; ſo that it bears a little northerly of the eaſt from the ſolar circle. The manner of thus conjoining five circles in one is very extraordinary, and what I have no where elſe met withal; and its primitive aſpect muſt have had as remarkable an effect, by the crebrity of the ſtones, as their intervals: and, upon moving towards them, or ſideways, they muſt have created the ſame beautiful and ſurpriſing appearance to the eye, as the more learned architects have endeavoured by the multiplicity of columns in their portico's, *forums*, and the like, of which Vitruvius ſpeaks: yet I think, in my judgement, this circular work muſt needs vaſtly have exceeded, in this particular, thoſe moſt celebrated works of the Greeks and Romans; becauſe in a ſtrait walk there is but always the ſame variety (if we may talk ſo) preſented to the eye; whereas in ours, the circles not being exactly at the ſame diſtance from one another as the ſtones are, and therefore not confining themſelves to ſo ſtrict a regularity, it muſt have heightened that agreeable diverſification. It is very obvious, that the compilers uſed art and conſideration in adjuſting the diameters with the number of the ſtones, and that one circle ſhould not be vaſtly diſproportionate to another: thus the outermoſt circle is 310 foot in diameter; therefore it receives 32 ſtones at 30 foot interval: the next is

is 250 in diameter, with 28 ſtones: the next, 230; conſequently requires 22 ſtones to complete it: the next is 150 foot in diameter, conſiſting of 16 ſtones: the innermoſt is 90, therefore has 9 ſtones; but then two of them are crowded together, and ſet at an angle a little obtuſe, ſo that they form a ſort of niche, or cove, of a different manner from any other. Several of theſe ſtones are fallen, ſeveral ſtand; which may be better underſtood by ſurveying the drawings, than by a tedious recapitulation: therefore I took different views of the work hereabouts, where it is moſt intire, that in after-times, by comparing the prints with the life, the difference may appear, if any ſhall be; but I hope they ever will be uſeleſs to thoſe that view the place itſelf, and that the owners of the eſtate will preſerve the monument for the glory of their country.

In reflecting upon theſe matters as I travelled along, it ſeemed to me not much to be doubted, that, as Stonehenge is an improvement upon Abury, ſo Abury is executed upon a grander plan, taken from this, or ſome ſuch like. I can ſcarce think there ever was an avenue to this work, nor any ditch about it. It is true, there is a ditch, or mote, now round the north ſide along the river: but I believe it was only a fiſh-pond, or canal, made for the uſe of the manor-houſe, or the nunnery, in whoſe demeſnes ſoever it were; and it is plain there is no ſign of a ditch on the ſouth ſide, where moſt occaſion, becauſe the river on the other ſide produces the uſe and effect of it: and if thoſe ſtones called Hautvile's Coyts were not ſet there for direction of the old Britons which way to come in this woody country, or where a ford of the river was, why might they not be ſtones dropped by the way in journeying to the temple? and they are of the ſame dimenſions with that on the back of the cove. I am very apt to think there was another work, a cove at leaſt, in a triangle with the other and the lunar circle; and the rather, becauſe the manor-houſe and offices being built upon its ſituation, it were eaſy for them to throw it down under ſome foundation: and then the *area*, or whole content of the oval knoll, would be filled up handſomely, and with great regularity. And indeed I am ſhocked at the number of the works at preſent, being four; whereas that of five ſeems much more eligible in this caſe, both as an odd number, and an harmonic: for I doubt not but the Druids, the contrivers of theſe ſtructures, had a good notion of muſic, as I could evidence in ſome obſervations I have made in the very matters before us; but I fear to be thought whimſical in a thing of this nature, and in a ſubject ſo wholly new. It is certain Pythagoras, the Arch-druid, as I venture to call him, completed this art. Now, what can be plainer than the conformity between this work and Abury? the ſame ſituation, near the ſpring of a river, upon a knoll in a large valley, guarded from ſeverity of weather by environing hills: here is the cove of three ſtones; the circle of twelve; that of thirty ſtones, all ſet at the ſame intervals of thirty foot: here are the concentric circles. But then Abury is a vaſtly more extenſive and magnificent deſign; the ſtones of much larger dimenſions, and much more numerous. Here are two circles, the one of twelve, the other of thirty ſtones; but at Abury they have repeated them, and doubled them, by ſetting one within the other: the quincuple circle they have infinitely exceeded by the prodigious circular portico of a hundred ſtones on a ſide; then by the mighty ditch and *vallum* encompaſſing it; by two avenues three miles in length, each of a hundred ſtones on a ſide: by the temple on Overton hill, by Silbury hill, and other matters, they have ſo far exceeded their copy, that in the total they have outdone them-

 ſelves,

ſelves, and created a Celtic wonder of the world, or the eighth. But to return to our preſent ſubject.

The ſtones of our innermoſt circle of the quincuple one are twelve foot high above ground, and are of a ſquare form, being four foot broad on each ſide, whence they compoſe three ſolids, one ſet upon another, and therefore appeared higher above the tops of the reſt. Five of them are ſtanding, and the roots of them two which are placed cloſe together with their edges, and which make the cove; for the ſtones themſelves are ſplit from their foundation by ſome unaccountable violence, which, upon conſideration, I can attribute to nothing leſs than a ſtroke of lightning; nor can I conceive that any other impulſe, except that of a cannon bullet, could have ſo disjointed or fractured them. This ſet of circles are placed on the eaſtern ſide of the knoll, and have a fine declivity two or three ways for carrying off the rain. This niche, or cove, if ſuch it be, opens to the north, and a little weſterly: ſeveral of the ſtones of the outer circles ſtand on the other ſide of the hedge, and two or three are ſunk into the ditch: thoſe are vulgarly called the Fidlers, as the others the Maids, or the revel rout attendant on a marriage feſtival; for the people of this country have a notion, that upon a time a couple were married on a Sunday, and the friends and gueſts were ſo prophane as to dance upon the green together, and by a divine judgment were thus converted into ſtones: ſo I ſuppoſe the two ſtones ſo cloſe together in the inner circle were reputed the Bride and Bridegroom: the reſt were the Company dancing, and the Fidlers ſtood on the outſide. I have obſerved that this notion and appellation of Weddings, Brides, and the like, is not peculiar to this place, but applied to many other of theſe Celtic monuments about the kingdom; as the Nine Maids in Cornwall, nine great ſtones ſet all in a row: whence poſſibly one may conjecture, in very ancient times it was a cuſtom here, even of the Chriſtians, to ſolemniſe marriage and other holy rites in theſe ancient temples, perhaps before churches were built in little pariſhes: and even now they retain, or very lately did, in Scotland, a cuſtom of burying people in the like temples, as judging them holy ground; without all doubt, continued down from the Druidical times. Or there may be another conceit offered, of which the reader may chuſe which pleaſes him beſt; that is, that ſuch names of theſe places may be derived from the mad, frolickſome, and Bacchanalian ceremonies of the ancient Britons in their religious feſtivals, like thoſe of all other nations which are recorded to us in hiſtory. However, I think it is a confirmation of what wants none, that theſe are the temples of the Gods, made by our Britiſh predeceſſors; of which we come next to deliver our opinion.

We are to conſider, upon the plan propoſed, what regard is had to the Celtic Deities, which we ſaid were ſeven in number; and methinks it is eaſy to point out at this day the particular Gods worſhipped in theſe places, as I have named them upon the Plate. The Sun and Moon, no doubt, claim the higheſt place in the opinion of all nations; therefore their temples are ſituate in the midſt of the plain of the oval knoll: theſe are the two ſingle circles: the Sun's is eaſily diſtinguiſhable from the other by its bulk, and being toward the right hand, and toward the eaſt, the more worthy part: this conſiſting of 30 ſtones, and the other of 12, ſeem to mean the Solar month, and Lunar year: the quincuple circle I ſuppoſe conſecrate to the five leſſer planets; and that the cove

appertained

appertained to the ſervice of the Goddeſs of the Earth, therefore opens to the ſouth, reſpecting full the meridian power of the Soul of the World, without whoſe beams it is dead and inert. Hence therefore the reaſon of their order in ſituation: the Lunar temple is next the earth, becauſe ſo in the heavens; the Sun next above; and the planets higheſt, according to the order one would be apt to ſuppoſe they obſerved in Nature. It ſeems likely that the Celtic philoſophers reckoned the north the higheſt part or end of the world, either from the elevation of the north pole to us of northern latitude, as our geographers now practiſe in maps and charts, by making the north part uppermoſt; or becauſe they came from that quarter of the world in the progreſs of nations: but we muſt join the eaſt with it; for *that*, ever ſince the Creation, in all ſyſtems of religion, and nations, has been eſpecially reverenced, becauſe of the Sun's riſing: and the weſt was reckoned the lower part of the world, the hell and region of the dead, the Elyſian ſhades, and the like; becauſe the Sun ſets there, and ſeems to go down: therefore we may obſerve the reaſon of the cove being placed moſt weſterly, becauſe the earth poſſeſſes the loweſt place, the reſt mounting north-eaſterly. The niche or cove of the innermoſt planet regards the north, or a little weſterly, as denoting, beyond the ſtars was ſtretched out the great *inane* of Nature, or infinite ſpace, the empty north, as moſt diſtant and diſſonant from the ſouth, where was the Sun and world, the foundation of being. If one would enter into their theology, one might conjecture that they meant likewiſe the creation of the world; for the north, or immenſe void, being uppermoſt in their eſteem, ſhowed that the world was produced from nothing, by the Supreme Power. To this purpoſe holding night prior to day, they reckoned their time by winters, nights, &c. One other remark I made on the genius and geometry of the founders of the Weddings; that in the inner circle of the Planetary temple, which is but 90 foot diameter, and therefore an eye in the centre is very near them, there is a conſiderable artifice uſed in its component ſtones; for, though they be ſquare, yet they are ſo managed that the face on the outſide of the periphery is ſomewhat broader than the other three: hereby it is cauſed, that the two ſides upon the *radius* reſpect the centre of the circle. This is contrived to prevent the great offence to the eye which would otherwiſe have been cauſed in this leſſer circle, had the ſtones been perfectly ſquare, and, inſtead thereof, give a particular delight.

I mentioned before, how much I ſuſpected a cove which had ſtood near the manor-houſe in the north-weſt part of the knoll: this I would have dedicated to the element of Water, or particularly to the river flowing by, the *Iſca*, which I have ſhewn to be its Celtic name: and this cove, thus ſituate, would offer itſelf conveniently to the courſe of the ſtream, and meet, as it were, to ſalute the Nymphs or Naids moving down the ſtream eaſtward. I think likewiſe this might be another reaſon of their pitching upon this piece of ground; for probably they might think there was more ſanctity in a river that ran eaſtward: it is certain the ancients accounted it more wholeſome, for a phyſical reaſon, as meeting the Sun's riſing beams, to purify it from all noxious vapor: and for this ſame reaſon is there another ſimilitude between this work and that of Abury, the Kennet running eaſtward its whole length.

As ſoon as I came on the ground, I obſerved the form of the hill or knoll that contains this work, and that it perfectly reſembles that of the ancient

ancient circus's; and the fine lawn on the ſouth ſide, together with the interval northwards between it and the river, made an admirable *curſus* for races of horſes, chariots, and the like, as I doubt not in the leaſt to have been the practice in old Britiſh times at this very place. This notion is exceedingly confirmed by the remarkable turn in the road, humouring exactly the circuit of this *curſus*, and coinciding with part of it, as is apparent in the view of the country Plate; and juſt on the ſouth ſide the manor-houſe is a declivity at this day, and ſo quite round, admirably adapted to the benefit of the ſpectators, who, running round in a leſſer circle, might eaſily equal the ſwiftneſs of the horſe, and be ſpectators of the whole courſe. I ſuppoſe all the ſorts of games practiſed here, which are mentioned in Homer upon the death of Patroclus: this was done at their great religious feſtivals, and at the exequies of renowned commanders, kings, and chiefs; for it is remarkable at this very day, all thoſe ſports mentioned by the moſt ancient poet are now practiſed among us; which ſhews our Aſian extract from the early times, and only accounts for that ſurpriſing cuſtom of chariots mentioned to be among the Britons by Cæſar, which they wiſely applied to war likewiſe, whilſt the Romans uſed them only upon their *circus* and diverſions. The great plain in the middle of the *area* was convenient for the works of ſacrificing, and after for feaſtings, wreſtling, coyting, and the like: and from the memory, perhaps, of theſe kind of exerciſes, ſprung the notion of Sir John Hautvil's Coyts, he being a ſtrong and valiant man, and expert in theſe games of our hardy anceſtors: the vulgar confounded the two hiſtories into one, and, fond of the marvellous, applied the name of Coyts to thoſe monſtrous ſtones. So in Wales to this day they call the *Kromlechea*, Arthur's Coyts.

Thus therefore we may in imagination view a ſolemn ſacrifice of magnanimous Britons, the Druids and other prieſts, the kings and people aſſembled: we may follow them imitating the courſe of the Sun, and, like the ancient Greeks at their ſolemn games, celebrating ſplendidly, in honour of their Gods, upon the winding banks of the rivers. The temple at Dioſpolis in Egypt, deſcribed by Strabo, XVII. is not unlike our Celtic ones, having a *dromos*, or circ, before it, with ſtones cut like *ſphynges* to mark out the *route*, and a *portico* quite round. The walls, ſays he, are as high as the temple, which is without roof, and covered over with ſculpture of large figures. There is one part compoſed of abundance of huge pillars ſet in very many rows, having nothing painted or elegant, but ſeems like an empty labour, as he expreſſes it; and this was, becauſe the Grecian temples of his country were covered over, and the walls adorned with painting and carving, and all ſorts of curioſities in art. In this temple (he proceeds) were formerly great houſes for the prieſts, men given to philoſophy and aſtronomy: but now that order and diſcipline is failed, and only ſome ſorry fellows left, that take care of the ſacrifices, and ſhow the things to ſtrangers. Eudoxus and Plato went hither, and lived thirteen years to learn of them. Theſe prieſts knew the minute exceſs of the year above 365 days, and many more like things; for, ſays he, the Greeks were ignorant of the year at that time. Thus far Strabo. It is notorious from the foregoing particulars, how near a reſemblance theſe had to our Celtic temples, and likewiſe to the famous ruins at Perſepolis, which I always looked upon as a great temple of the Perſians. Thoſe that think it the ruins of a royal palace, run away content with the report of the ignorant people living thereabouts. This temple of

of the Egyptians, which Strabo deſcribes, had no roof; and therefore it would be abſurd to place paintings in it, and fine carvings of ivory, gold and marble, from the hand of Phidias, or Praxiteles, as was the uſage of the Greeks; whence Strabo takes occaſion to throw a ſarcaſm upon people that he would not have thought ſo elegant as his countrymen. It is certain the Egyptians, as well as our Celts, ſtudied greatneſs and aſtoniſhment, beyond the nice and curious; as is viſible in all their works, ſuch as the pyramids, the obeliſks, Pompey's pillar, the monſtrous *coloſſi* and *ſphynges*, of which we have many accounts in writers, and many of their prodigious works ſtill left, which defy time by their magnitude, like our Celtic: but the Greeks ought to be ſo grateful as to acknowledge by whom they profited; for they learnt firſt from the Egyptians; nor will we deny that they improved upon them. When Strabo mentions theſe roofleſs temples, and walls covered with ſculptures of large figures, and the abundance of huge pillars ſet in many rows, who ſees not the exact conformity between this work, and that of Perſepolis? and theſe collections of pillars, though I ſuppoſe ſet in a ſquare form, are no other than our quincuple circle. I took notice too, that theſe temples are ſet in ſuch ſtraggling order as ours here at Stanton Drue, and by examination find that the two largeſt are at an angle of 20 degrees of one another (I mean, their middle points, or centres) from the cardinal line, or that which runs from eaſt to weſt: here is likewiſe the ſame number of five temples, and like diverſity of number of ſtones, and manner of forms in each, as of ours: the only difference conſiſts in the one being ſquare, the other round; owing to the particular notions of the two people, judging this, and that, moſt apt for ſacred ſtructures. The work at Perſepolis too is made upon an artificial eminence, or pavement of moſt prodigious ſtones, inſtead of a natural one, the aſcent to which is by ſteps; which is enough to overthrow any notion of a palace: but they that ſee not its intent, that it was wholly a religious building, and that there is not one ſymptom of its being a civil one, ought to be diſregarded. All the ſculptures are religious, being proceſſions of the prieſts to ſacrifice; which has nothing to do with a palace: the work of pillars never had a roof on it, becauſe of the flower-work at top: beſides, there are no walls, never were; and what the incurious ſpectators take for walls, are only ſingle ſtones ſet like thoſe of our monument: and the doors are no more than one ſtone laid acroſs two more, as thoſe of Stonehenge: the mouldings of them go quite round; ſo that, had there been a wall, half of them would have been covered. But it is loſt time to ſpeak any more of that affair.

I make no doubt but the name of Stanton Drue is derived from our Monument; *Stanton* from the ſtones, and *Drue* from the Druids. It moves not me, that ſome of the name of Drew might have lived here formerly; for ſuch a family might take the denomination of the town, and, leaving out the firſt part, retain only that of Drew. It is ſufficient conviction, that there are ſo many other towns in England, and elſewhere, that have preſerved this name, and all remarkable for monuments of nature. The number of the ſtones are 160.

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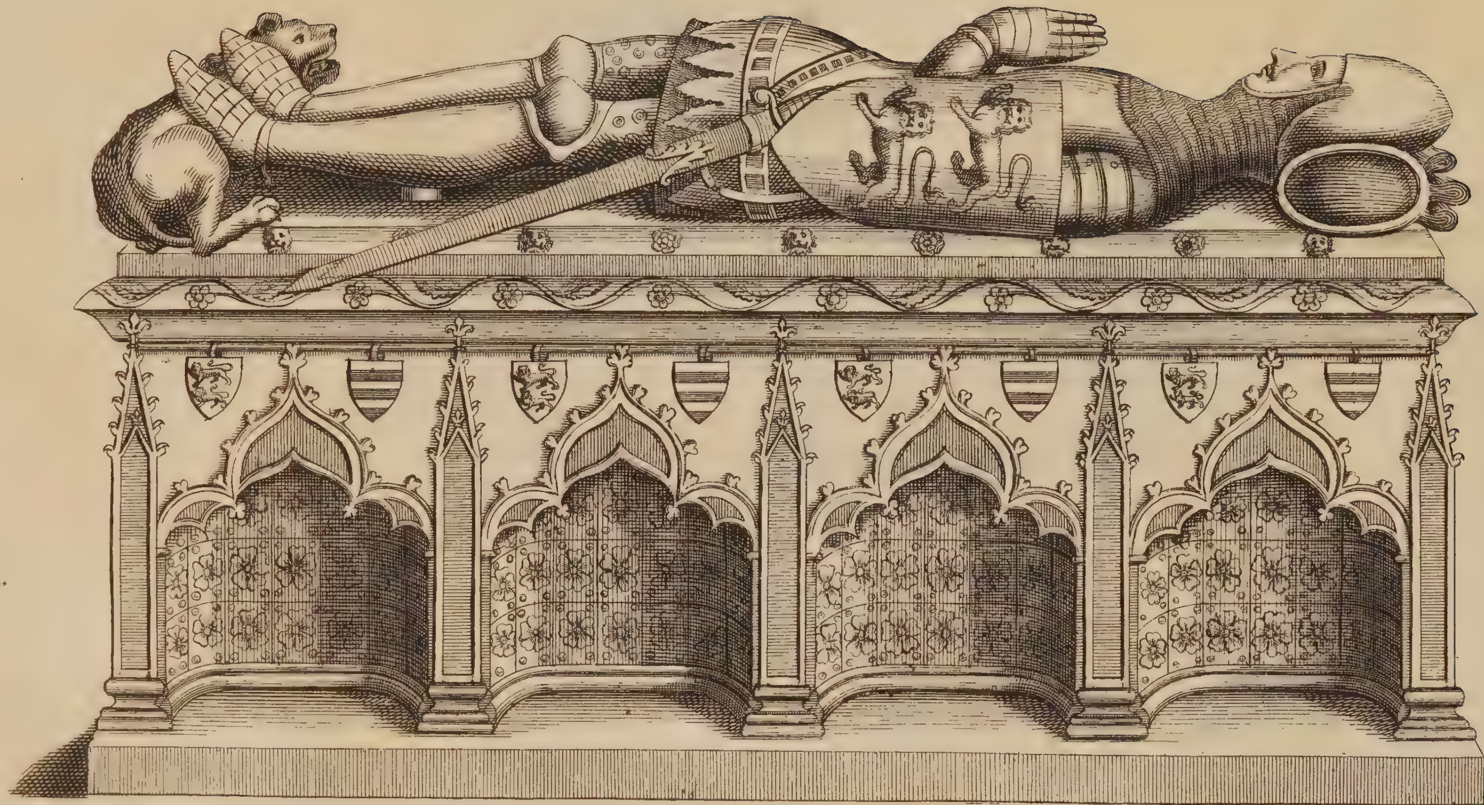
ERRATA.

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202. *for* TAB. XLVI. *read* TAB. XLIV. 2d Vol.
Vol. II. *Page* 49. Iter Boreale, *for* TAB. LXIII. *read* TAB. LXXIII.
71. ——— *for* TAB. LXXIV. *read* TAB. LXIX.
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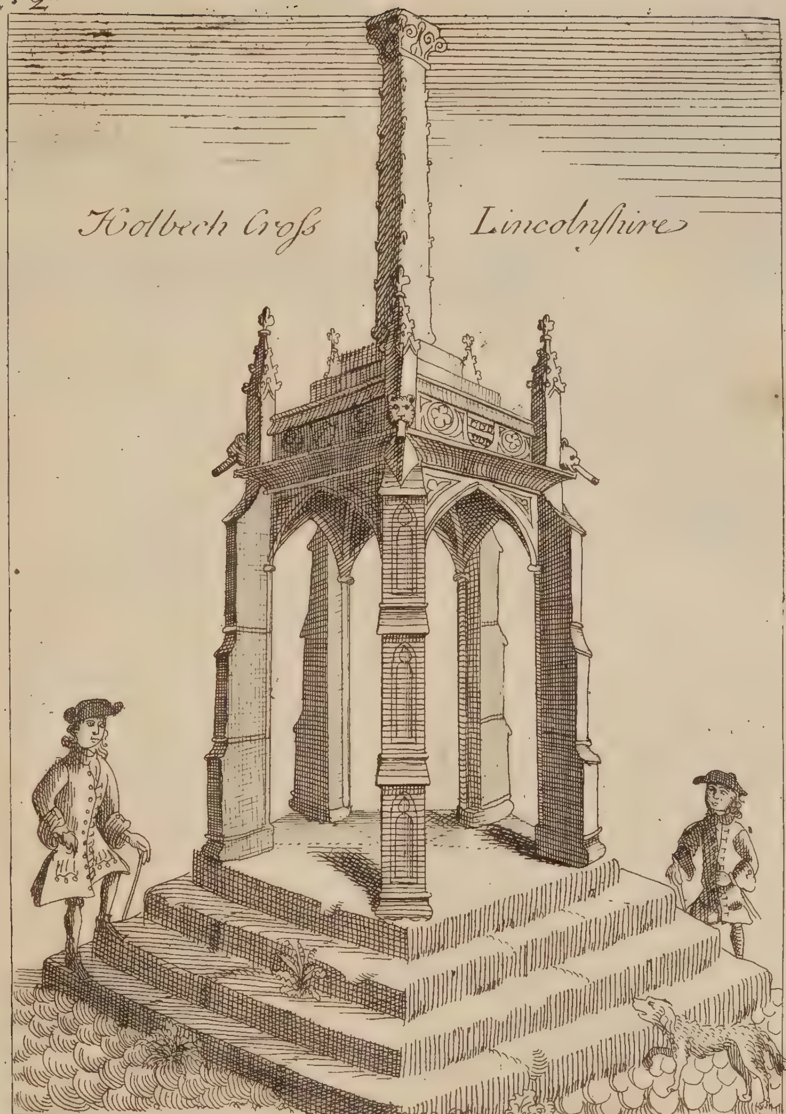

Ingratiam Itinerantium
Curiosorum ANTONINI
Aug. ITINERARIUM per
BRITANNIAM,
tentavit W. Stukeley 1723.
Romana Milliaria
VALENTIA
MARE VERGIVIUM
MARE CIMBRICUM
IBERNIÆ PARS
OCEANUS BRITANNICUS
GALLIÆ PARS
Vecta Insula
Mona Ins.
Ocelum prom. Spurn Head
Dumnoniorum Prom. Start Pt
Herculis Promontorium Hartland Pt
Sabrinæ Estuarium
Metaris Æstuarium

1 · 2^d

Littlebury in Holbech Church



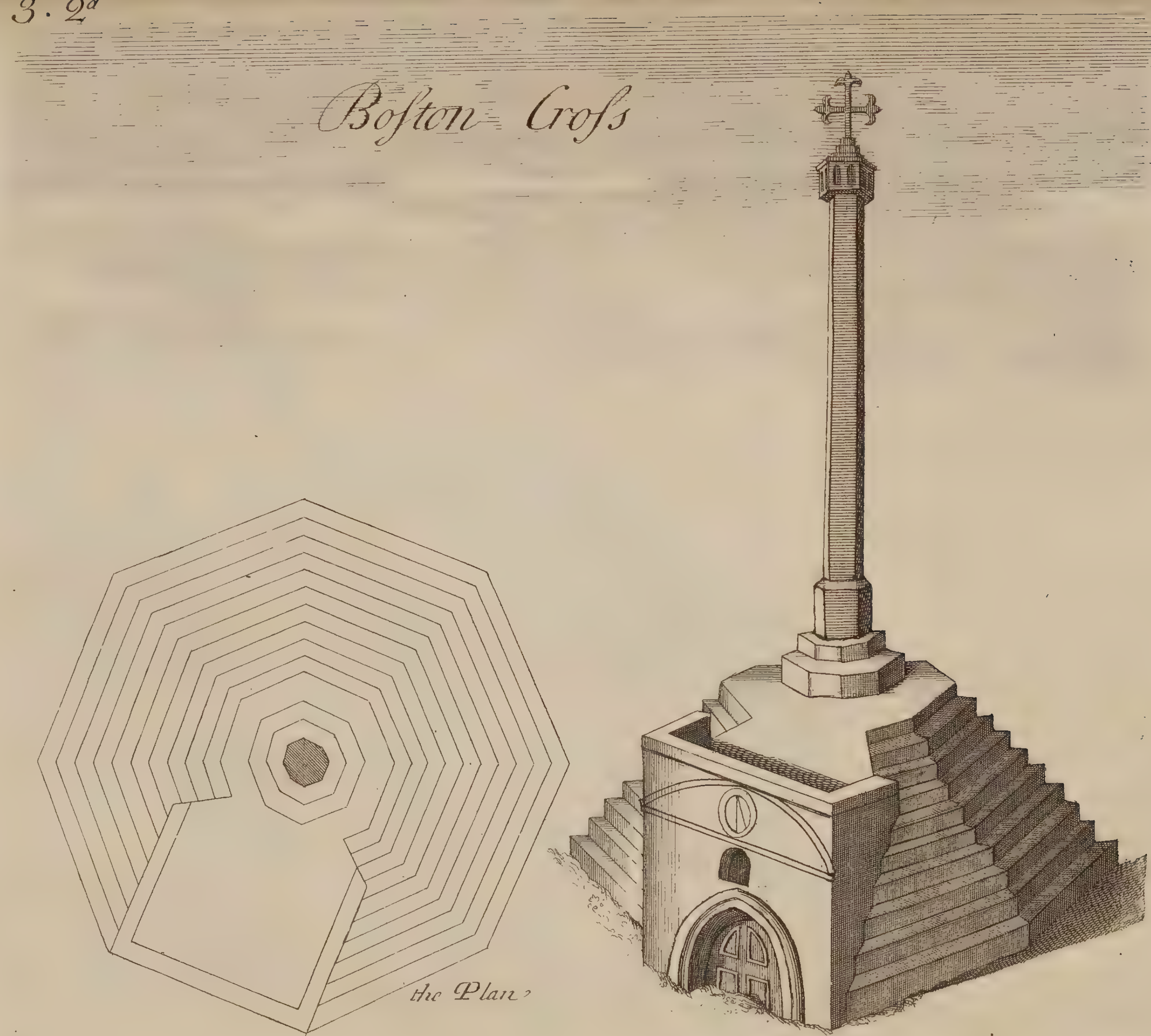
2 . 2d



Ob amorem erga Solum Natale, Temporum Ignorantia direptam reſtituit W.s Stukeley 1722.

3 · 2^{d}

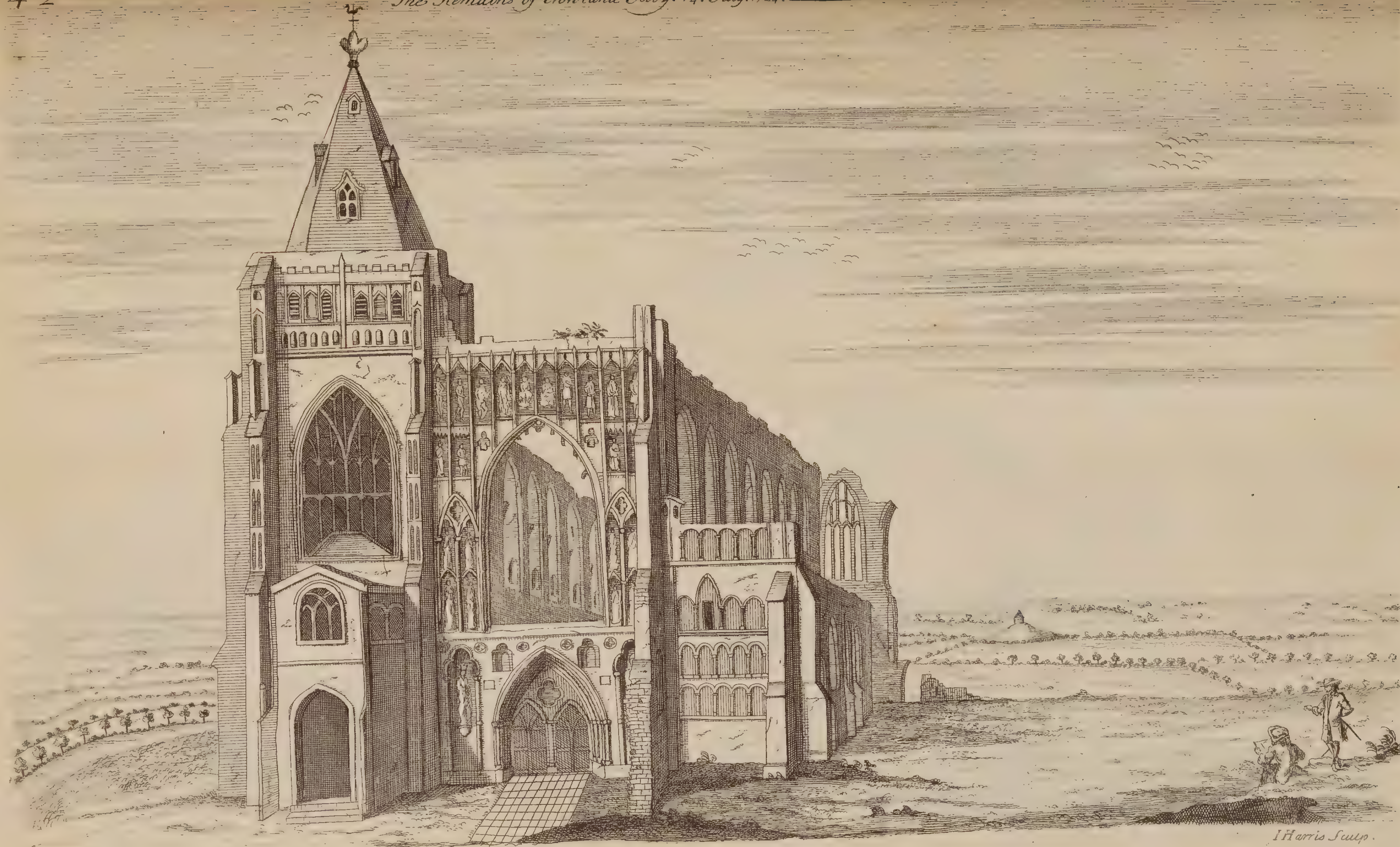
Boſton Croſs



Stukeley delin — I Harris Sculp

4·2d

The Remains of Crowland Abby. 14. July. 1724.



Stukeley del.

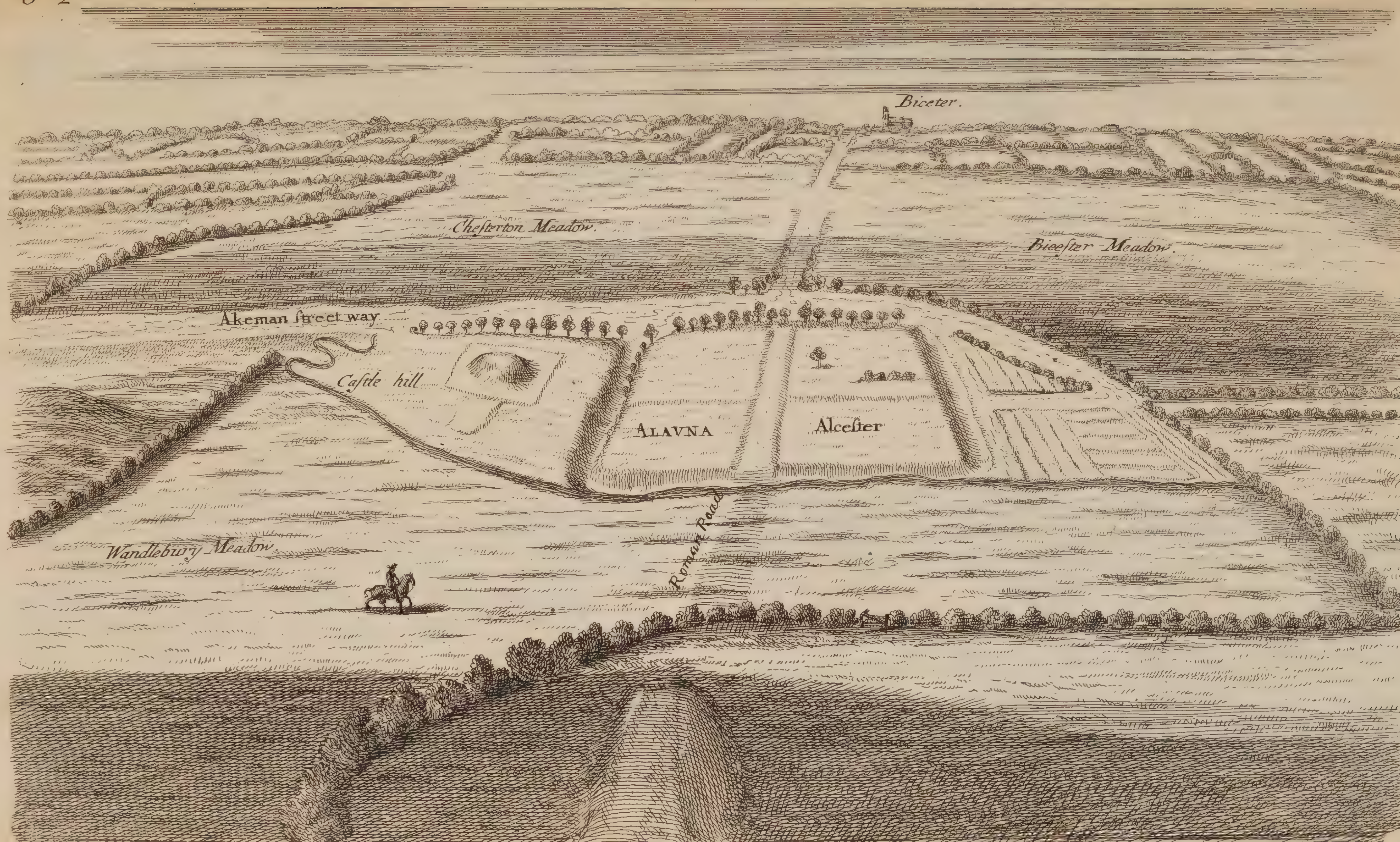
I Harris Sculp.

Prospect of Aldchester near Biceſter. Alauna.



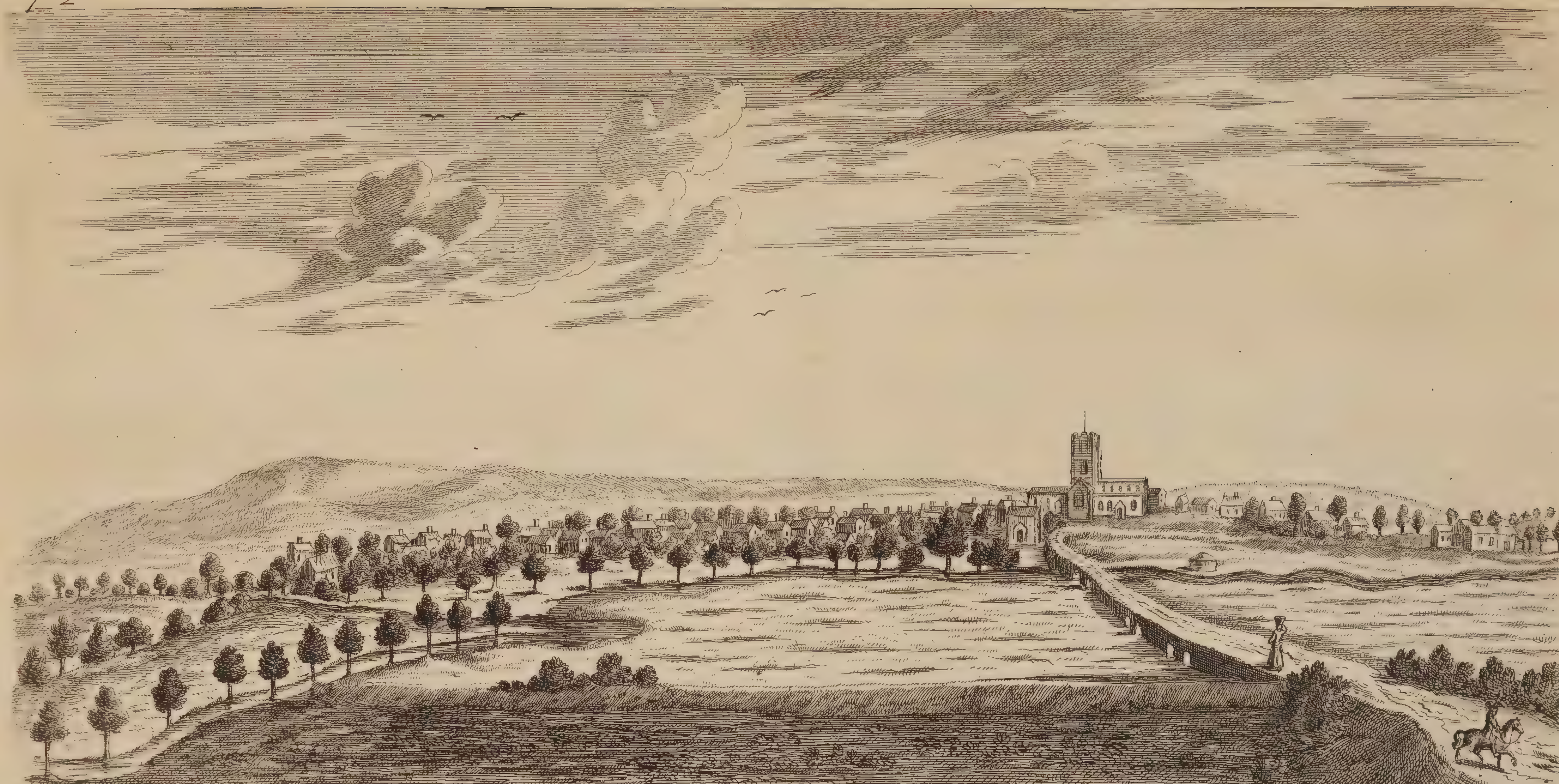
Stukley delin. E. Kirkall sculp.

ALAVNA.



Stukeley del. E. Kirkall sculp.

7 · 2ᵈ



Stukley delin. E. Kirkall ſculp.

Proſpect of Tame. TAMESE. 14 Sept. 1724.

8·2^d Prospect of Banbury. BRANAVIS. 13. Sept. 1724.



Stukley delin. E. Kirkall sculp.

9 · 2^d

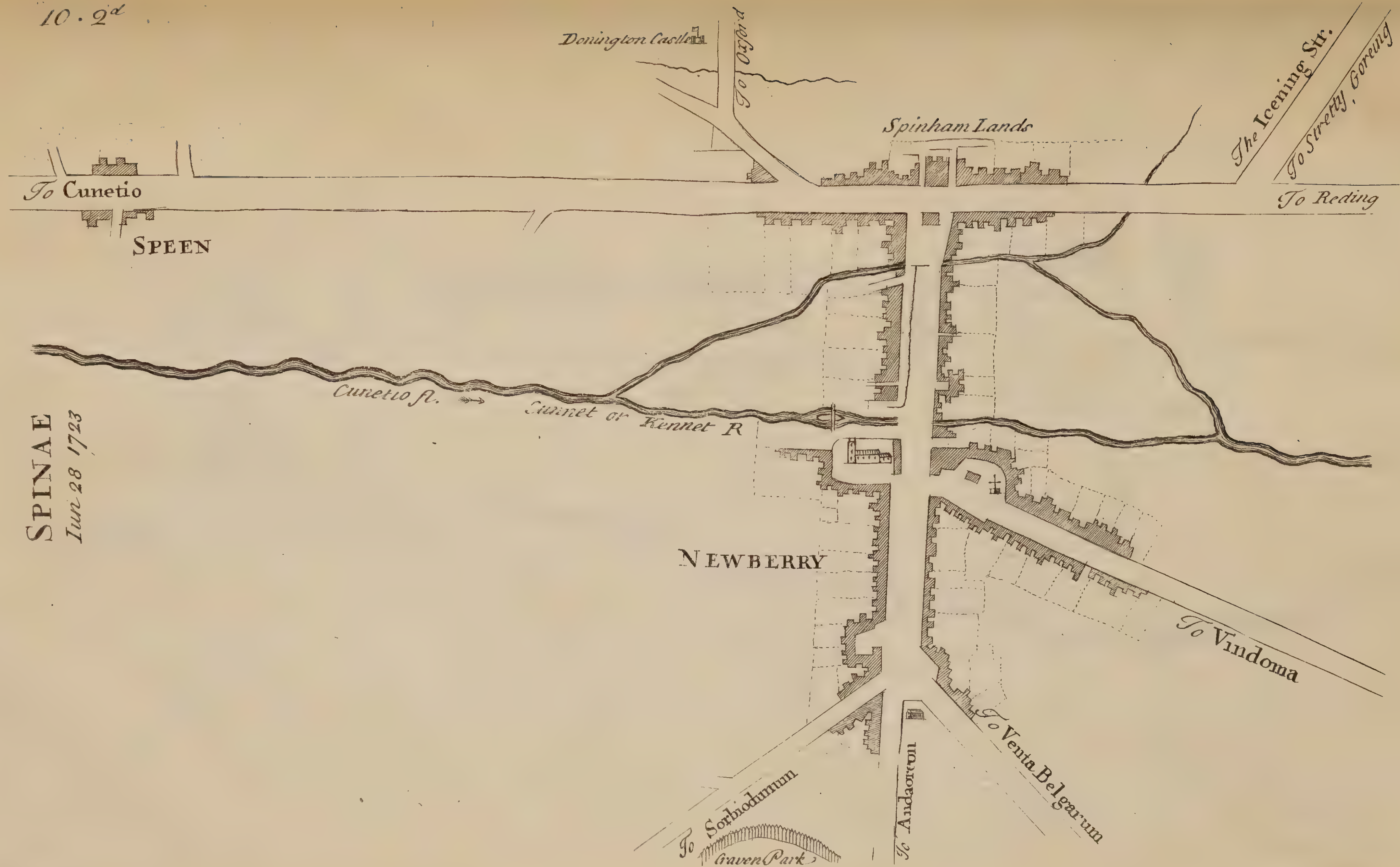
Prospect of Warwick July 7th. 1725



Stukeley del. Fletcher Sculp

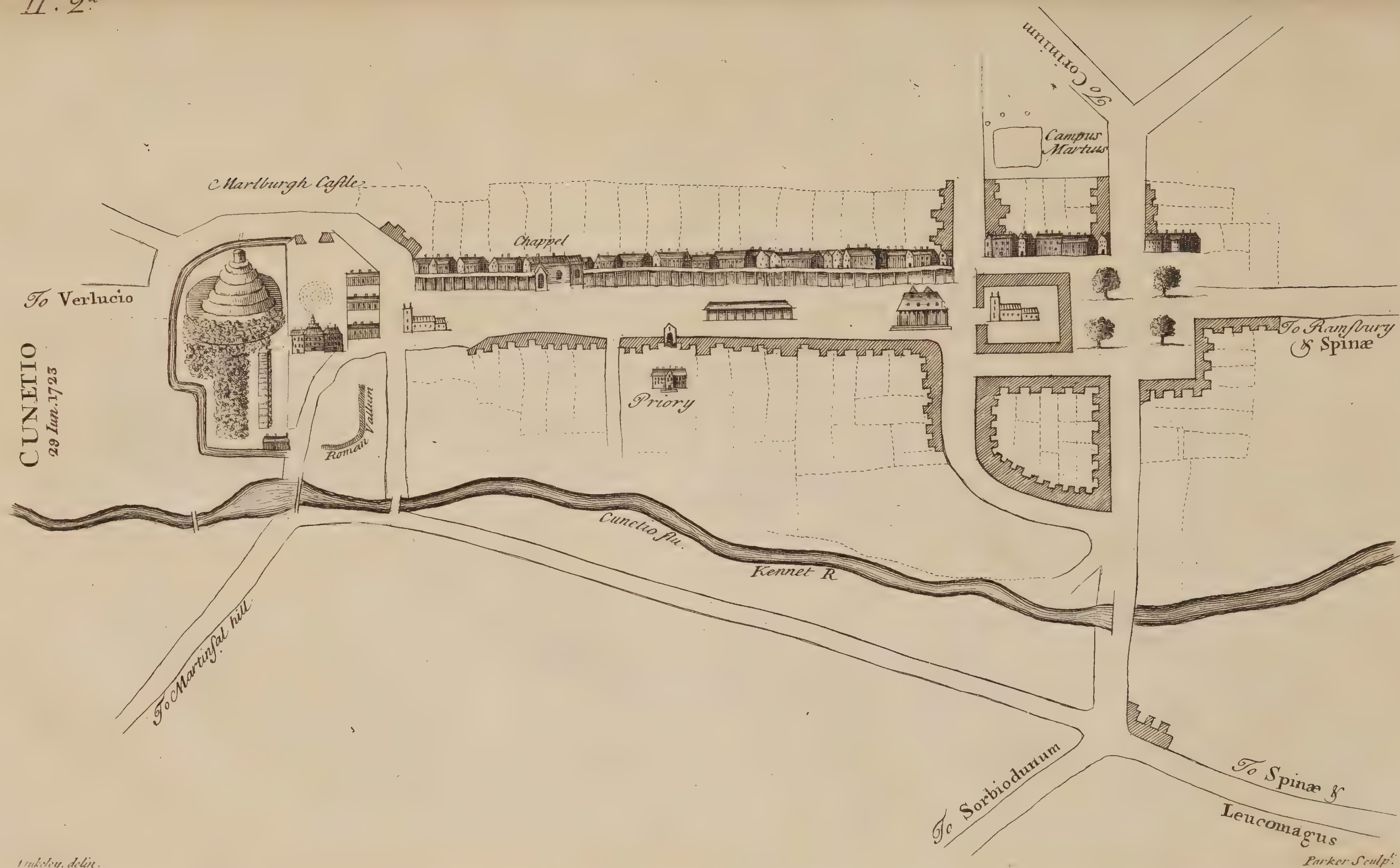
PRAESIDIUM

10 · 2ᵈ



Stukeley delin.

Parker Sculp.


CUNETIO
29 Iun. 1723
To Verlucio
Marlburgh Caſtle
Chappel
Campus Martus
To Corinium
To Ranſbury & Spinæ
Priory
Roman Vallum
Cunetio flu.
Kennet R.
To Martinſal hill
To Sorbiodunum
To Spinæ & Leucomagus
ukeley. delin.
Parker Sculp.

GLEVVM



12 . 2d

13.2d Proſpect of Caſtor, Durobrivis. 11. July. 1724.



14. 2ᵈ Prospect of Brig caſterton from the Hermen Street S. of the Town. 13. July 1724.



Stukeley delin. E. Kirkall sculp.



Stukley delin. E. Kirkall ſculp.

Proſpect of Ancaſter. *July* 20. 1724.

16. 2^d^ *The Scite of the Roman town at* Wintringham. 24. *July* 1724. ABONTRVS.

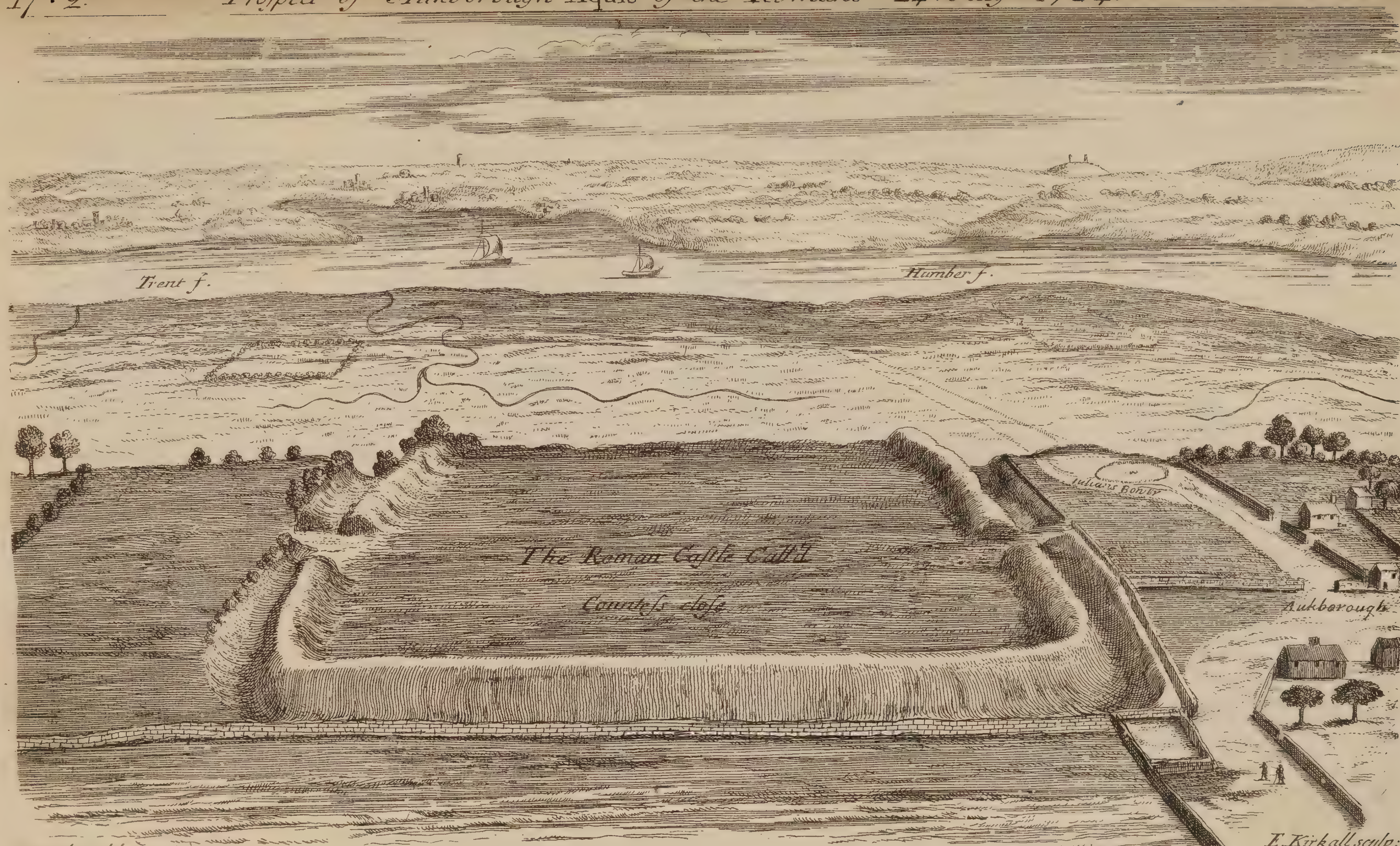


Stukley deli.

E. Kirkall sculp.

17 · 2d

Proſpect of Aukborough Aquis *of the Romans 24 July 1724.*



Stukeley delin: *E. Kirkall sculp:*

18 - 2^{d}

Inſide view of Thornton College gate houſe July 26 1724



Stukeley del. IHarris Sculp.

19 · 2d



Proſpect of Caſter Lincolnſh.r *July 26 1724 . A Roman Town.*

Stukeley del: A. *a piece of the Roman wall of the Caſtle .* B. *the Spring .* C. *another piece of the Roman wall .* *E. Kirkall ſculp:*



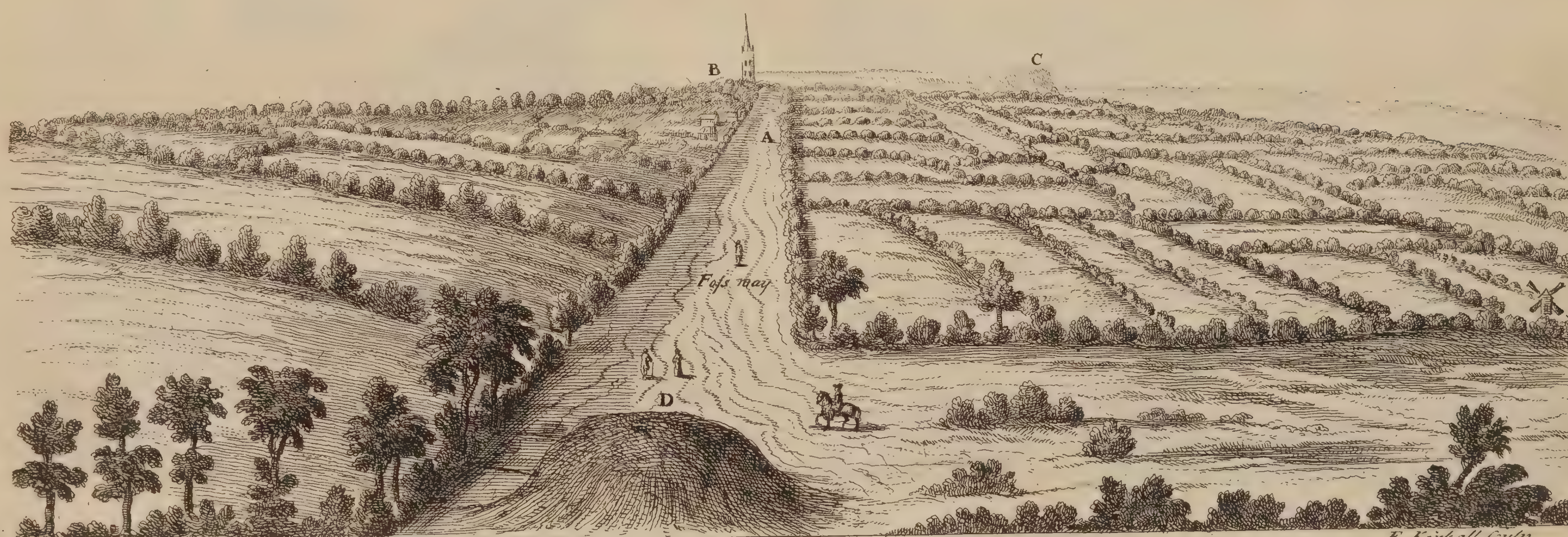
Syſer Spring *at Caſtor in Lincolnſh.^r July 26. 1724. (a Roman Work.)*

Stukeley delin. *E. Kirkall fe.*

21·2^d

Prospect of Crocolana from Potter hill. Sept. 7. 1722.

A. Brough the Roman City. B. Newark. C. the cliff by the Trent. D. Potter hill.



Stukley delin. E. Kirkall sculp.

Proſpect of Burrow hill *from the Leiceſter road. Sep.^t 8. 1722.* VERNOMETVM.



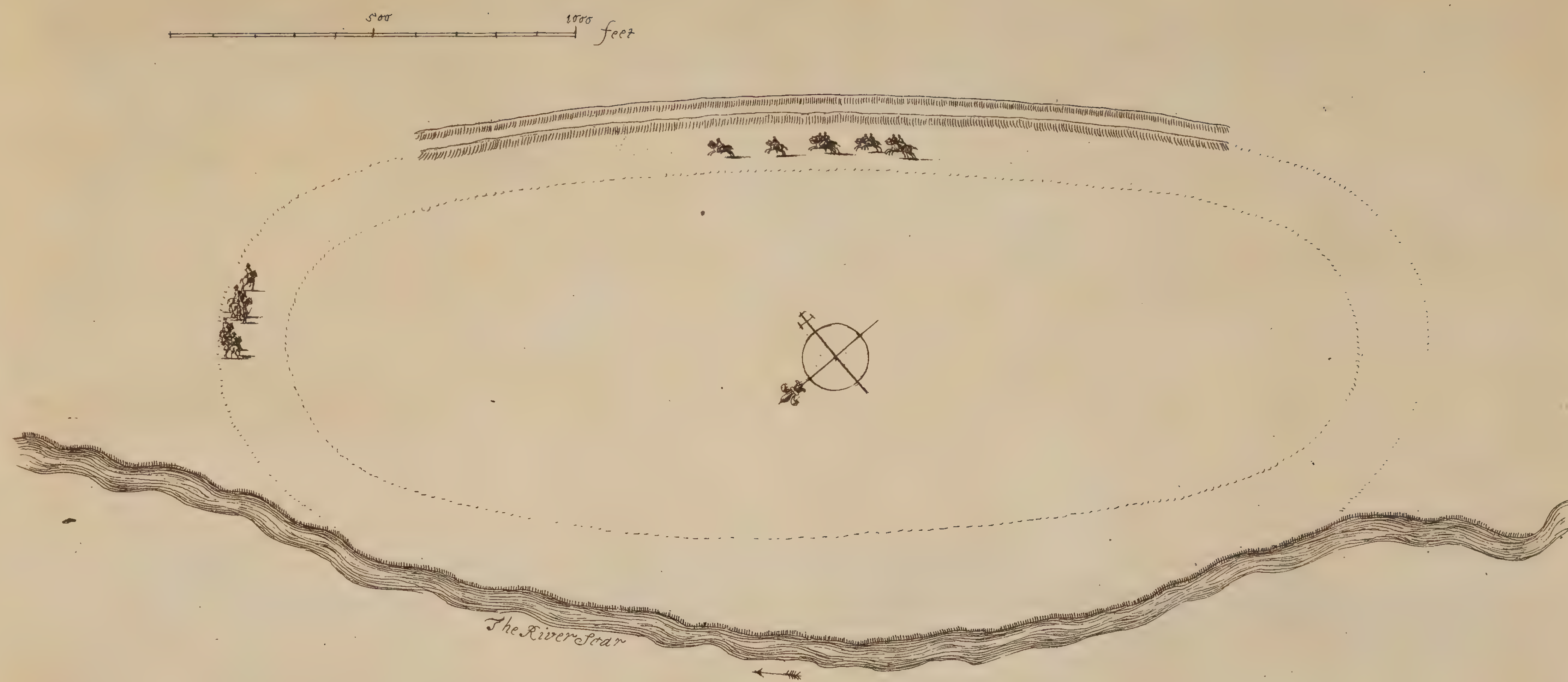
Will.^o Cheſelden Chirurgo peritiſsimo, Amico *Tab. dd. W. Stukeley.*

23 · 2d *The weſt ſide of the* roman building *at* LEICESTER *Sept. 8. 1722.*



Stukeley delin. *E Kirkall ſculp.*

24 · 2d



A Prospect of the British Cursus near Leicester, call'd Raw Dikes from the hills above.   September 10. 1722.



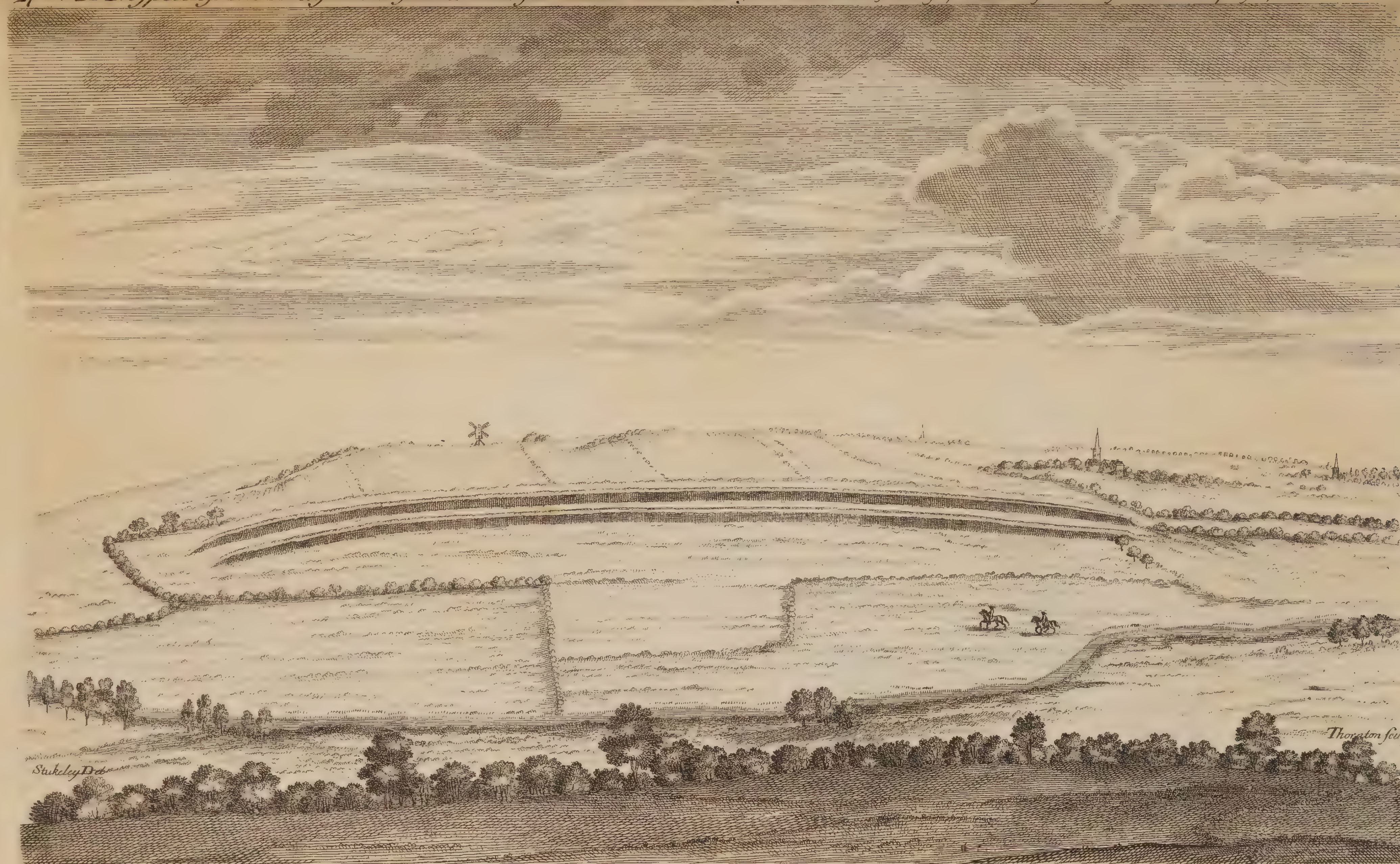
The Side View of the British Curſus at Leiceſter Sep. 10. 1722.



Stukeley del.

I V^{der} Gucht Sculp.

27. 2ᵈ A Proſpect of the Britiſh Curſus at Leiceſter call'd Rawdikes, from the other ſide of yᵉ River by the Foſsroad Sep. 9. 1722.

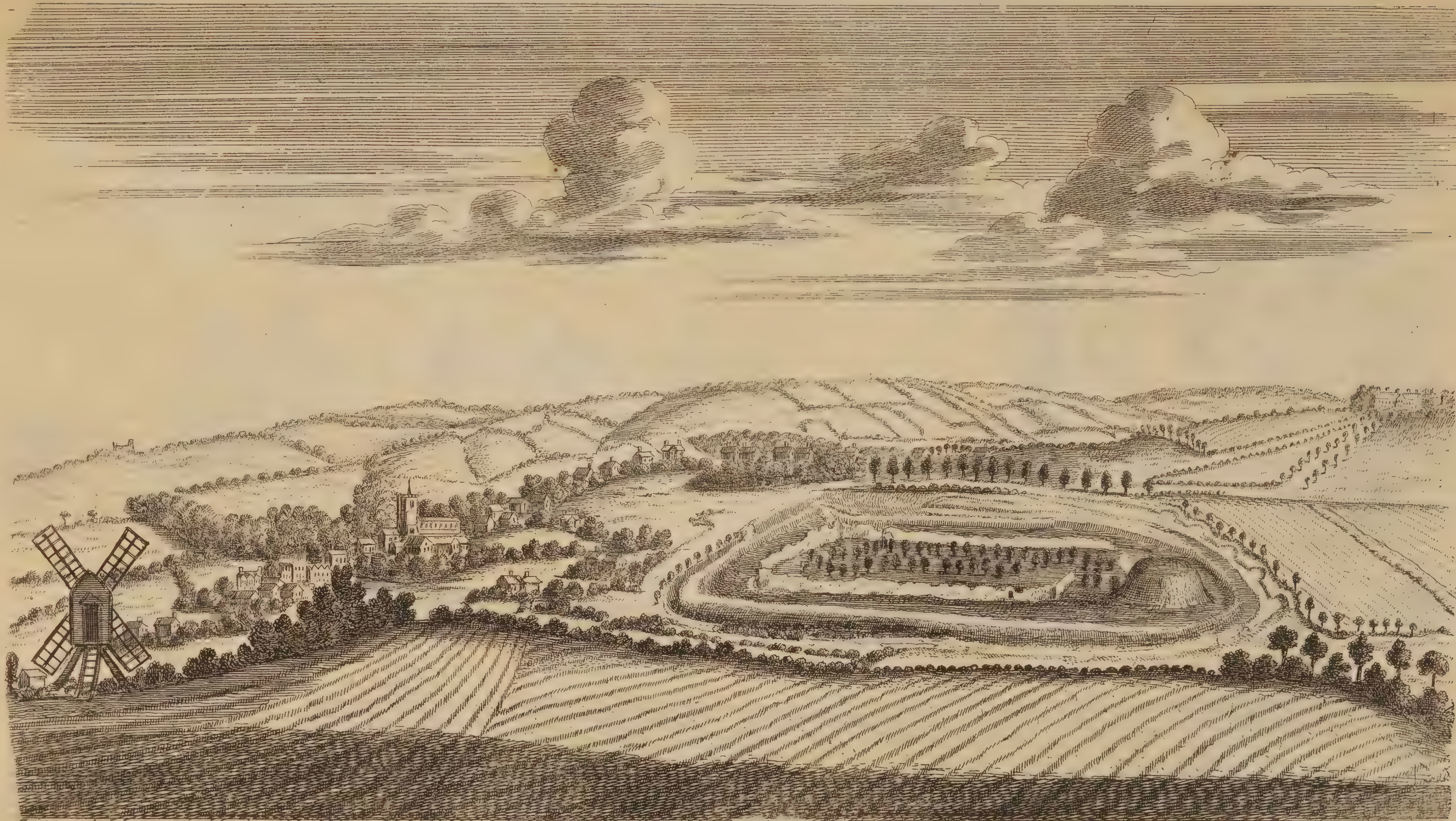


Proſpect of Benavona *July 6th 1725.*

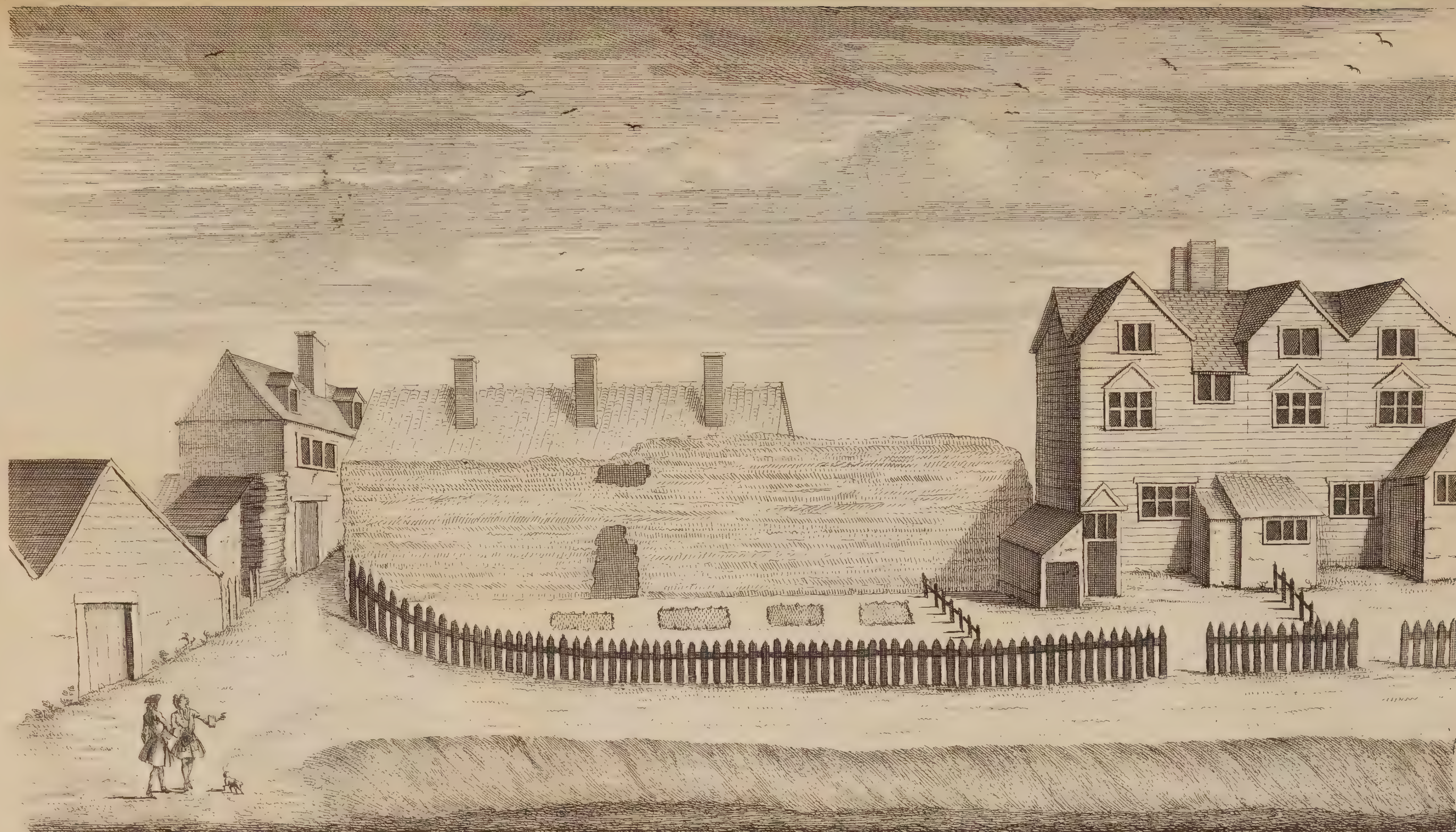


Stukeley delin. *Fletcher sculp.*

29.2d Proſpect of Berghamſted 14. Sept. 1724. DVROCOBRIVIS.



Stukley delin: E. Kirkall ſc.



Stukeley delin. | Toms Sculp.

A Piece of the Roman Wall at Rocheſter 7. Oct. 1724.

31 · 2d

A Proſpect of Kits Coty-house Kent Oct 15. 1722.



Illuſtriſsimo Heneagio *Comiti Winchilsea Animi fortitudine & eruditione singulari plusquam titulis nobili, Antiquitatem hanc* D. W.s Stukeley.

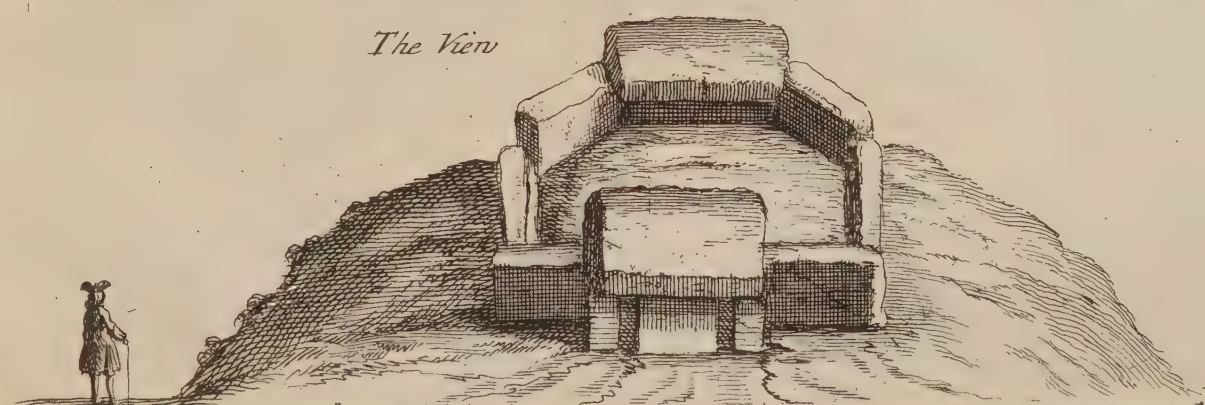
E. Kirkall sculp

32 · 2d

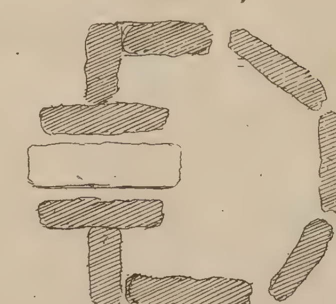
Kits Coty house 15. Oct. 1722. The N.E. Proſpect.



The View



The Groundplot



Stukeley delin: The lower Coty house E. Kirkall sculp:

33 · 2^d^ A Proſpect of the Country from Kits Coty house 15 Oct. 1722.



34 . 2^d



Vien of the Ruins of the Lower Coty house. A, The Upper Cotyhouſe.

35 · 2^d

View of Portus Rutupiæ from Sandwich. 7. Oct. 1722.



South Weſt view of Richborough Caſtle.



Stukeley delin: *E. Kirkall sculp:*

36.2d *The Remains of the* Caſtrenſian Amphitheater *at Richborough Caſtle. Oct. 7. 1724.*



Stukley. delin:

E. Kirkall sculp:

37 · 2^{d}



Stukeley delin. Toms Sculp.

A Proſpect towards Deal from y^e Barrow. South of Walmer Caſtle

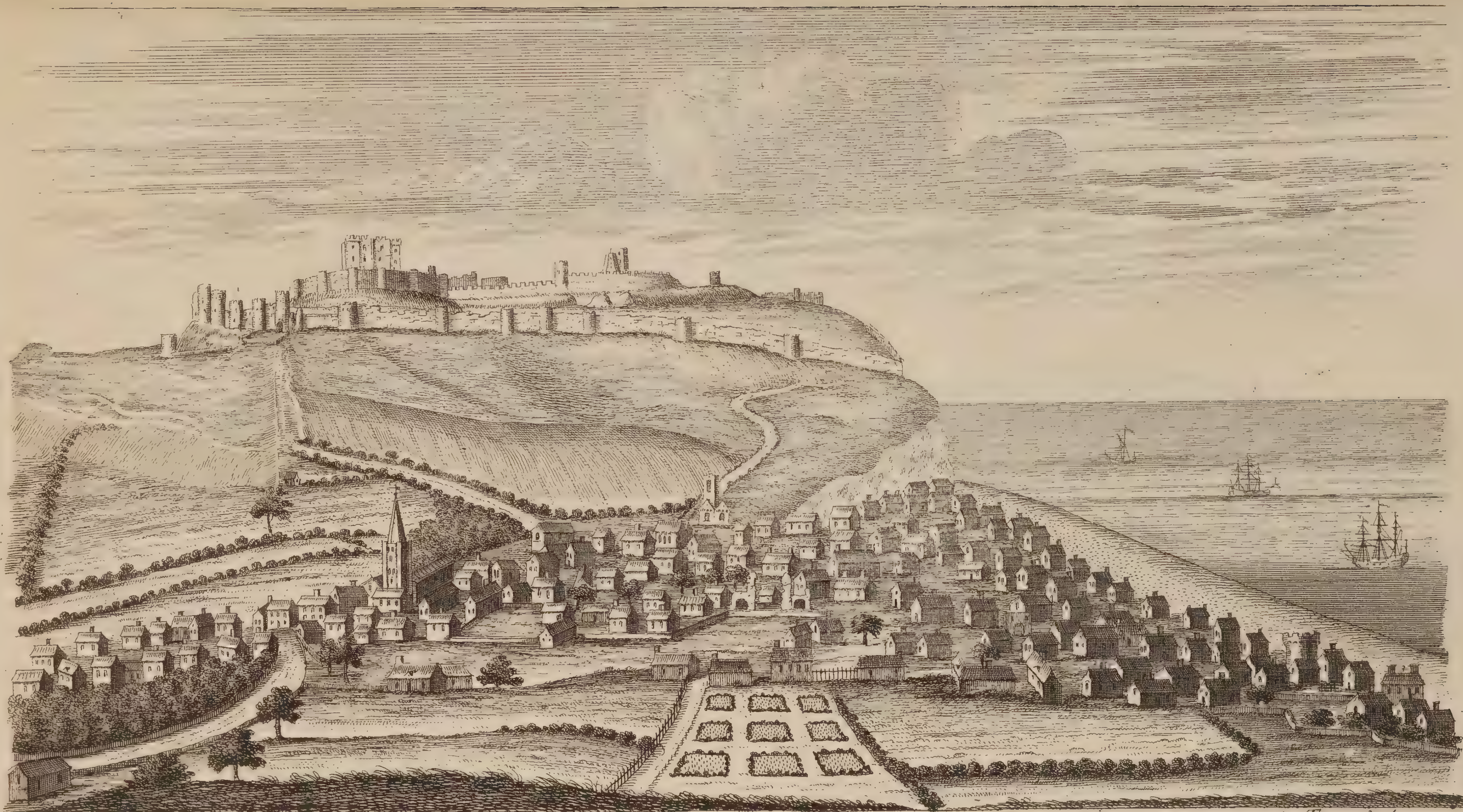
38 · 2ᵈ



Stukeley delin. Toms Sculp.

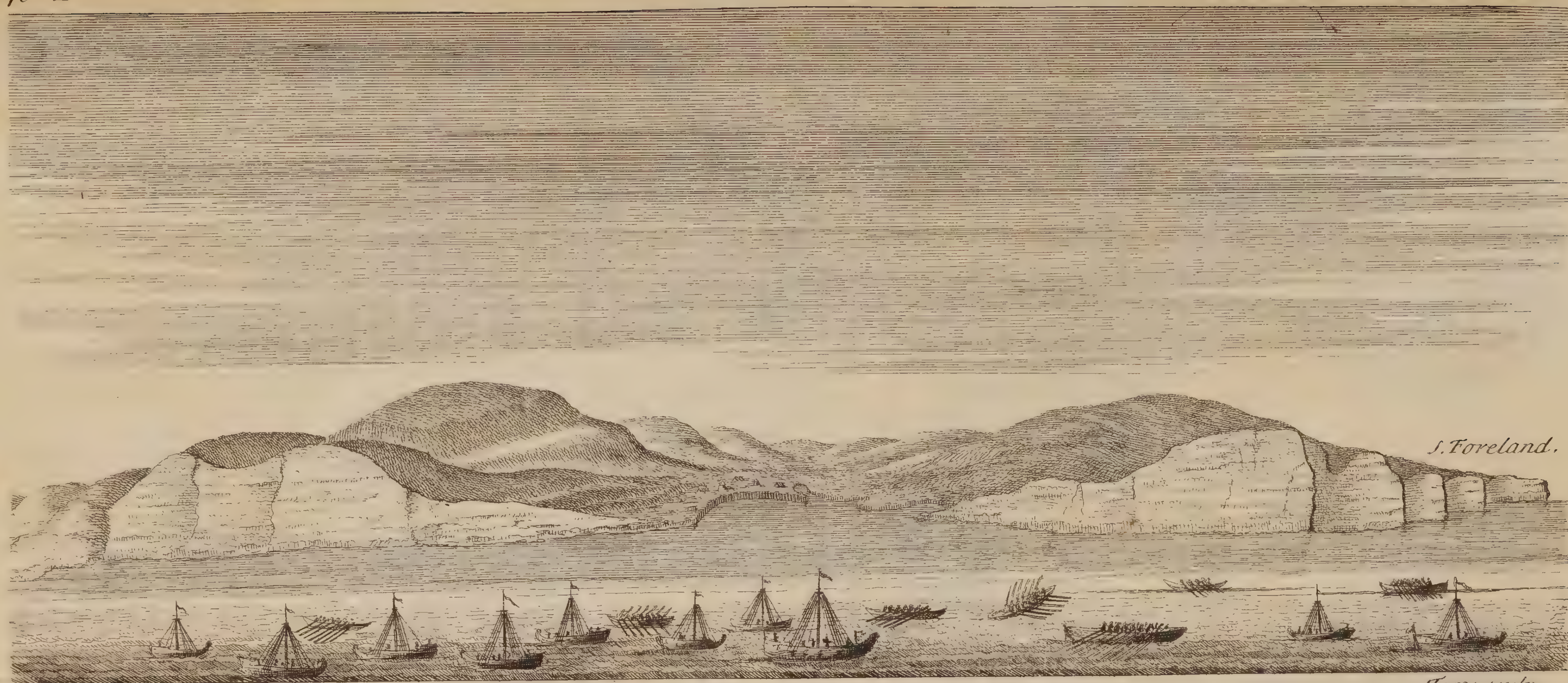
The Appeareance of the Roman DVBRIS

39 . 2d



Stukley delin. Toms ſculp.

The Proſpect of DOVER 9 Oct. 1724.



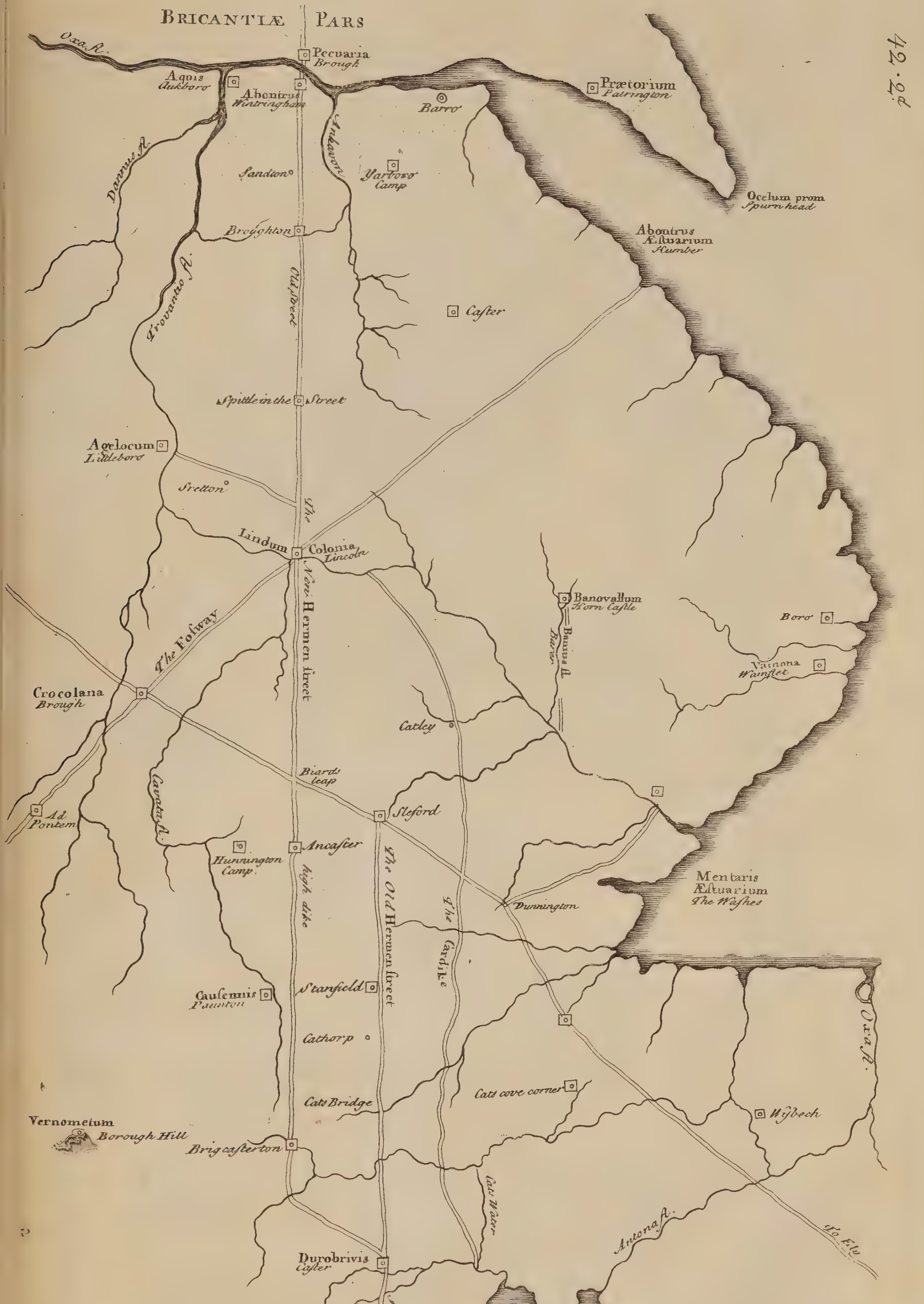
Stukeley delin. Toms sculp.

The Appearance of Dover at the time of Cæsars Landing.

Tab. 2d



delin. I.Harris fecit.


BRICANTIÆ PARS
Oxa fl.
Pecvaria
Brough
Agois
Aukboro
Abontrus
Wintringham
Barro
Prætorium
Patrington
Ocelum prom
Spurn head
Abontrus
Æſtuarium
Humber
Donnus fl.
Ankavon
Sandton
Yarboro
Camp
Broughton
Trovantio fl.
Old ſtreet
Caſter
Spittle in the Street
Agelocum
Littleboro
Sretton
The
Lindum
Colonia
Lincoln
The New Hermen ſtreet
The Foſway
Banovallum
Horn Caſtle
Bainus fl.
Bane
Boro
Vainona
Wainflet
Crocolana
Brough
Catley
Biards
leap
Sleford
Ad
Pontem
Cavonus fl.
Hunnington
Camp.
Ancaſter
high dike
The Old Hermen ſtreet
The Cardike
Dunnington
Mentaris
Æſtuarium
The Waſhes
Cauſennis
Paunton
Stanfield
Cathorp
Oxa fl.
Cats cove corner
Cats Bridge
Wiſbech
Vernometum
Borough Hill
Brigcaſterton
Cats Water
Antona fl.
To Ely
Durobrivis
Caſter
From London
Ramſey

43 · 2d



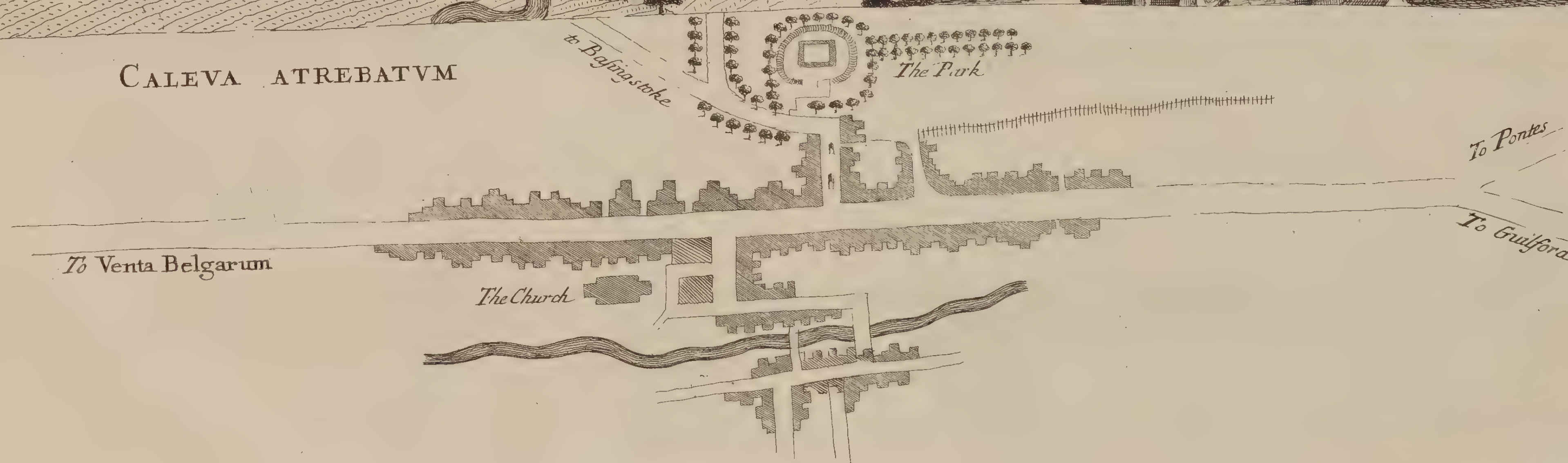
Stukley delin. E Kirkall ſculp.

The Side view of the Amphitheater at Silcheſter. May 8. 1724.

44·2^d

Proſpect of Farnham Sep: 16. 1723.





Stukeley del:

E. Kirkall sculp:

A Roman Camp near Bere Regis (Ibernium) Dorſ.r 9 Iun 1724. Vol. I. p. 81.



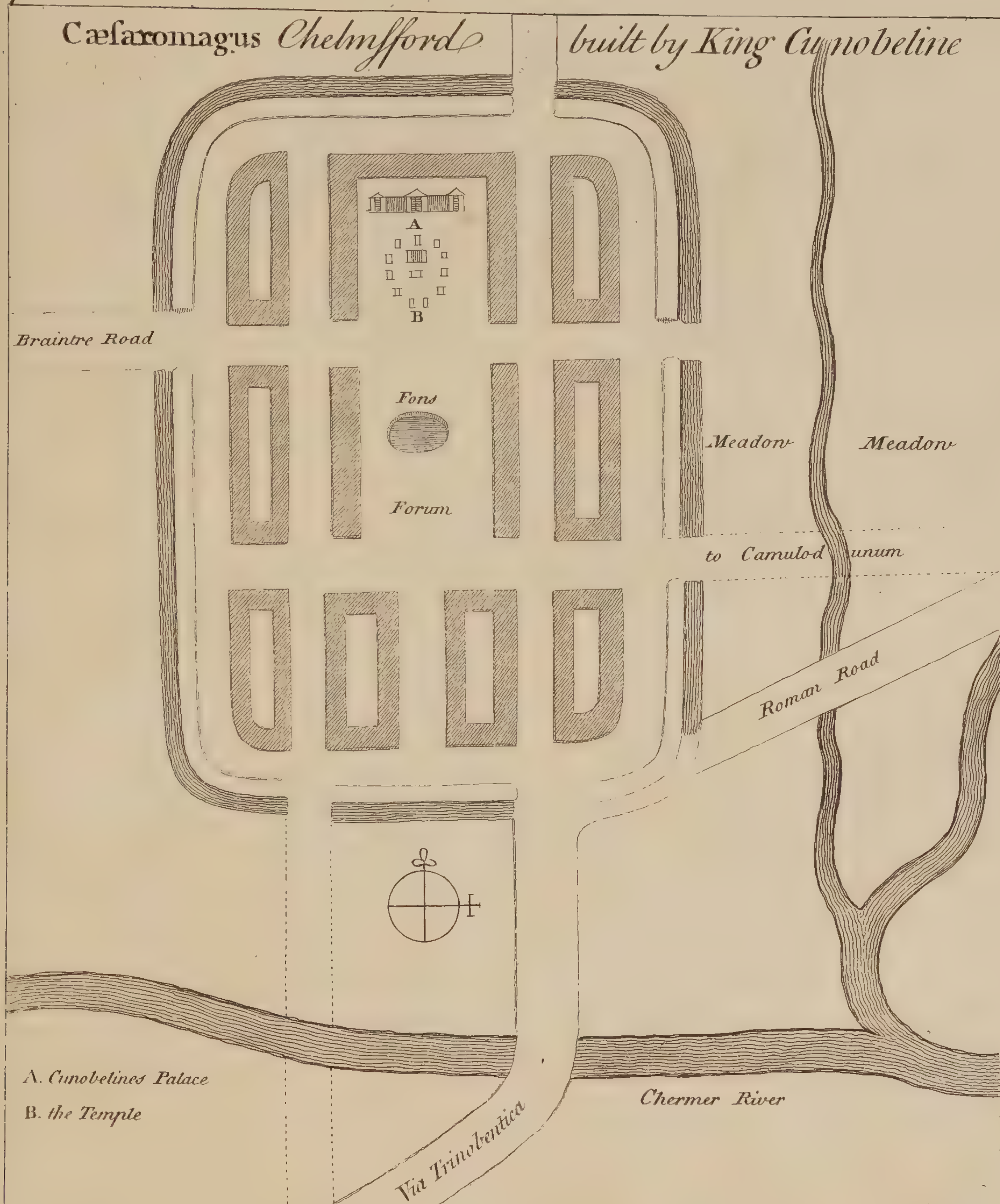
Stukeley delin: E Kirkall ſculp.



Stukeley del. E. Kirkall sculp:

Proſpect of Ringwood *14 June 1724* ***REGNUM.***

47·2d

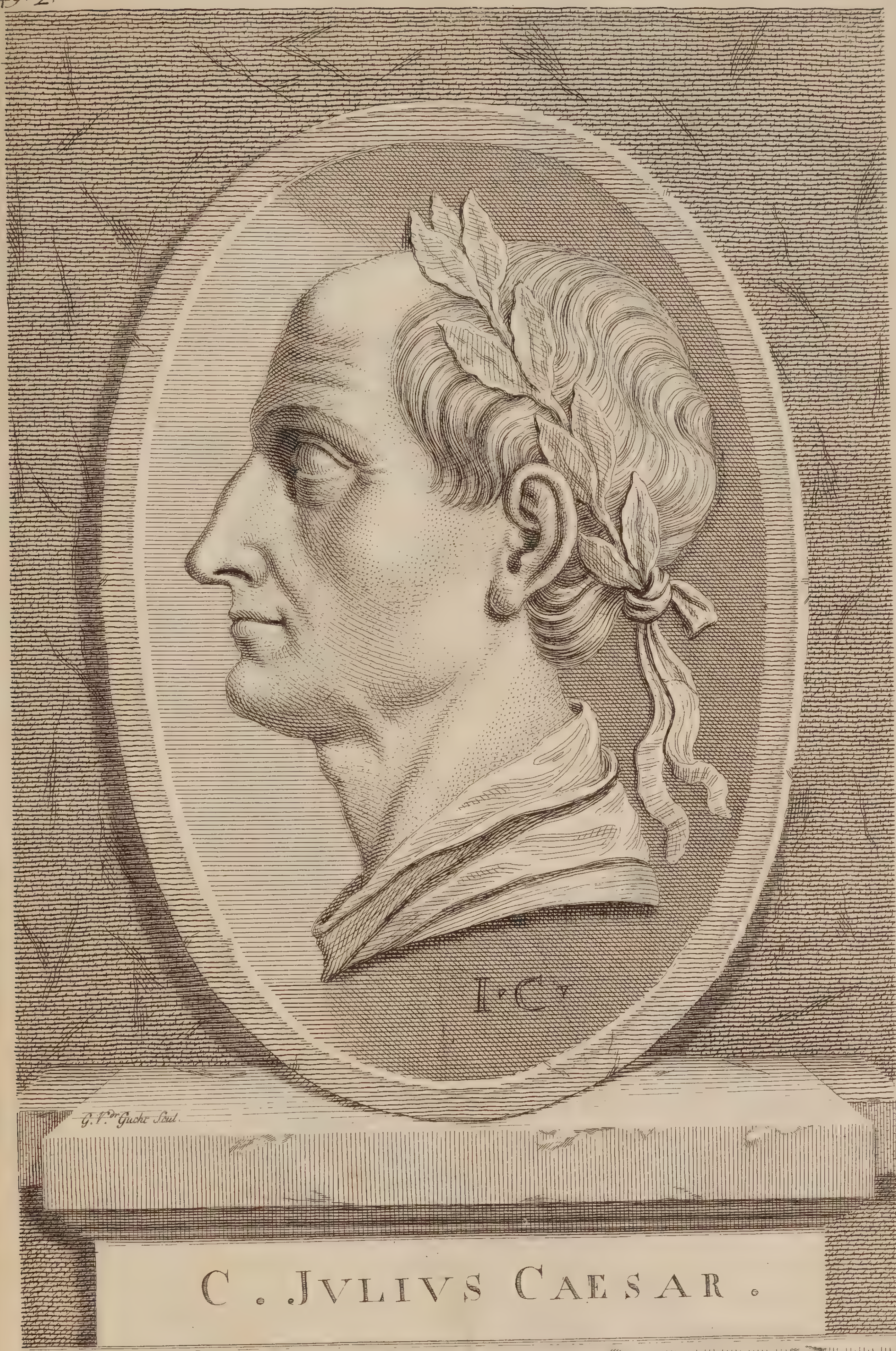


P. Benazech Sculp


CAMVLODVNVM
Colonia.
100 200 300 400 500 Paces
Grinsted
Coln R.
Road to Ad Anſam.
East street
Magdalen Chapel
Magdalen street
To Mersey
The Roman Walls
St. James's
St. Botolphs
Black Fryers
Castle
Wallony
High street
Botolphs Gate
St. Johns Abby.
To Maldon
COLCHESTER.
Road to Camonium
Stanway
Stukeley delin.

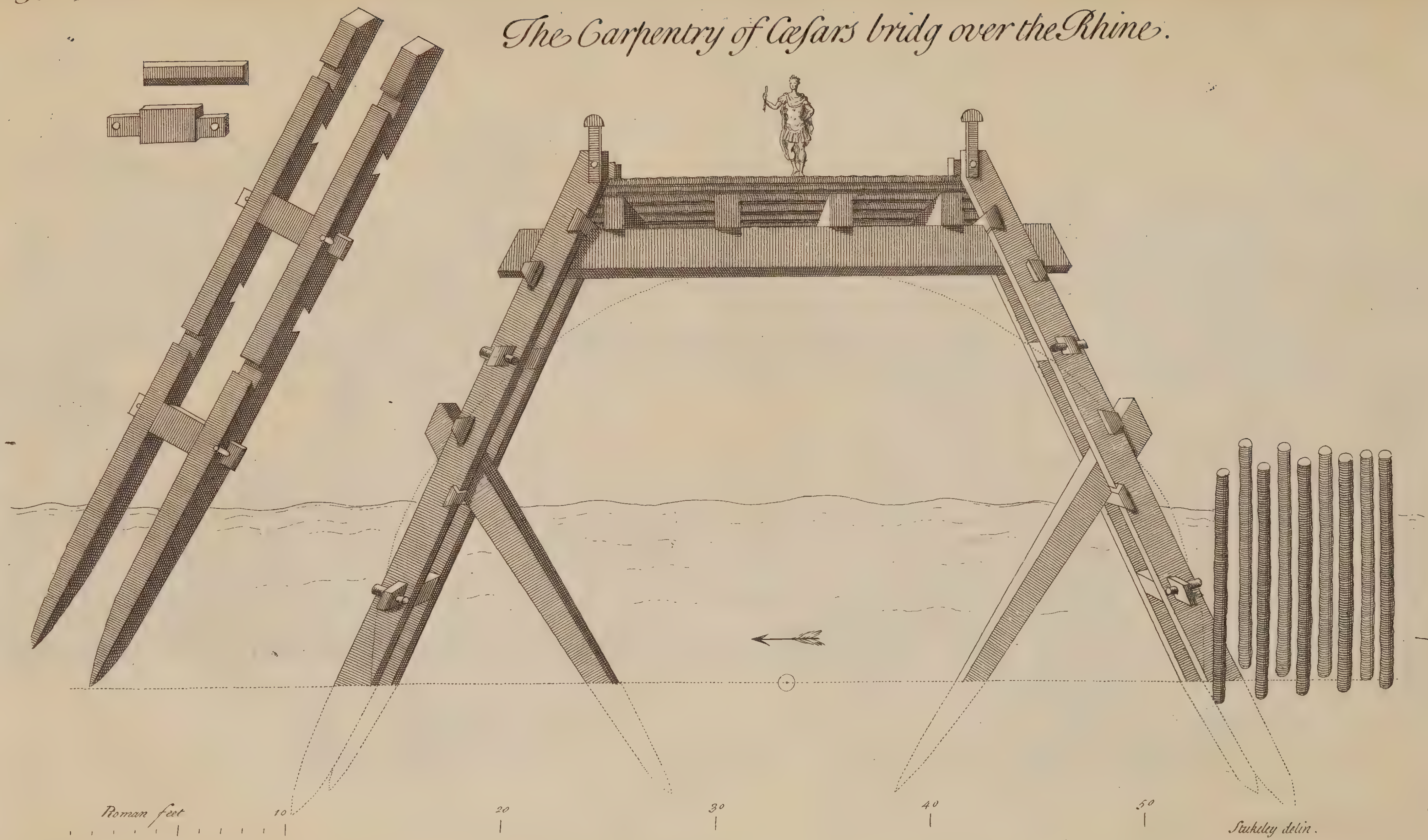
48·2d

49. 2d


I·C·
G. Vdr Gucht Sculp.
C. JVLIVS CAESAR.
In marmore penes Cl. Ric. Mead M.D. cui tabulam dicat Wm. Stukeley. 1722.

50 · 2d.

The Carpentry of Cæſars bridg over the Rhine.



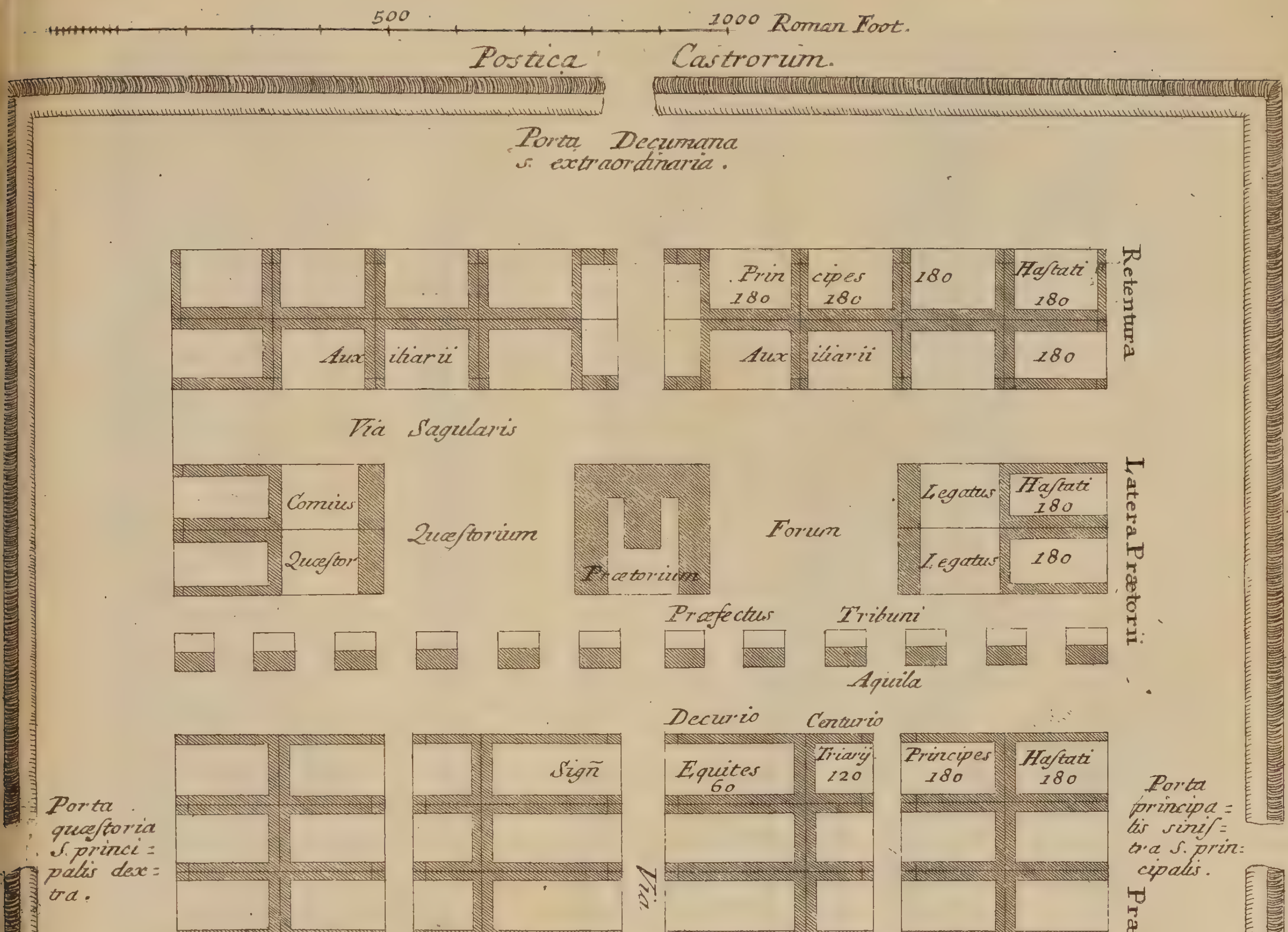
51 · 2d

The Side view of Caſars bridg.



Stukeley deſign,

52 · 2d



Cæſars camp *at Deal, in his first Expedition into* Britain.

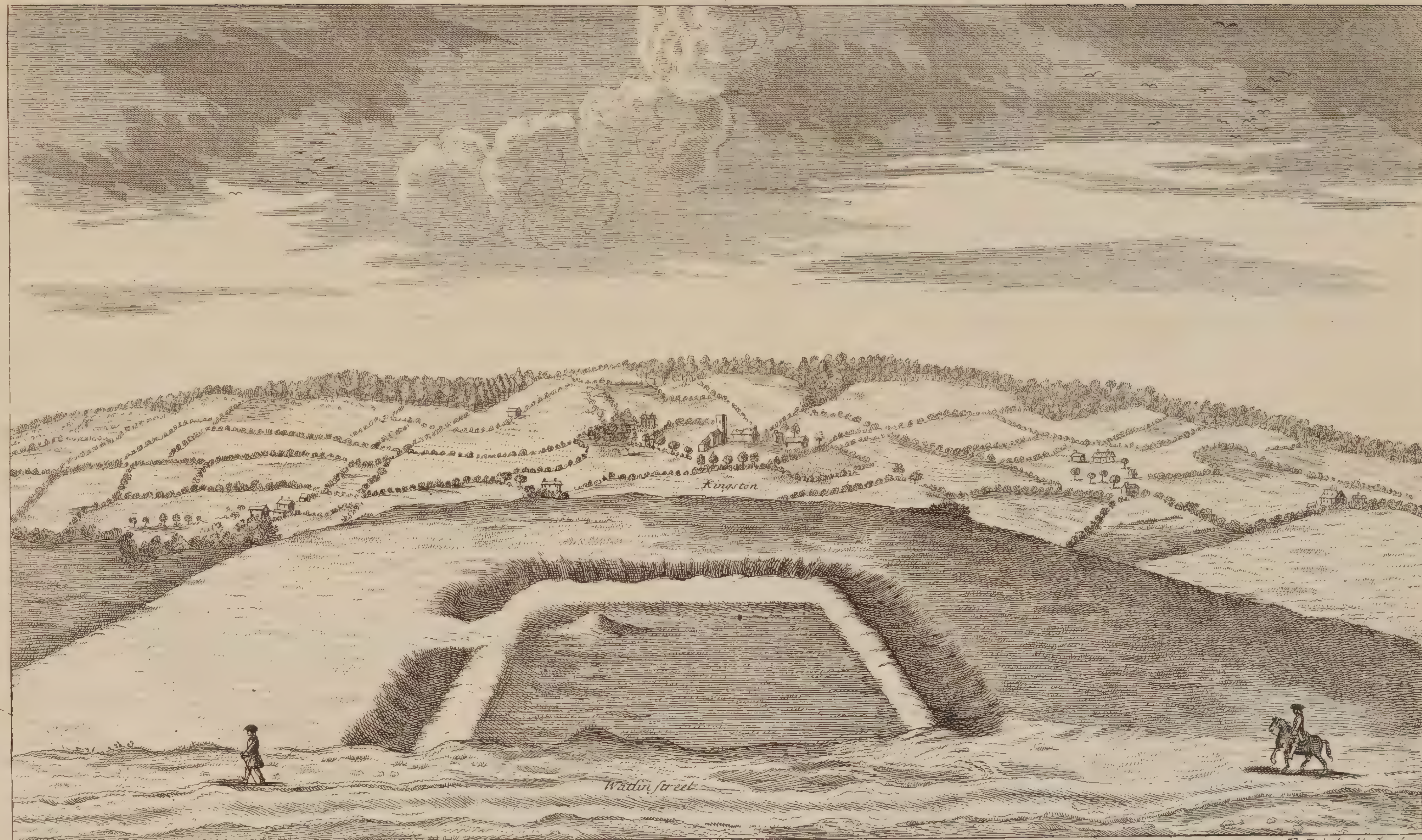
Illuſtriſsimo Heneagio Comiti Winchilſea Militiæ Cæſareæ ſpecimen d. d.

Guliel. Stukeley.

Stukeley deſign. *Toms Sculp.*

53 · 2^d.

Cæſars Camp upon Barham Down: drawn 10. Oct: 1722.



W. Stukeley delin. *E. Kirkall Sculp.*

54 · 2d Cæſars paſsage over the Stour by Chilham and Julabers grave. drawn 10 Oct 1722.



W. Stukeley delin. E. Kirkall Sculp.

55 · 2^d View from a Roman tumulus upon the Watlin street by the Mill on Barham downs. 10. Oct. 1722.



W. Stukeley delin. E. Kirkall Sculp.

56. 2[d]

Proſpect of Iulabers grave *11 Oct 1724.*



Stukley delin: *E Kirkall ſculp:*

57 . 2^{d}



Proſpect of Julabers grave *from* Chilham *May* 24 . 1725 .
This drawing is taken from the Woolpack Inn.
A. *Julabers grave.*

Stukeley del: *E. Kirkall sculp:*

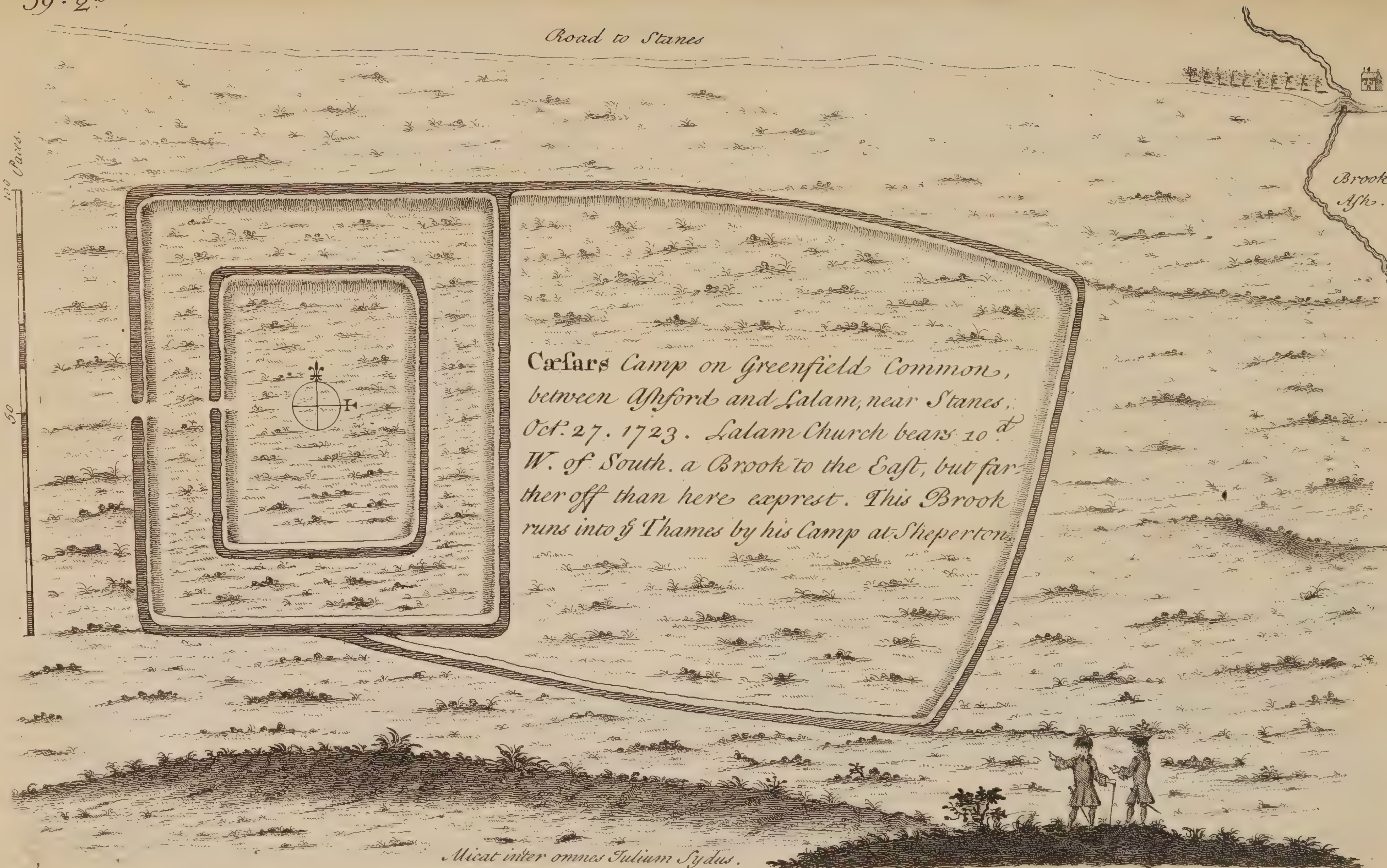
58 · 2d



Proſpect of Cæſars Camp at Sheparton Oct: 28 1723

A. Way to Domsday buſhes & Chertſey B. Way to Littleton & Greenfield Common C. Lords bridge DD. Plain Works of the Outer Ditch EE of the Inner F a Canal dug this year G the Antient Courſe of Aſhford Brook

59·2d

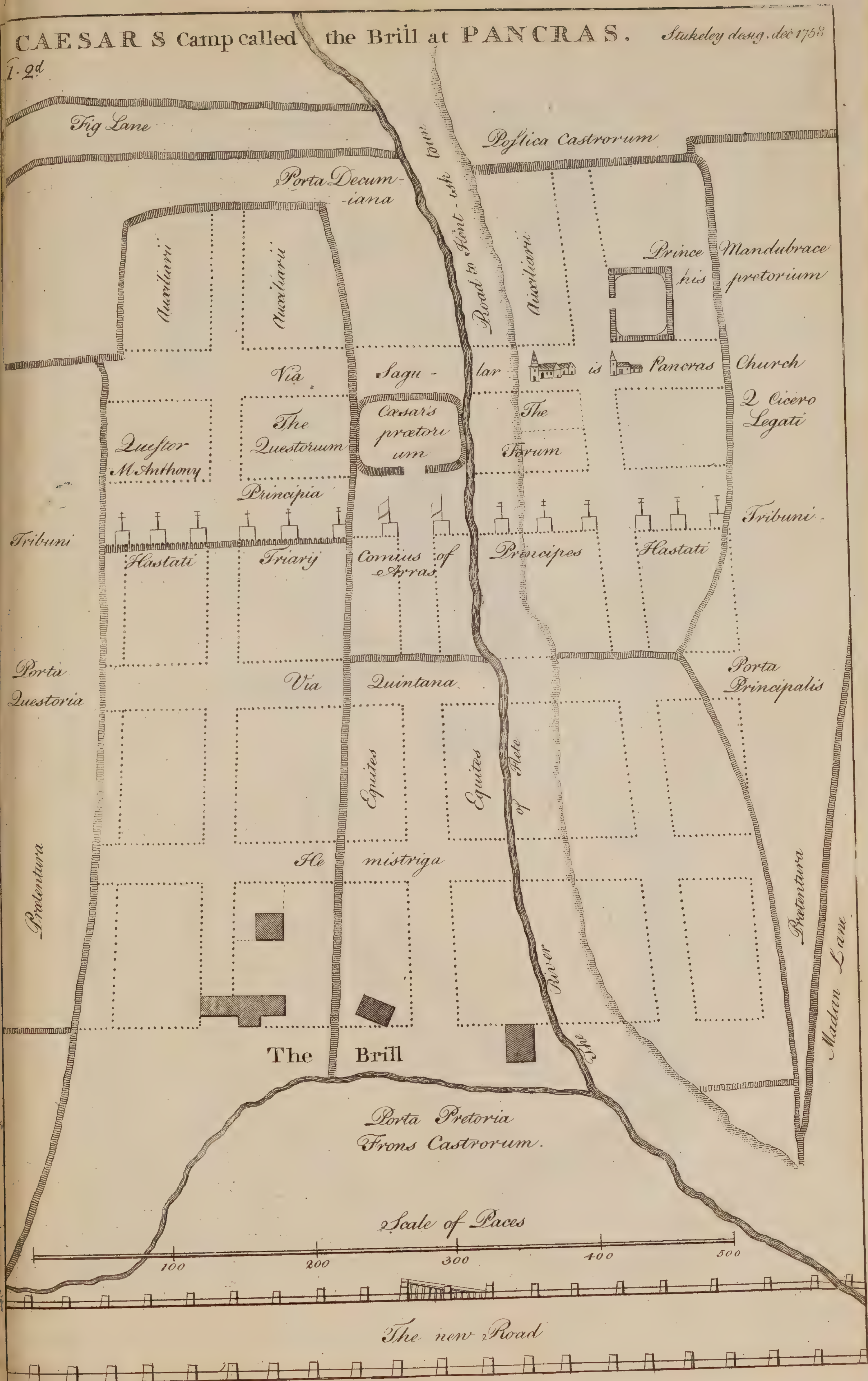


Micat inter omnes Julium Sydus.

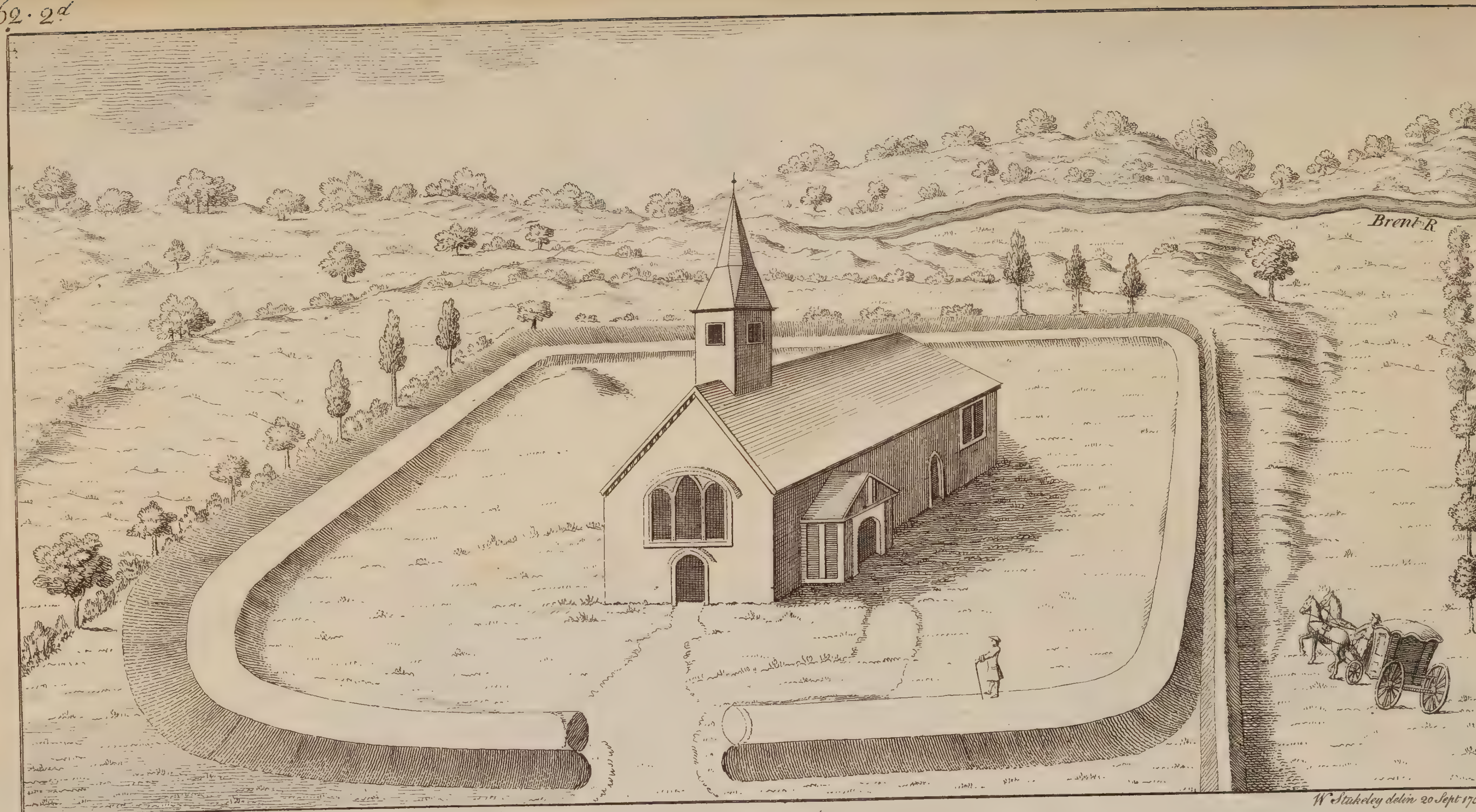
60 · 2d

CAESARS Camp *on* Hounſlow heath . 18 Apr . 1723 .




CAESAR S Camp called the Brill at PANCRAS.
Stukeley deſig. dec 1758
T. 2d
Fig Lane
Poſtica Castrorum
Porta Decum-iana
Road to Kent-ish town
Auxiliarii
Auxiliarii
Auxiliarii
Prince Mandubrace his pretorium
Via Sagu-lar is Pancras Church
Q Cicero Legati
The Questorum
Cæsar's prætori um
The Forum
Queſtor M Anthony
Principia
Tribuni
Tribuni
Hastati
Triarij
Comius of Arras
Principes
Hastati
Porta Questoria
Via Quintana
Porta Principalis
Equites
Equites
River of Flete
The River
He mistriga
Pretentura
Pretentura
Madan Lane
The Brill
Porta Pretoria Frons Castrorum.
Scale of Paces
100
200
300
400
500
The new Road

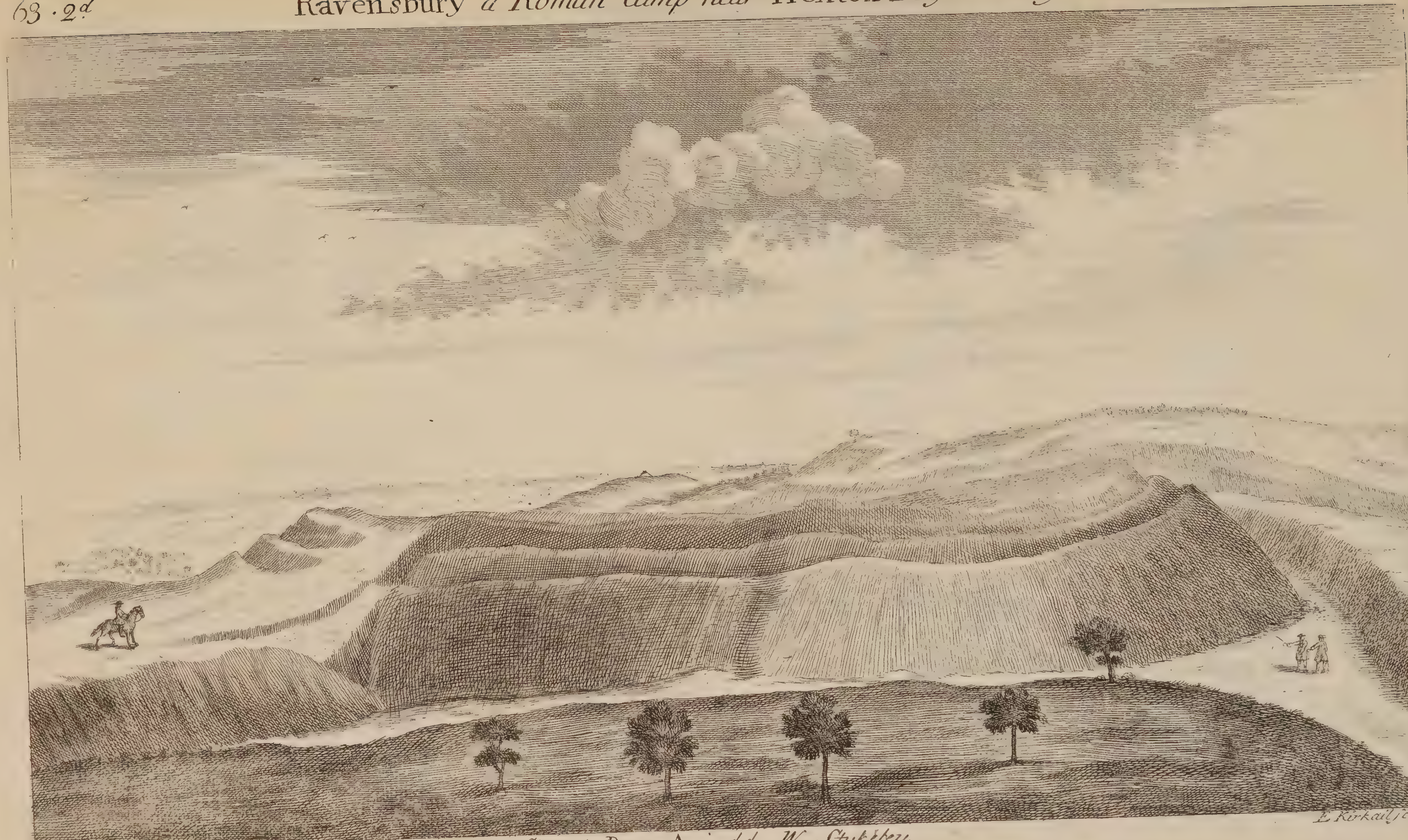
62·2^d



W Stukeley delin 20 Sept 1757

CAESAR'S Camp at Kingſbury, *the Church built of Roman Bricks from the City of* VERULAM.

Ravensbury a *Roman Camp near* Hexton *Bedf.*[r] *10 July 1724*.

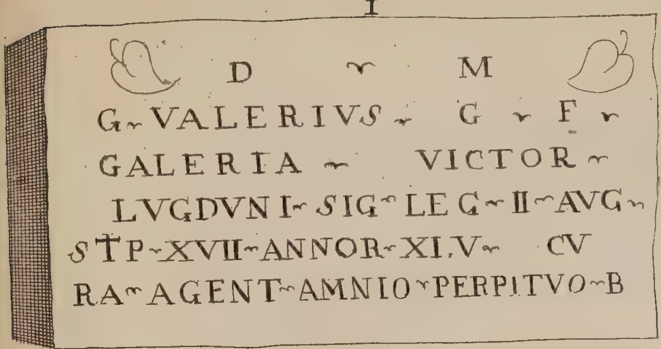


Stukley delin.

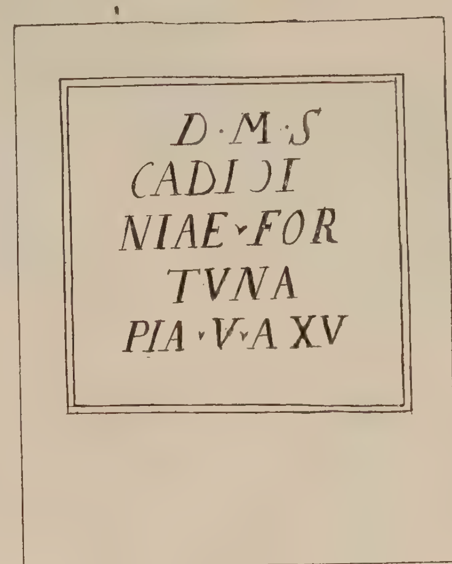
Simoni Dege Ar: d.d. W. Stukeley.

E. Kirkall sculp.

ROMAN INSCRIPTIONS



at Caerlion



At Adel



Upon St Marys Steeple Lincoln

VIBIA
IVCVN
DA
AN XXX
HIC SEPVL
TA EST

at Bathe



at Cirencester Glocest^r Sh

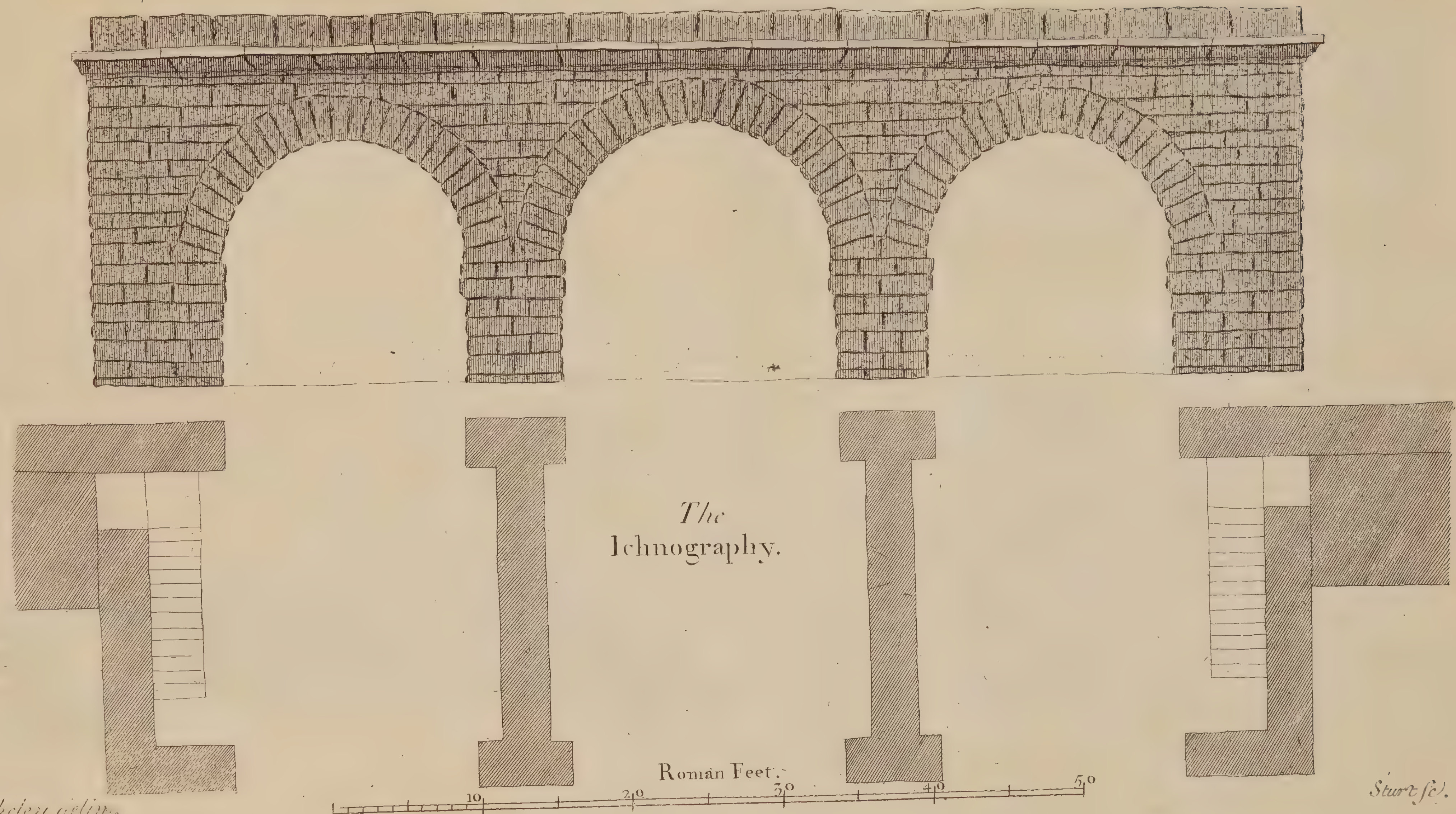
C· GAVIO·L·F·STEL·SILVANO
TRIB·COH·II·VIGILVM·TRIB·
COH·XIII·VRB·TRIB·COH·XII·
PRAETOR·DONIS·DONATO·A·
DIVO·CLAVDIO·BELLO·BRI
TANNICO

at Tours

Stukeley delin. J Harris Sculp

65 · 2d

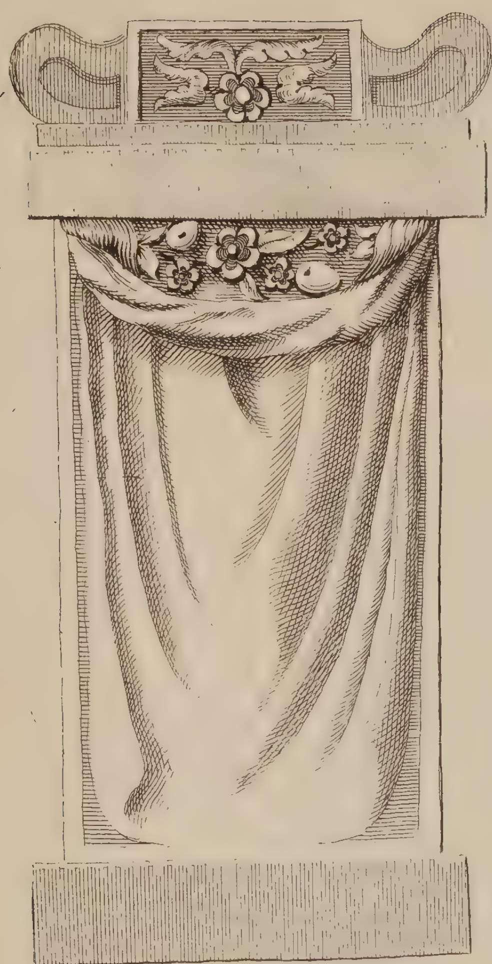
The outſide Front *of the* Roman Gate *of the* Watling-ſtreet *call'd* Eaſt Gate
at Cheſter, *as ſtanding* 2. *Aug* 1725.



Stukeley delin.

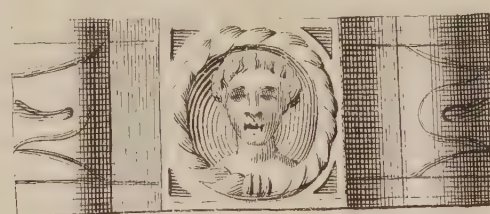
Sturt ſc.

66.2^d



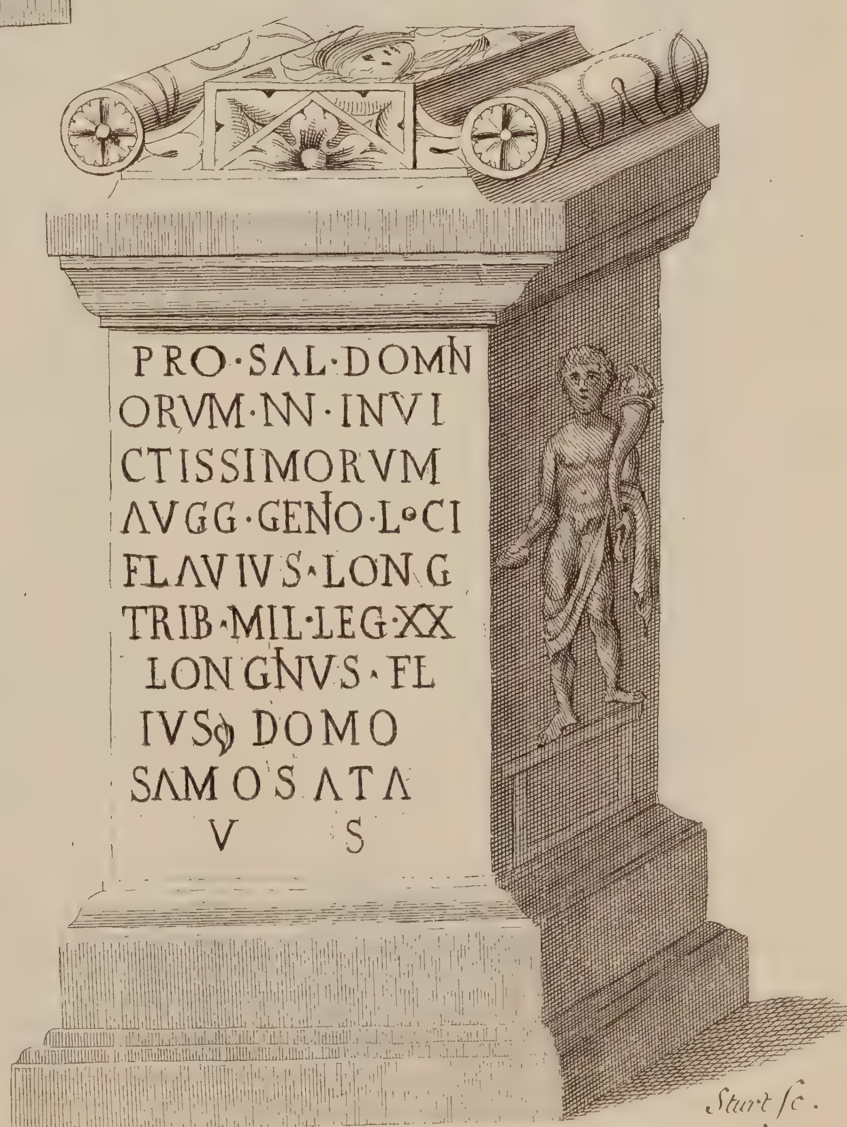
The back part.

The Roman Altar *at ye Revd.* Mr Preſcots, Cheſter. 4 *Aug.1725. found there under a houſe by.* Eaſtgate.



The diſk.







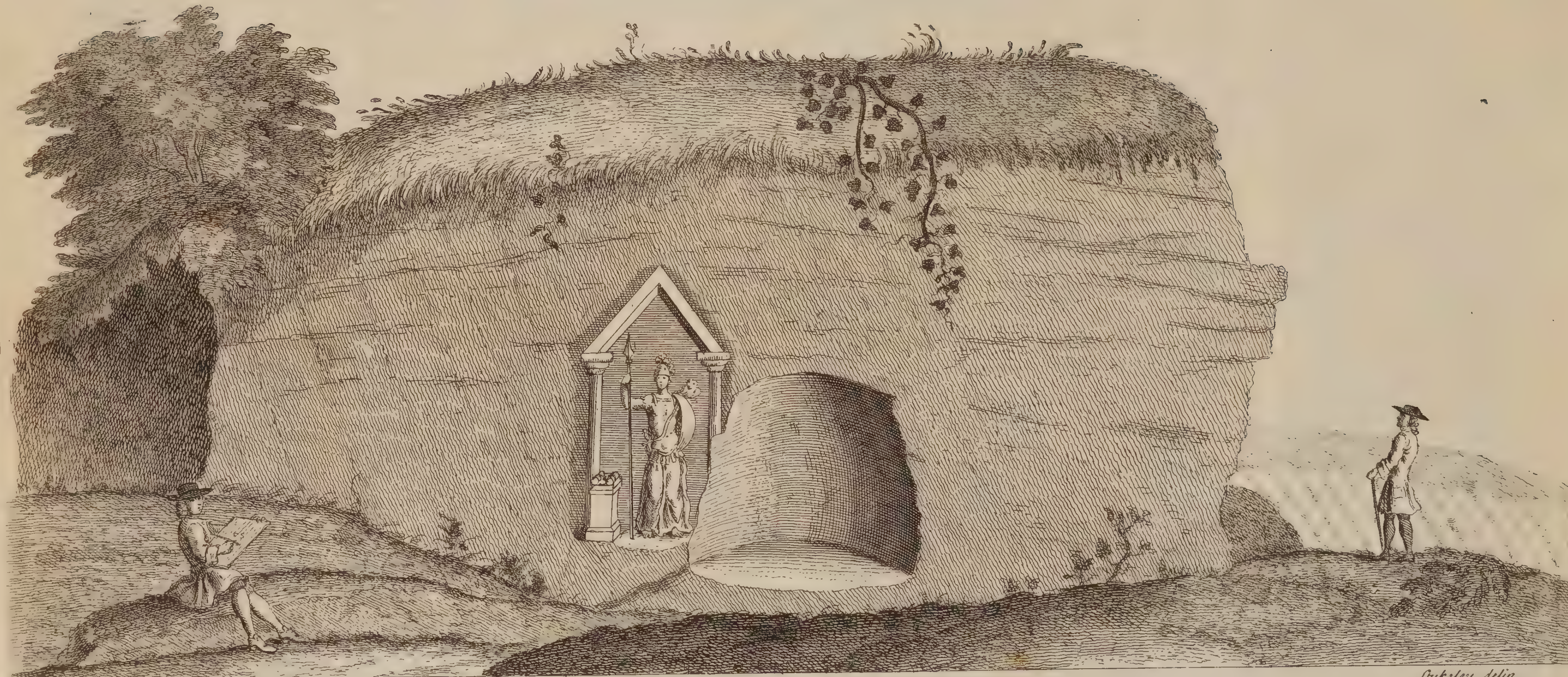
The other ſide.

Stukeley deſign.

Sturt ſc.

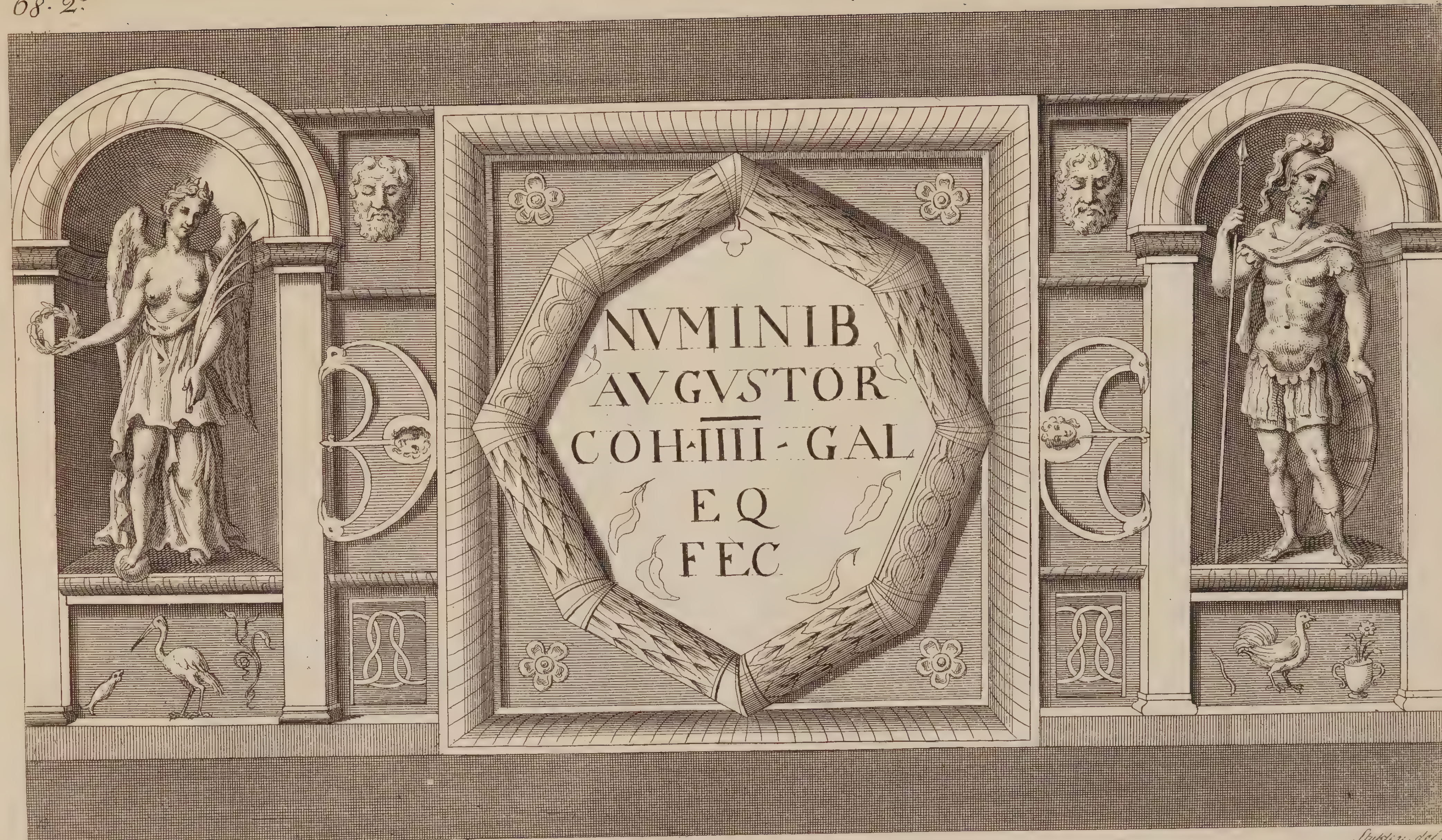
67·2^d.

A Roman carving on a rock by the bridg at Cheſter. 3 Aug. 1725.



Stukeley delin.

68. 2d.

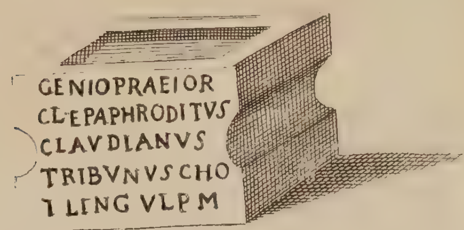


Found at Riſingham

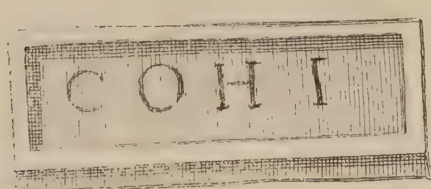
Stukeley. del.

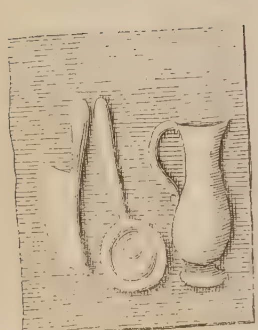
69·2d

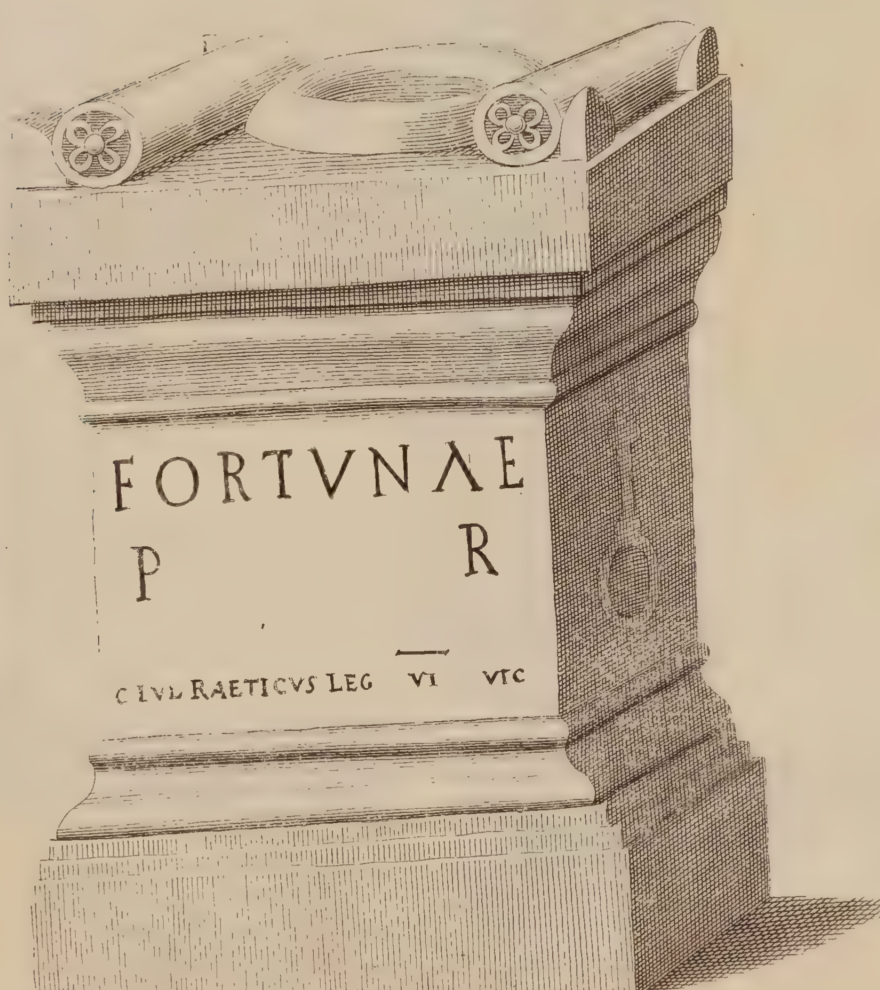
Roman Monuments *now in* Durham Library.



From Lancheſter.







Roman feet.

Stukeley delin.

70 . 2d

The roman Altar found at Elenborough now at Whitehaven in the seat of James Louther Esqr



Stukeley . delin .

71 · 2d

The back view of the Altar at Mr. Louthers, Whitehaven.



Stukeley . delin .

72.2d. *Two baſso relievo's in the houſe wall at Elenborough.*

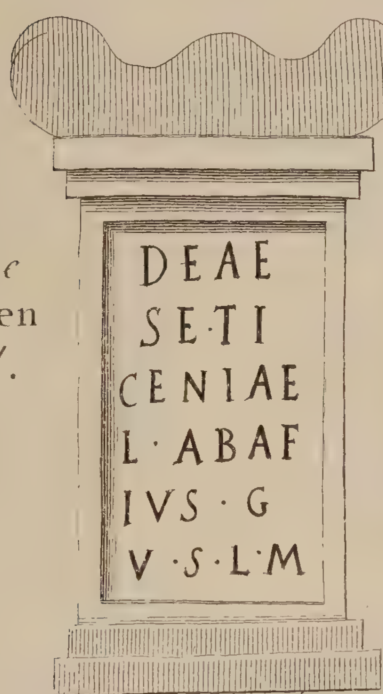


Stukeley delin.

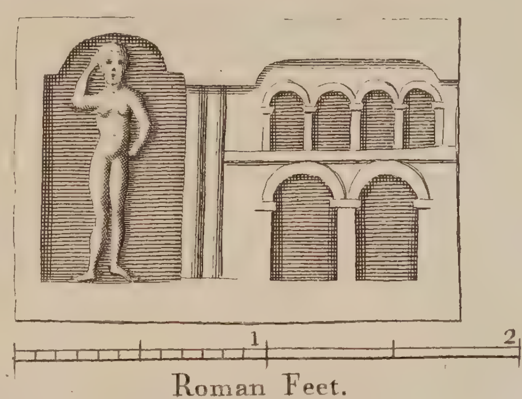
73·2d

Roman Monuments *found at* Elenborough *now in the houſe of* Humphry Senhouſe *Eſq*r.

In the Garden *Wall.*

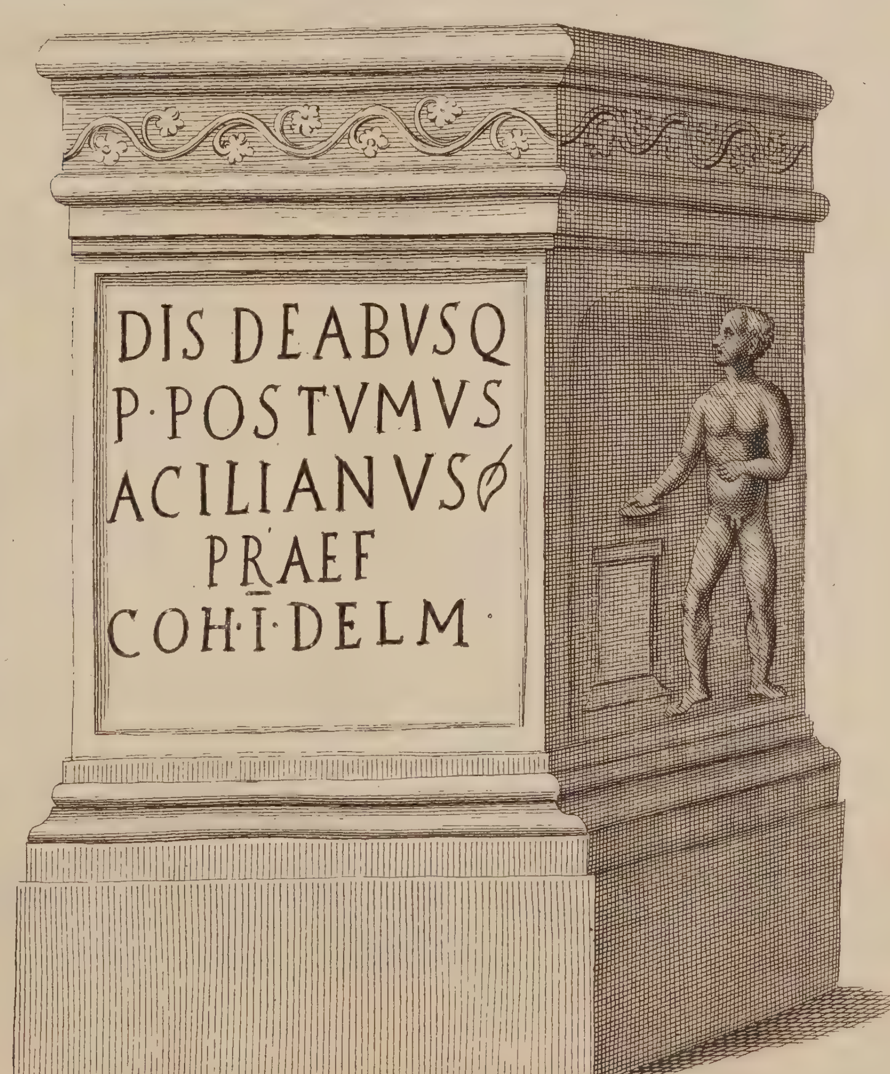


In the Garden *Wall.*





In the Houſe *Wall.*



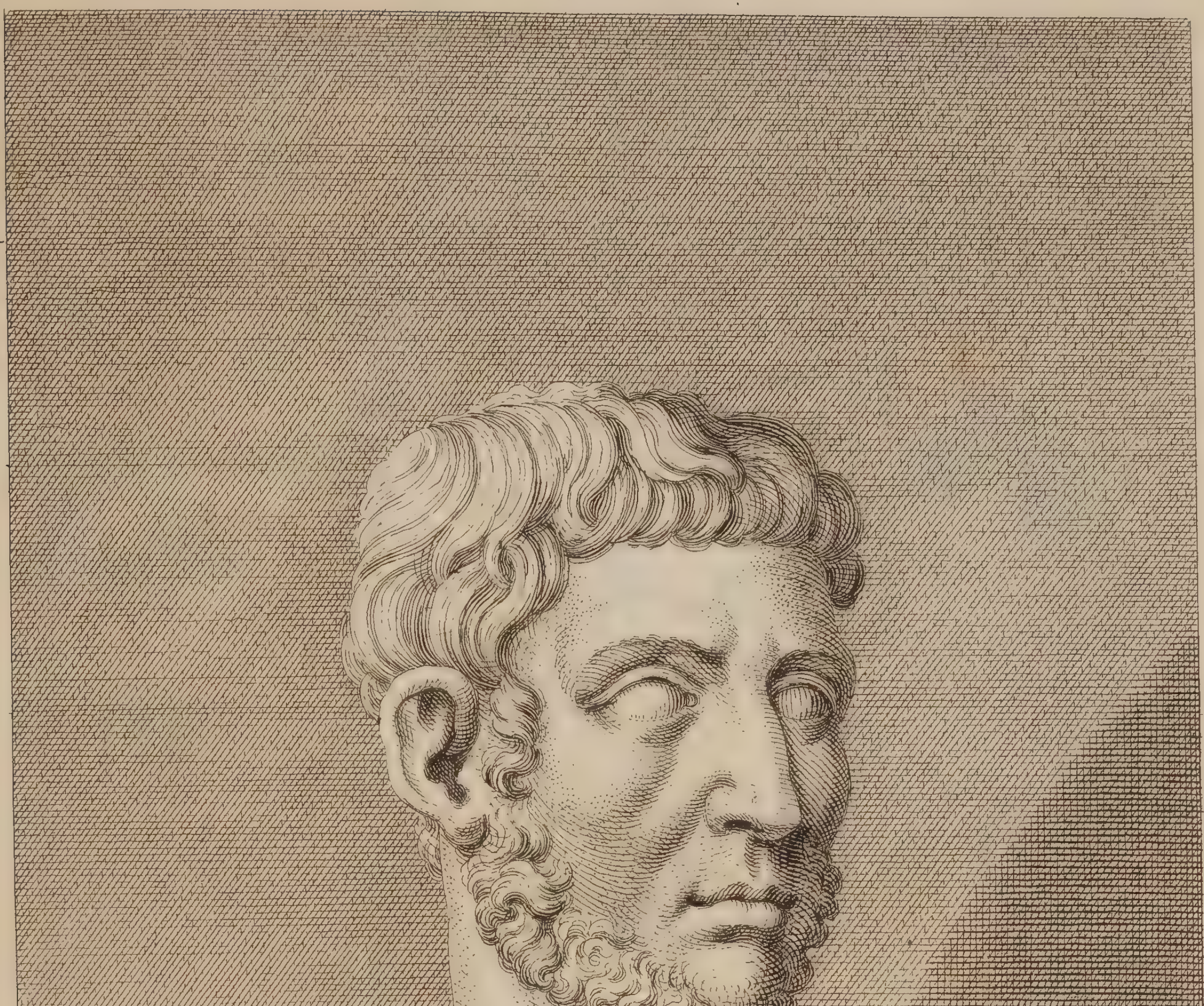
Stukeley delin

Shurt ſc

74 · 2d


INSCRIPTIONVM Syllogen hanc ꝓpe Vallū Picticū in Scotia a Gente Victrice poſitarū
Comiti Penbrochiæ Mentis Magnitudine Virtutū Ejuſdē Æmulo & Antiquitatis Fautori egregio
D.L.M. Wilh.s Stukeley qui fec. aq. for. 1720.
IMP·C·T·AELIO
HADRIANO·ANTO
NINO·AVG·P·P
VEX·LEG·VI·VIC
P·F·OPVS·VALLI
P·∞∞∞∞∞CXLI
VEX
LEG·XX
V·V·FE
P·P·III CDXI
LEG
II
AVG
FEC
IMP·CAESAR·T·AELIO
HADRIANO·ANTONINO
AVG·PIO·P·P·VEXILLATO
LEG·VI·VICTR·P·F·
PER·M·P·III·DCLXVI·

75. 2d



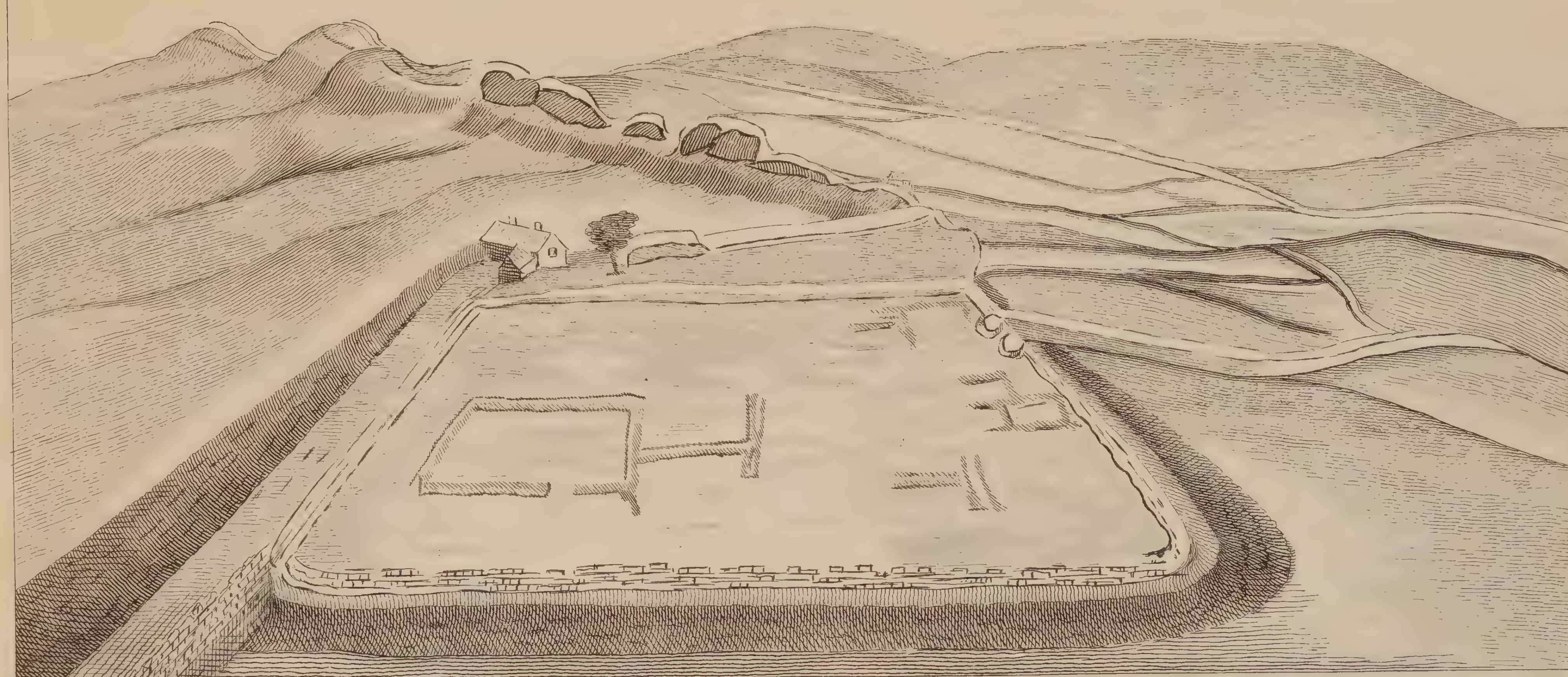
MARCVS MODIVS MEDICVS. *In Marmore*

Apud Illuſtriſsimum Comitem Penbrokiæ, *In Villa Carviliana.*

Stukeley delin: *G. V.dr Gucht Sculp*

75. 2d.

Prospect of Chester on the Wall, & the Picts Wall, Septr. 1. 1725.



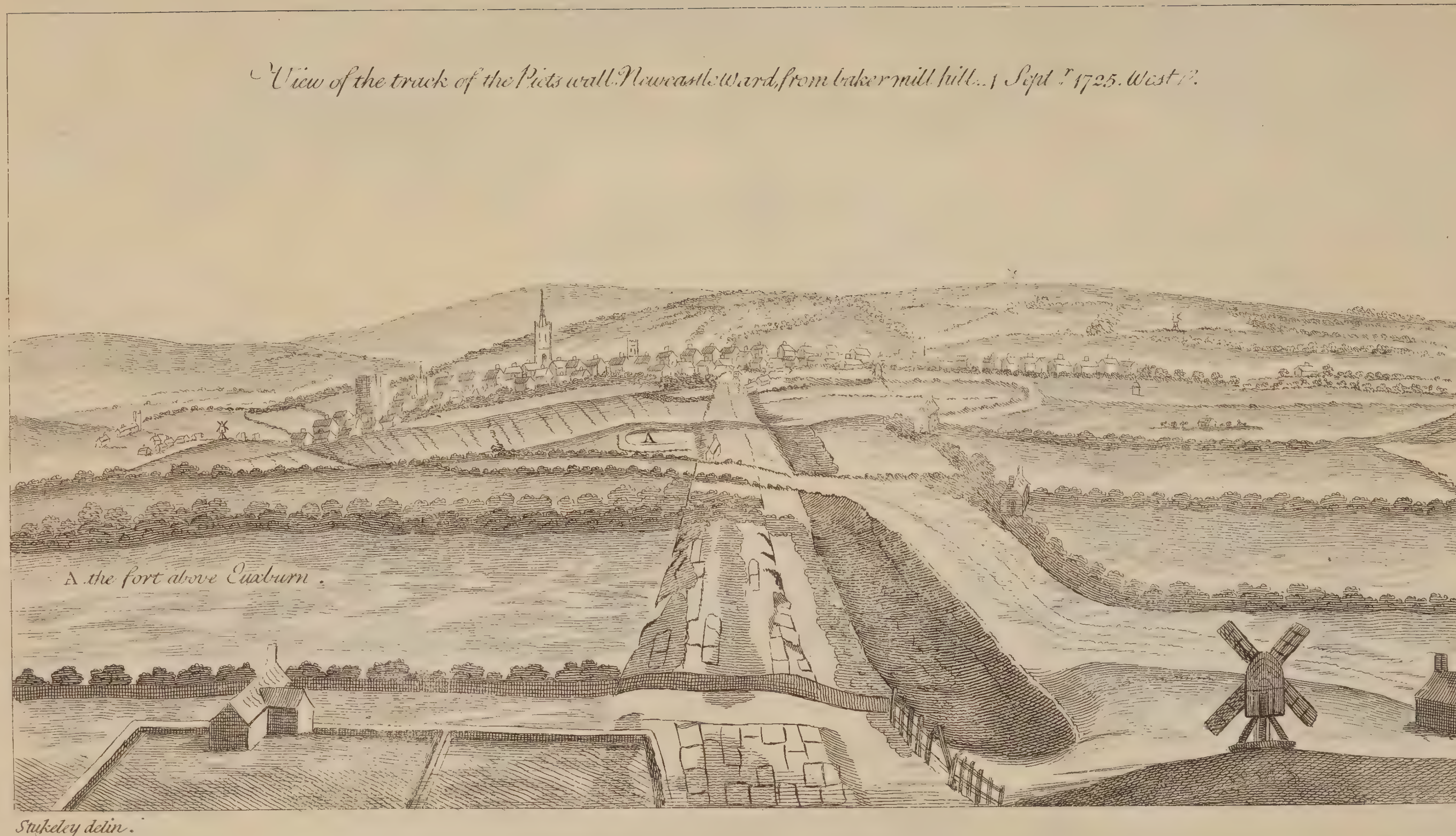
Stukeley delin.

76. 2d.

A Cumulus of Roman Antiquitys at Housteads.



Stukeley delin.


View of the track of the Picts wall Newcastle Ward, from baker mill hill. 4 Sept. 1725. West.
A the fort above Eueburn.
Stukeley delin.

A *View of* Stanton Drew 23 *July*. 1723.



Stukeley del,

78·2^d

The Cove *at* Stanton Drew



Stukeley del,

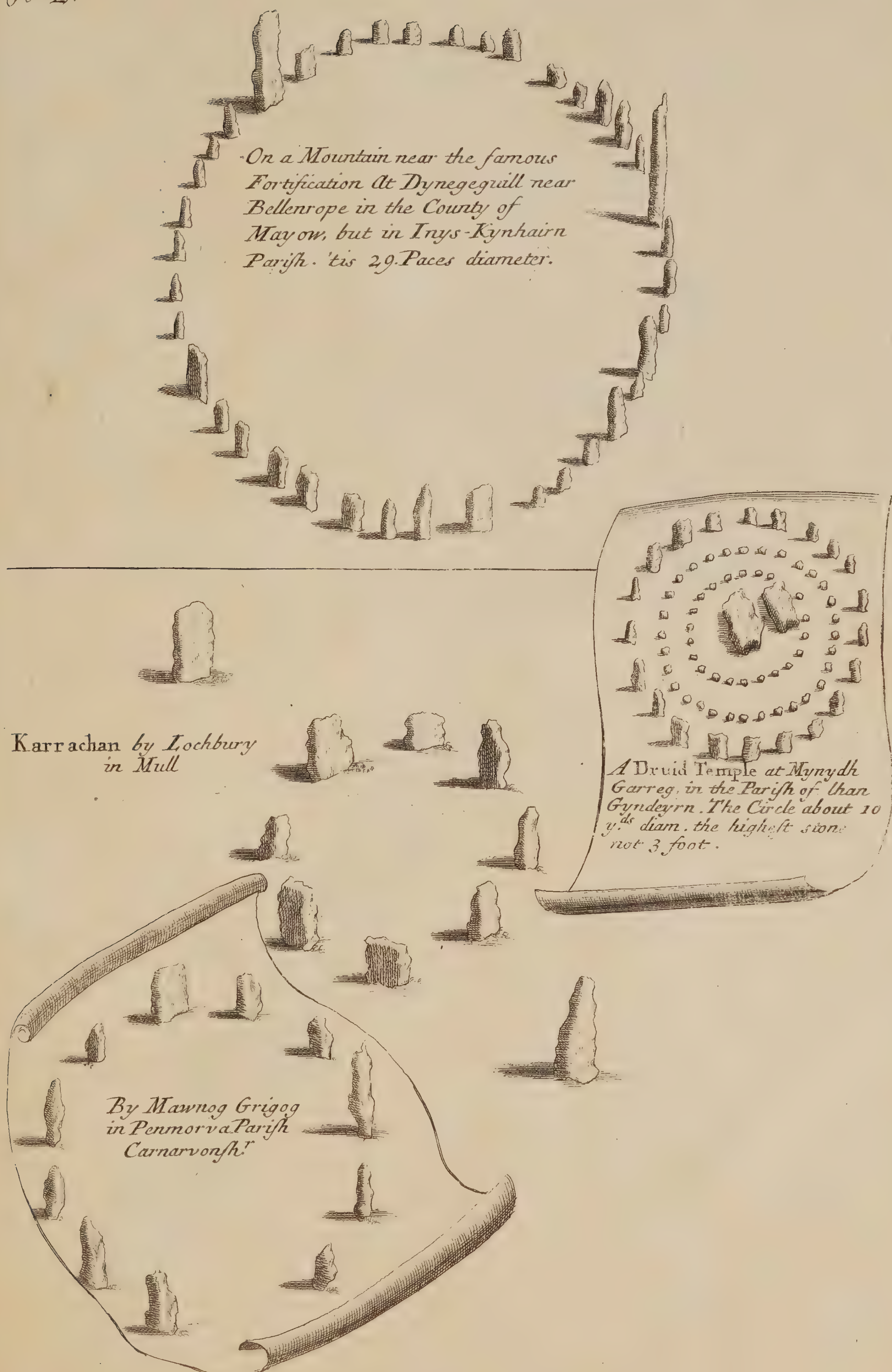
79 · 2ᵈ



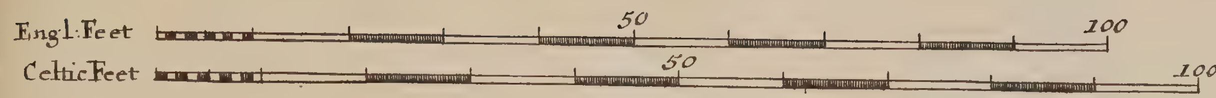
Stukeley d.

A View at Stanton Drew

80·2d


On a Mountain near the famous Fortification at Dynegegrill near Bellenrope in the County of Mayow, but in Inys-Kynhairn Pariſh. 'tis 29 Paces diameter.
A Druid Temple at Mynydh Garreg, in the Pariſh of lhan Gyndeyrn. The Circle about 10 y.ds diam. the higheſt stone not 3 foot.
Karrachan by Lochbury in Mull
By Mawnog Grigog in Penmorva Pariſh Carnarvonſh.r

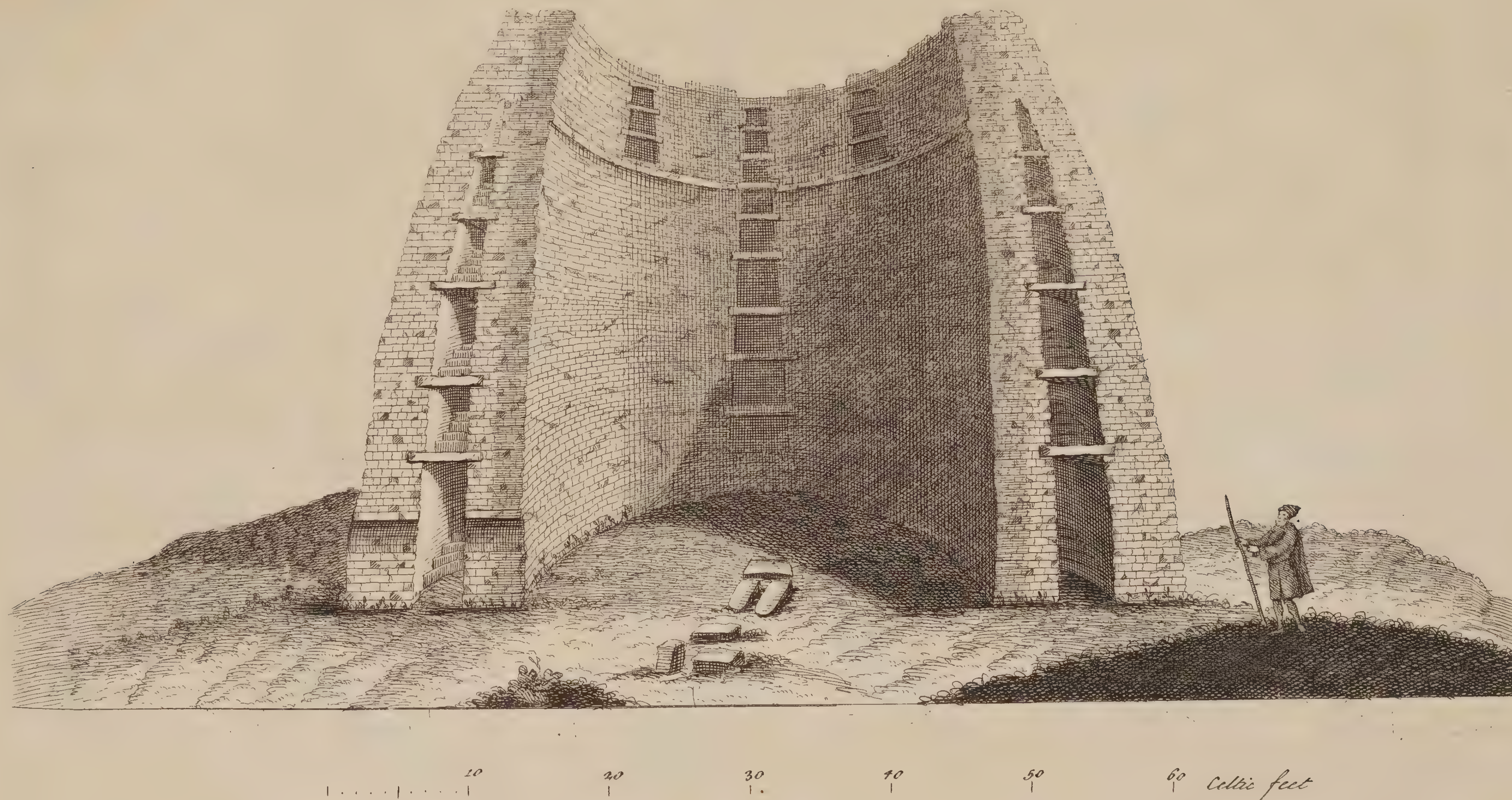
81 · 2^d

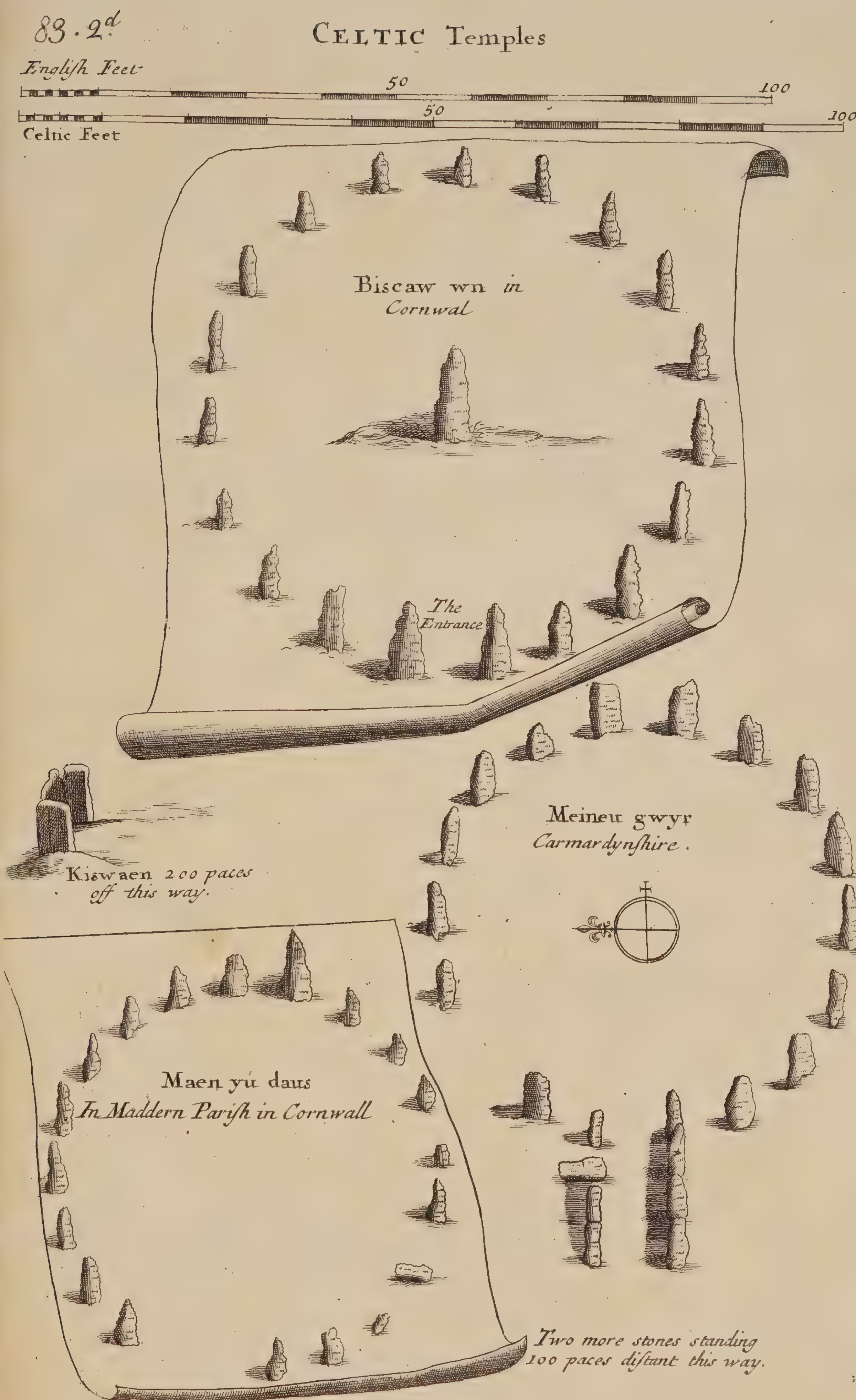


The Celtic Temple *at*
Claſserneſs in the Iſle
of Lewis in Scotland.

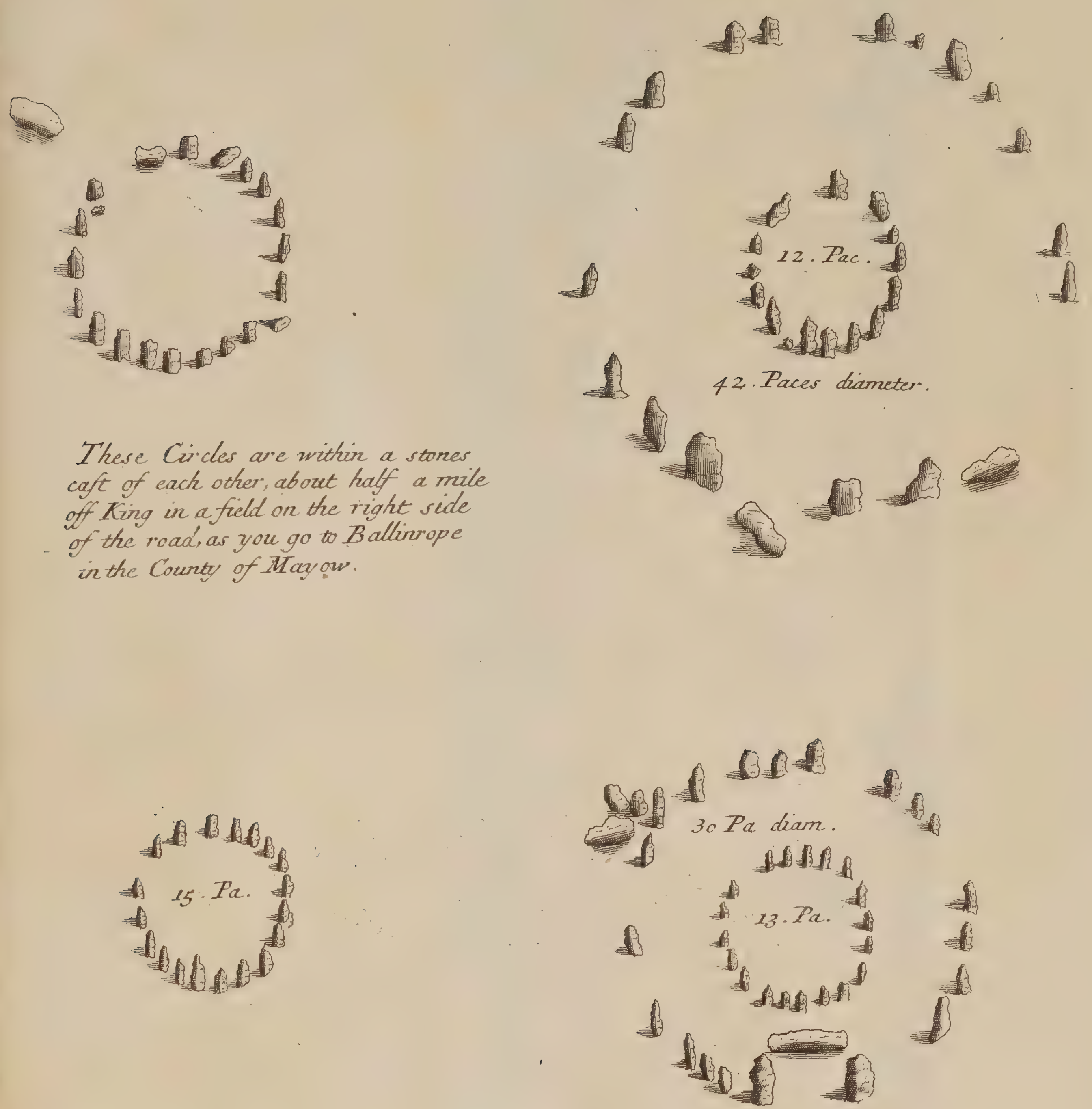


A perſpective ſection of the Giants Caſtle in the vale of Glenbegg Scotland




83 · 2d
CELTIC Temples
Engliſh Feet
50
100
50
100
Celtic Feet
Biscaw wn in
Cornwal
The
Entrance
Kiswaen 200 paces
off this way.
Meineu gwyr
Carmardynſhire.
Maen yu daus
In Maddern Pariſh in Cornwall
Two more stones standing
100 paces diſtant this way.

CELTIC Temples.



These Circles are within a stones caſt of each other, about half a mile off King in a field on the right side of the road, as you go to Ballinrope in the County of Mayow.



The 9 maids in the Pariſh of St. Colomb.

View of the Circus of the Brittons on ye Bank of ye Louther near Perith. Aug. 15.th 1725.



Stukeley delin.

85 · 2d.

The 6 Barrows near Stevenage 10. July 1724.

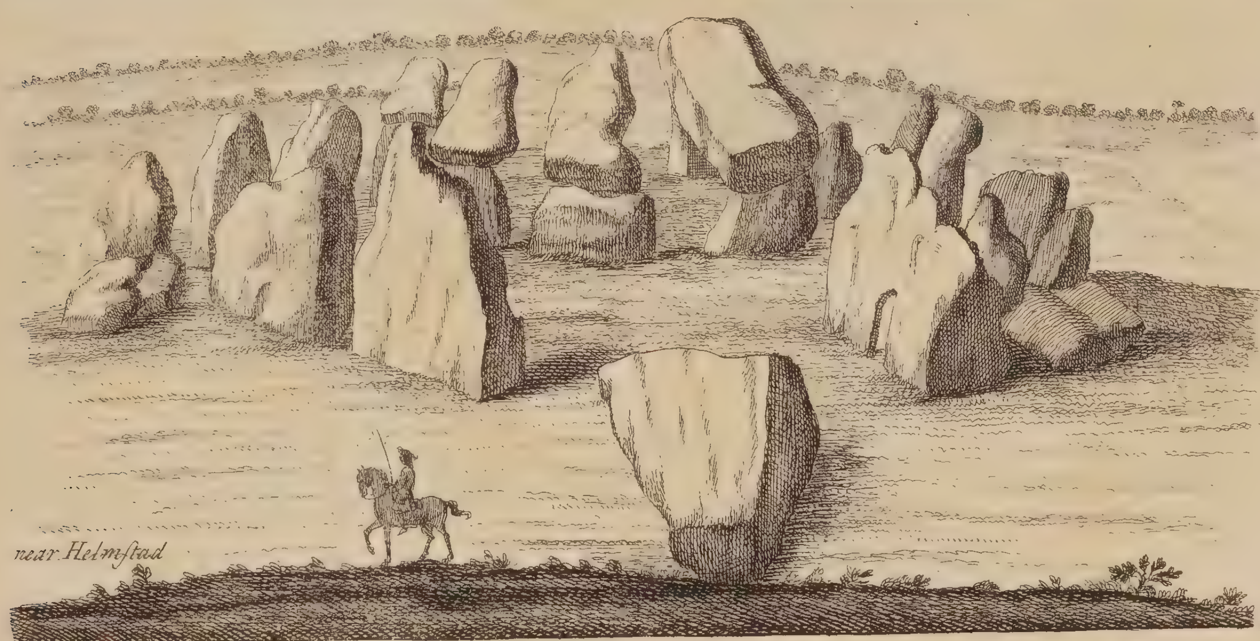


Stukeley del. I. V der Gucht Sculp.

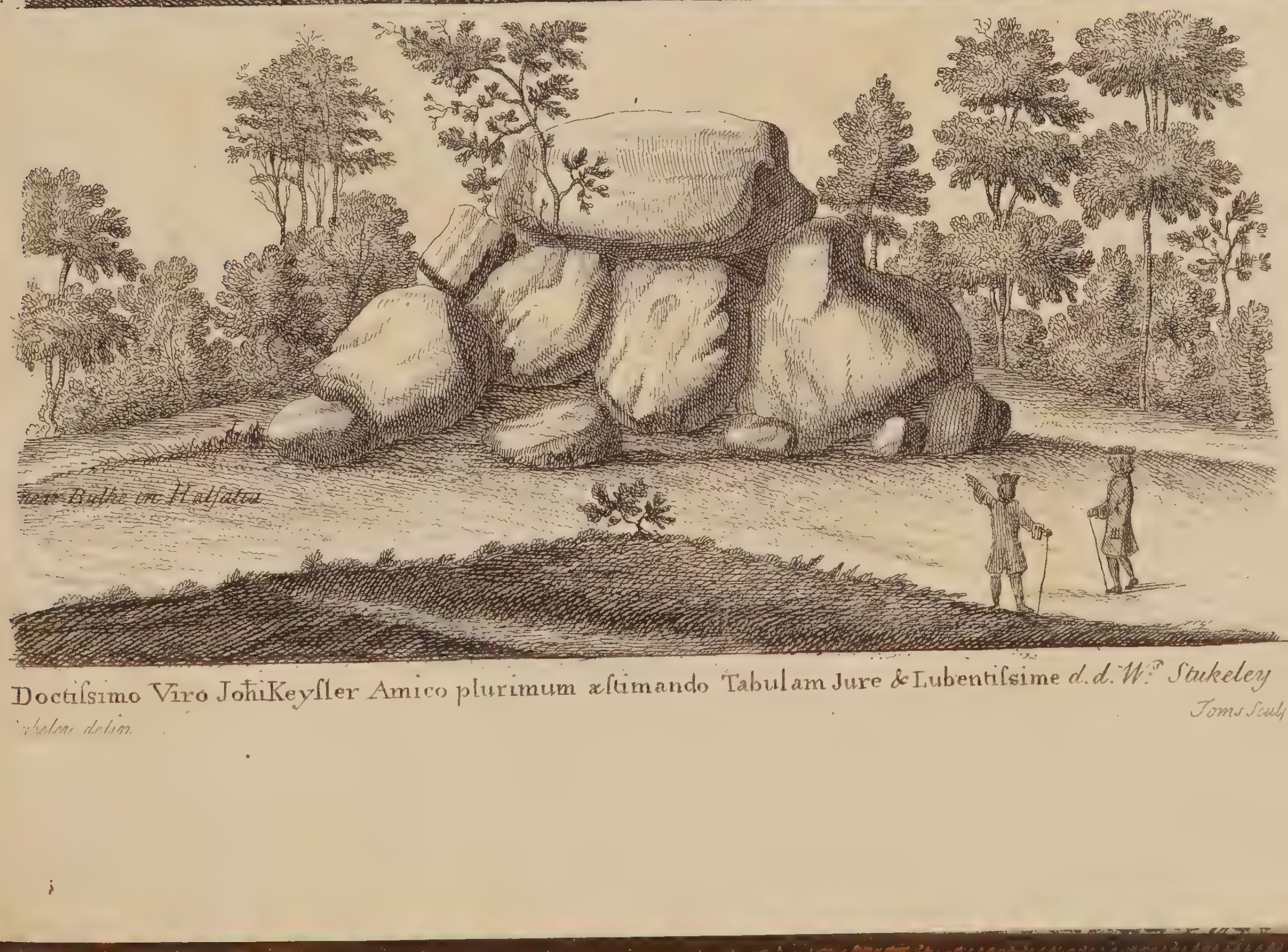
Celtic Monuments in Germany



In Drent



near Helmſtad



near Bulke in Halſatia

Doctiſsimo Viro Joh. Keyſsler Amico plurimum æſtimando Tabulam Jure & Lubentiſsime d. d. Wm Stukeley

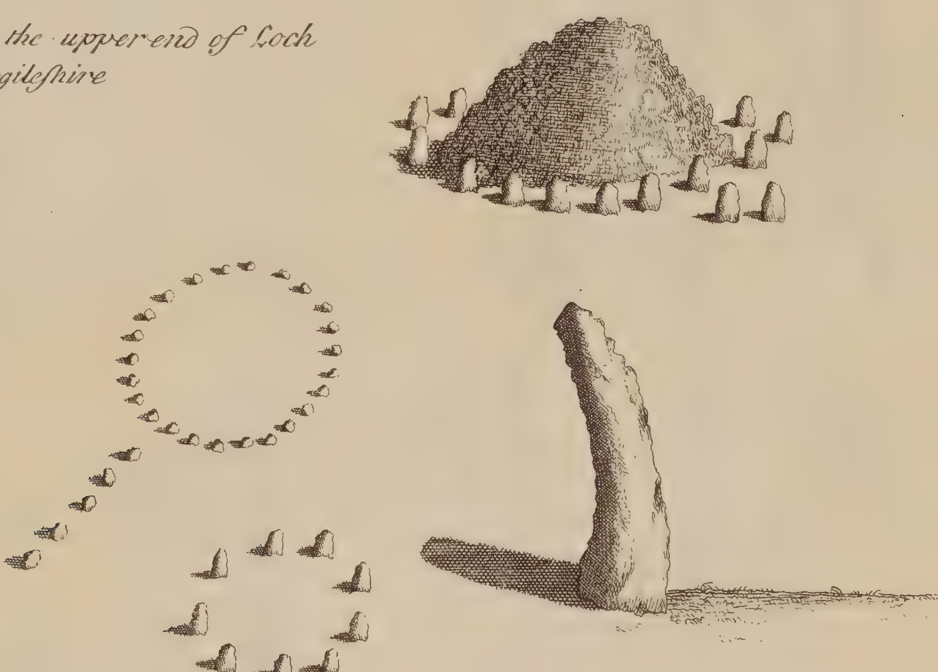
Toms Sculp.

87 · 2d

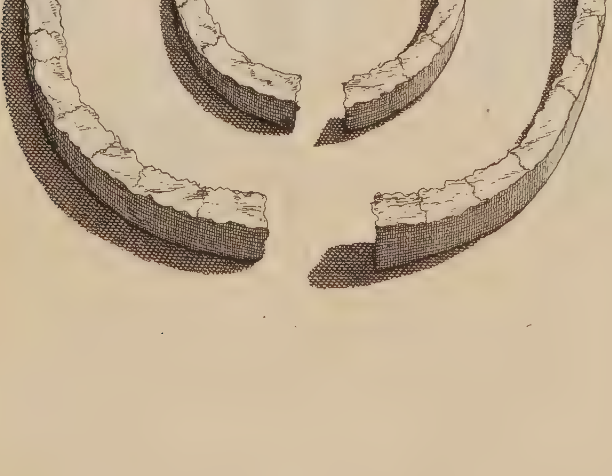


Near Na Hottre a Village in the County of Mayow

On a hill above the upper end of Loch Kreigneſs in Argileſhire



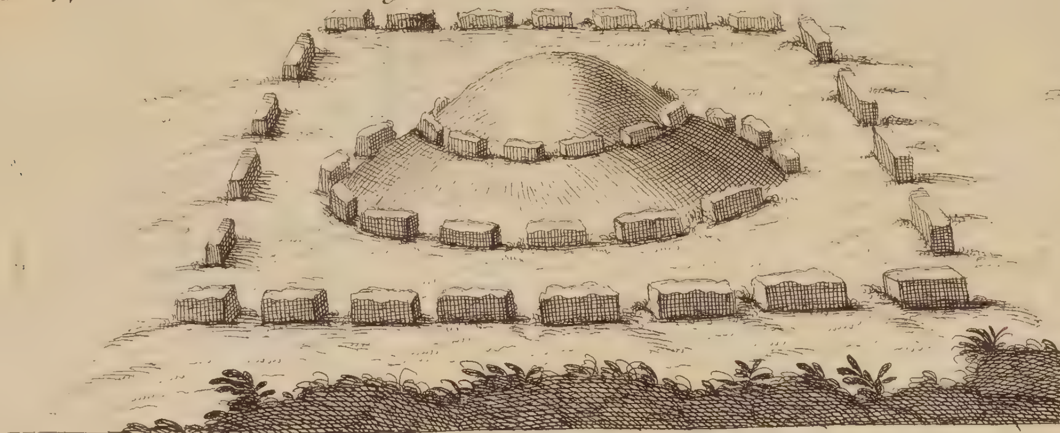
At Klochlynach in Dynfarri near Benbwyſken



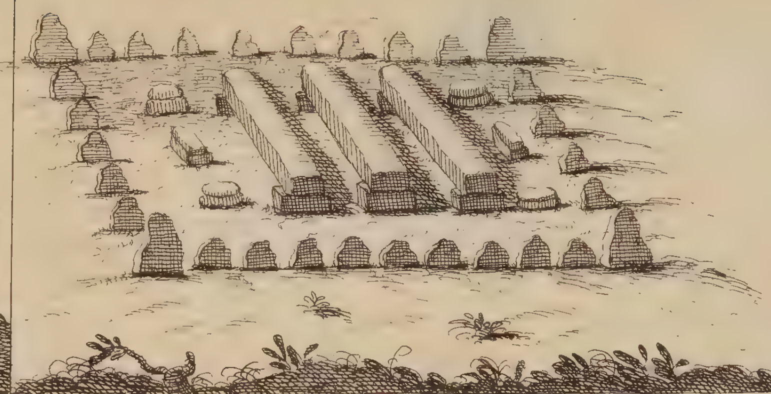
Stukeley delin. *Harris ſculp*

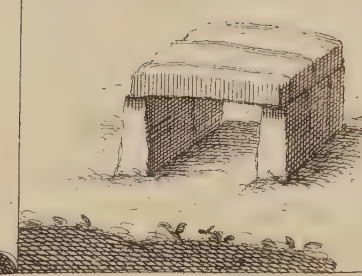
88 · 2.d

near Roeſchild in the way to Fredrickburgh.

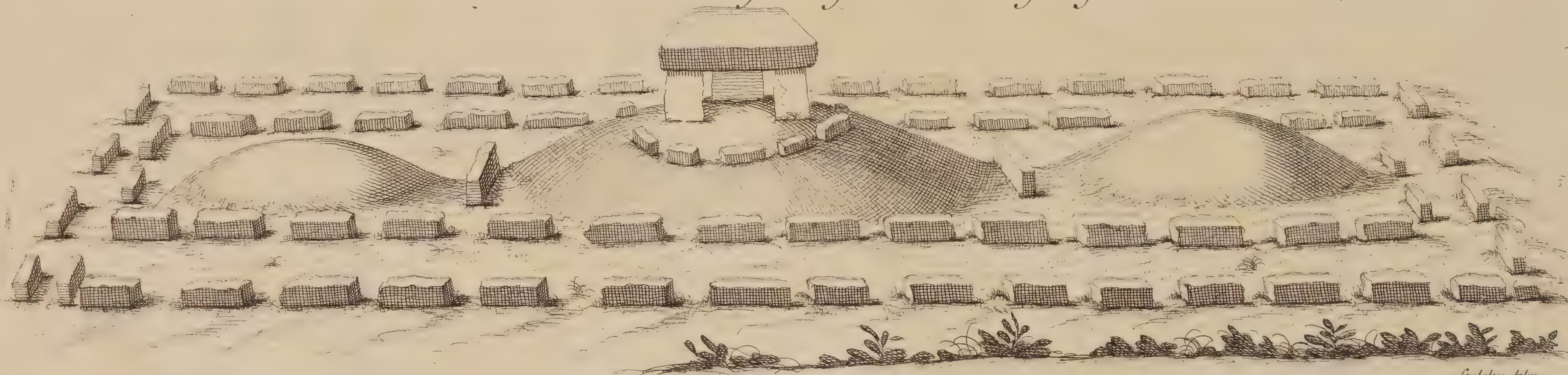


Prope vicum Hobish veteris Marchiæ.





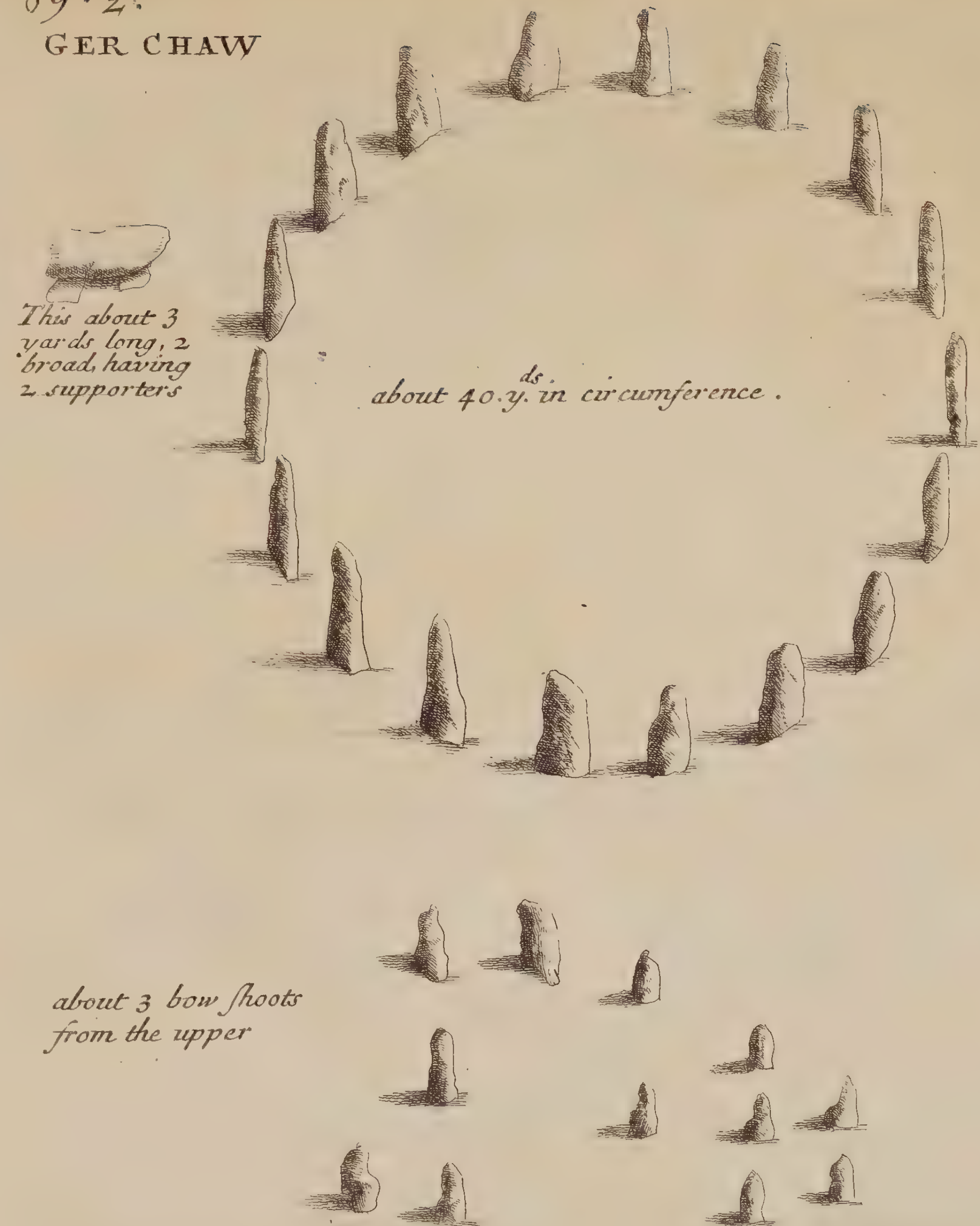
A Monument in Seland near the Highway to the Village of Birke

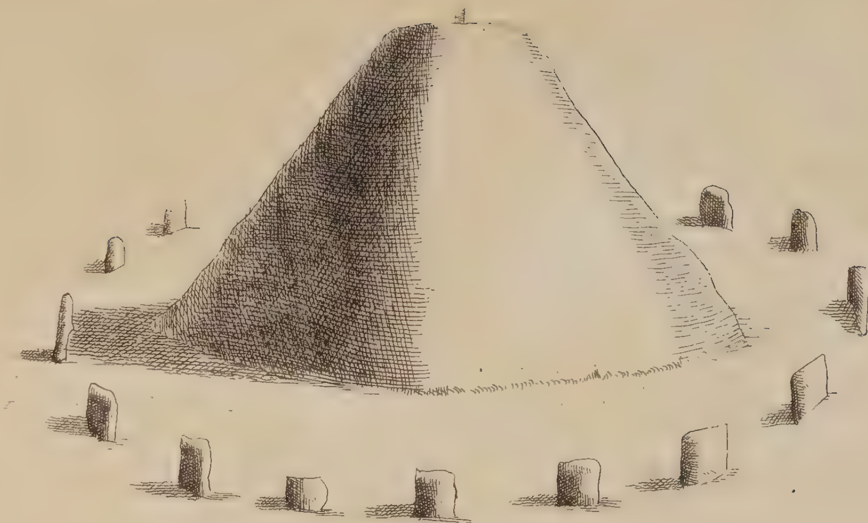


Stukeley delin.

89 · 2d.

GER CHAW





The Mount of New Grange *in the County of* Eaſt Meath *not far from* Drogheda. *There are 4 other Mounts near this, 3 leſser & the 4.th as big as this.*



This Circle is also in the same field.

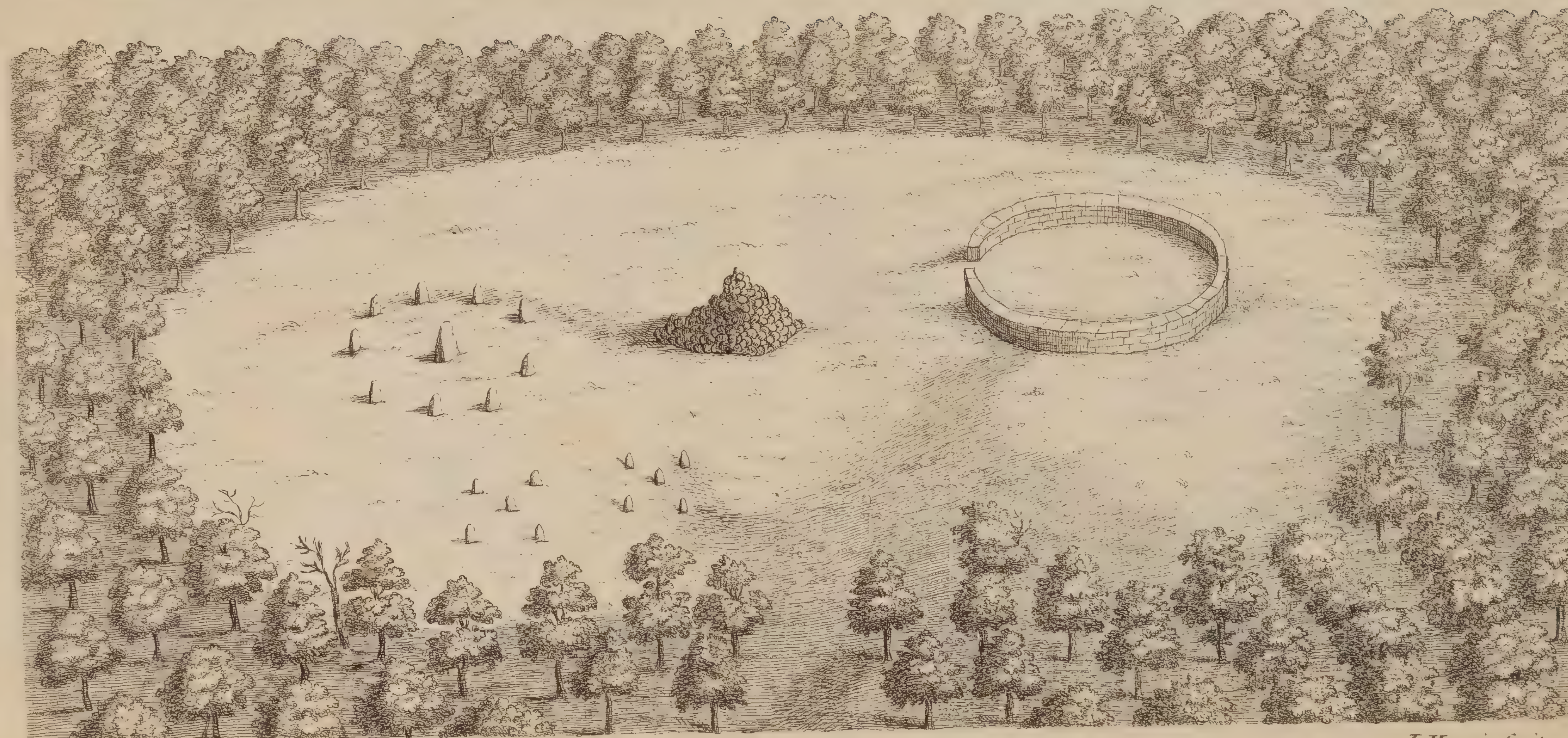
90 · 2^d.

The Devils arrows near Burrowbridg. 14 Sep^tr. 1725.



Stukeley Deſig. — Hulett Sculp.

91 · 2d The great Temple & Grove of the Druids at Trerdrew in ANGLESEY



W. Stukeley delin. I. Harris fecit

92. 2^d^



Stukeley del.

A Celtic Temple at Winterburn 22. Aug. 1723.

6 pa. diam 10. stones of a very hard sort full of ſtints, the talleſt to W. 8 f. h. the N. 7 broad 6 high.

13.2d

KPOMLECHEN



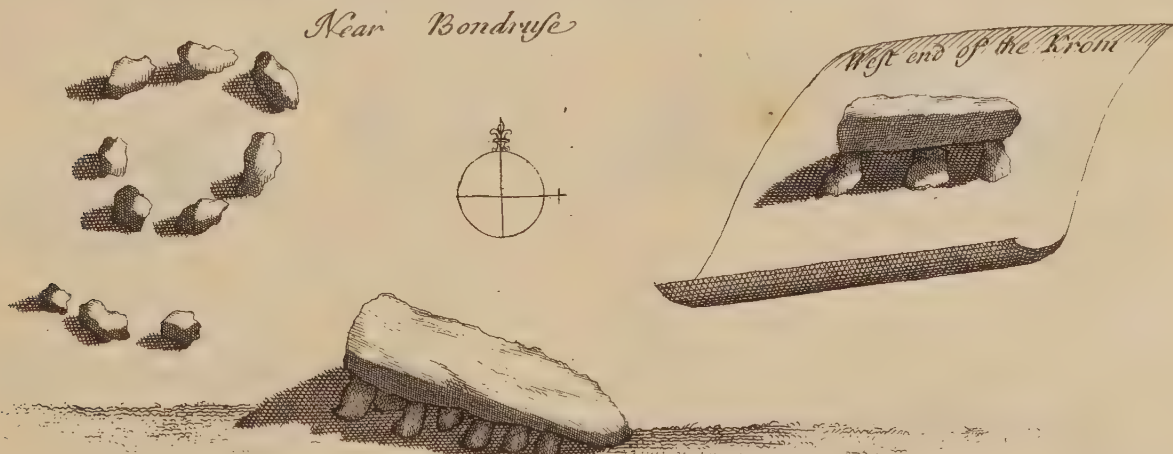
Kannel yraist



Ydwr boy yn dyvod evochi. Nid oes dim heart geni.



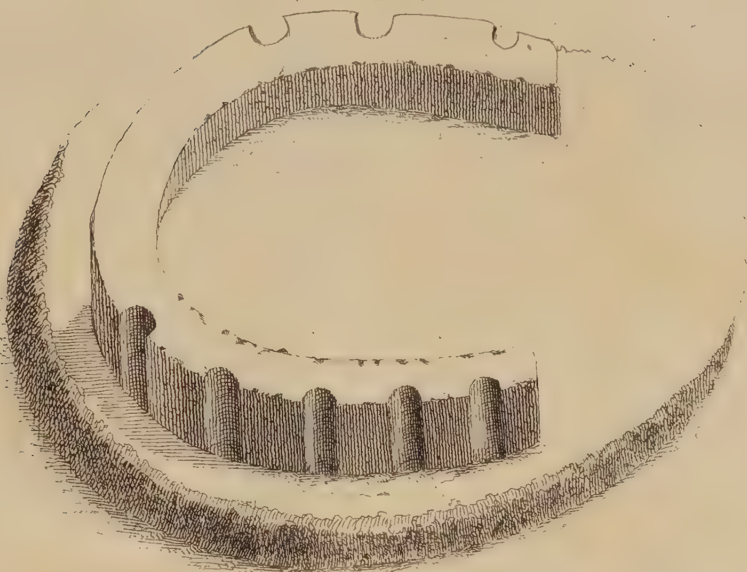
Near Bondruſe



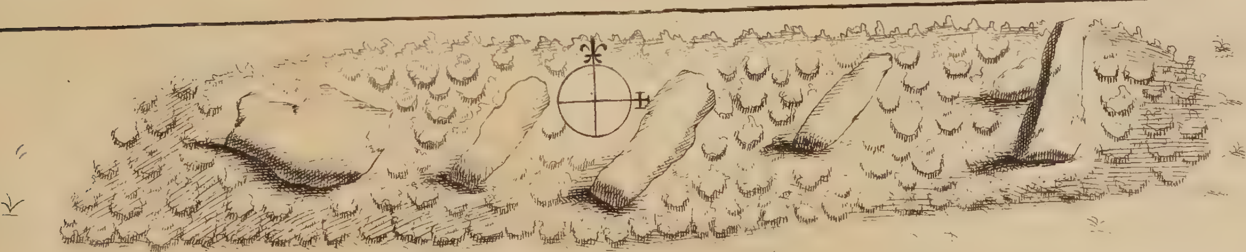
Stukeley delin *I Harris ſculp*

94 · 2

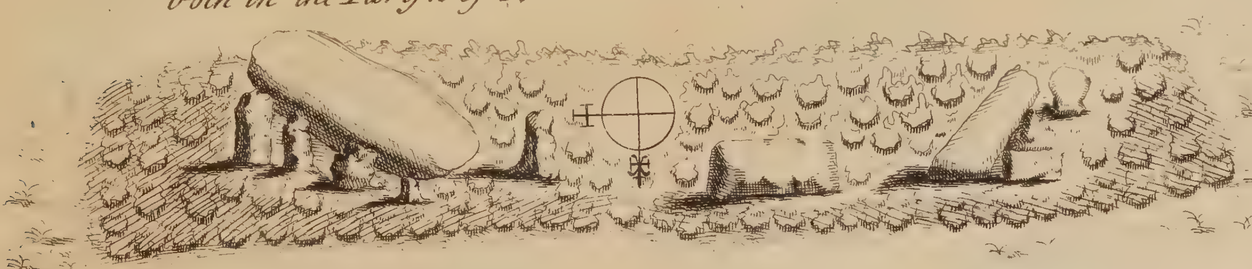
CELTIC Sepultures

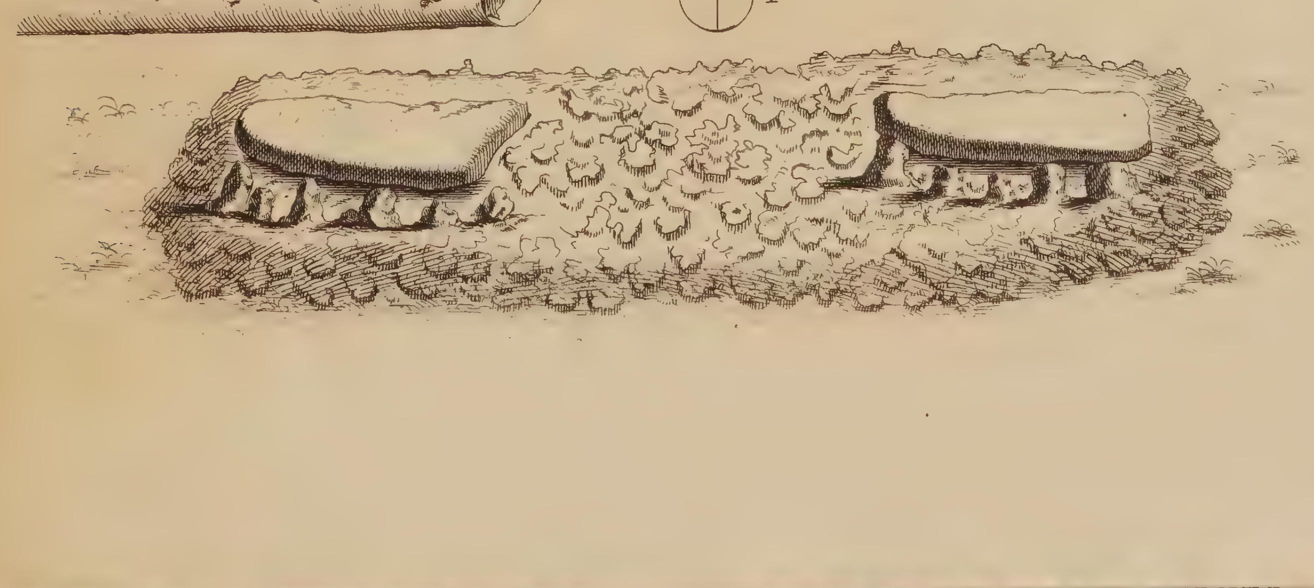


Eglwys Glominog on the top of Arennig Vaur in Llanykil Pariſh Merionydſhire.



Karnedhan Hengum above a quarter of a Mile South Eaſt of Dynas Gortyn, both in the Pariſh of Lhan Aber Meir.

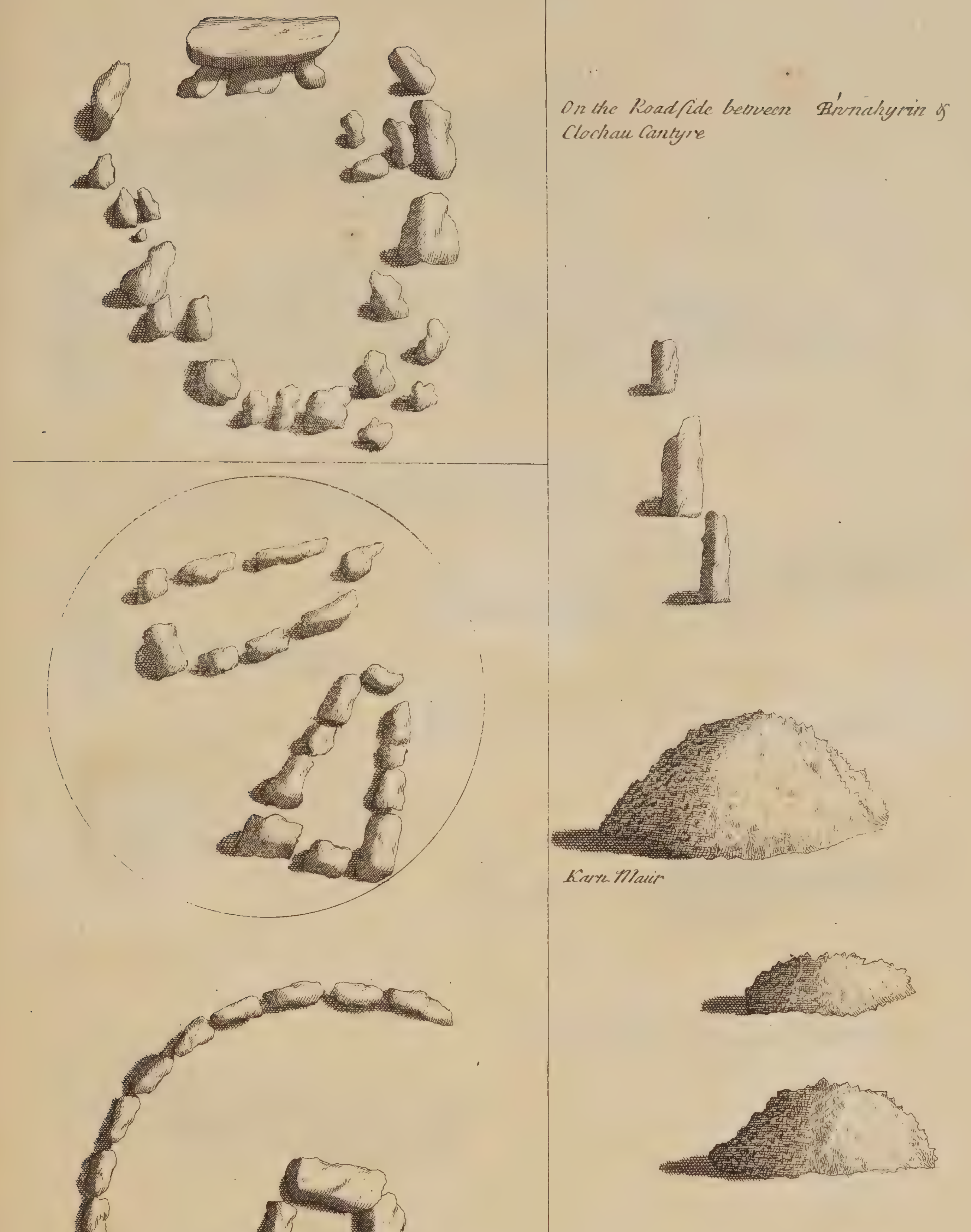




Coeten Arthur.

95. 2d.

CELTIC Sepulture

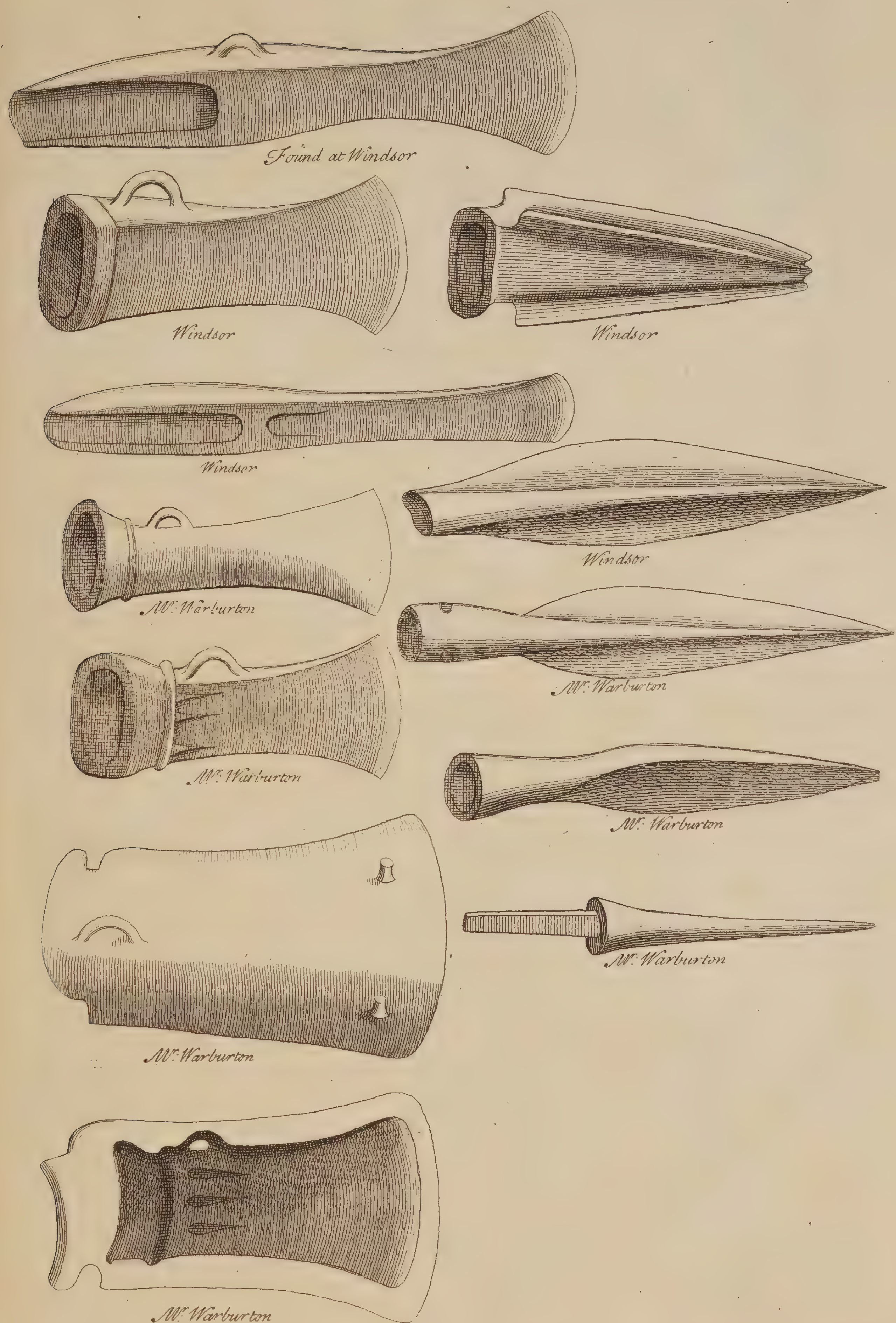


Stukeley delin

I Harris ſculp

96 · 2d

Brass Celts





The Court of Malling Abby 17. Oct. 1724.

Stukeley delin. Toms Sculp.

98·2d



A
CHORI ECCL: CATH:
EBOR: ARCUS
AUSTRALIS.

B
CORNU VLPHI

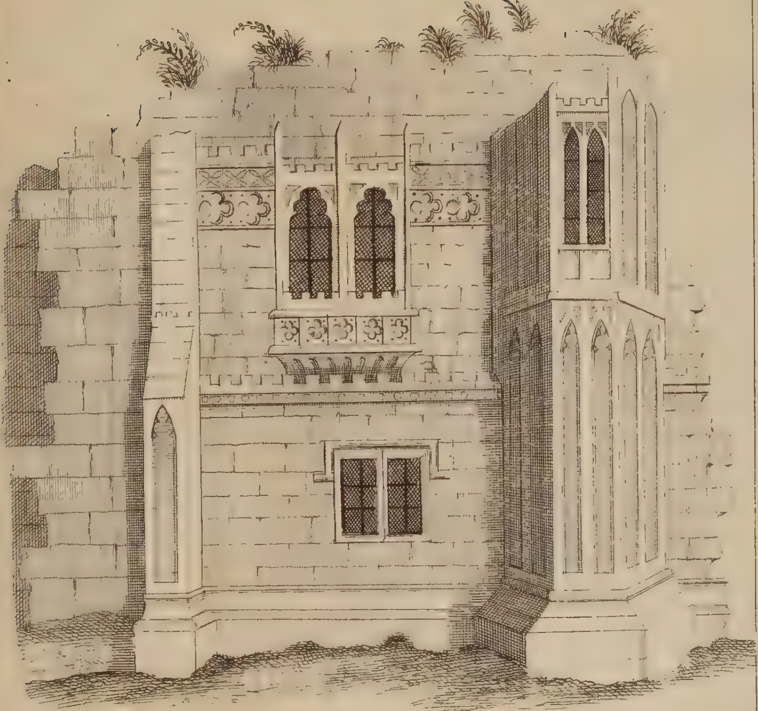
G. V.dr Gucht Sculp.



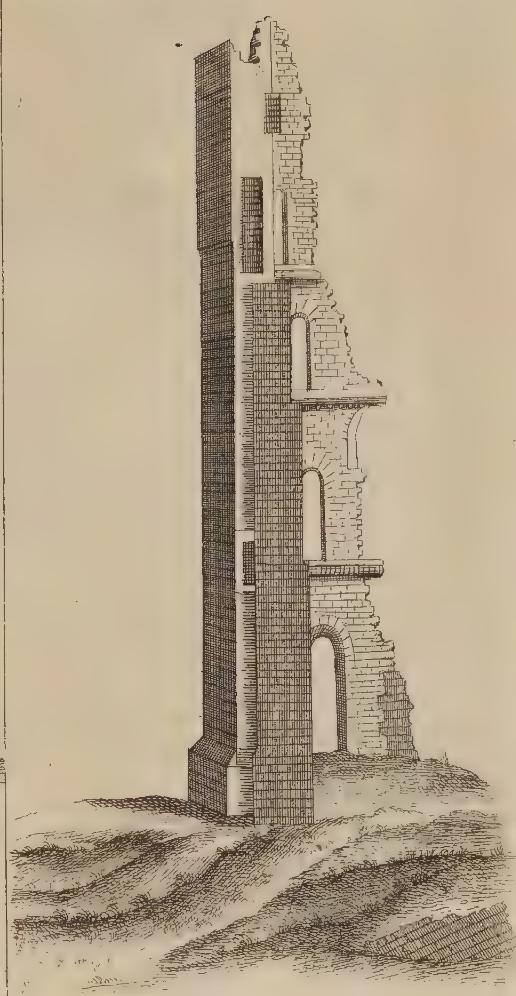
The Proſpect of Kirkleys Abby, where Robin Hood dyed from the Footway leading to Heartiſhead Church, at a quarter of a mile distance. A. The New Hall. B. The Gatehouse of the Nunnery C. The Trees among which Robin Hood was buryed. D. The way up the Hill where this was drawn. E. Bradley Wood. F. Almondbury hill G. Caſtle Field.

Drawn by Dr. Johnſton among his Yorkshire Antiquitys. P. 54. of the Drawings. *E. Kirkall Sculp.*

RELIGIOVS



Remnant *of* Ramſey Abby *Gatehouſe 1713.*



Tower on y^e Moor near Taterſhal *Linc?*



Capella ruinosa S. Spiritus apud Baſingſtoke .

Henrico Torkington de Stukeley mag. Ar. Tabula Votiva .

101. 2d. A View of the Temple of the Winds at Athens

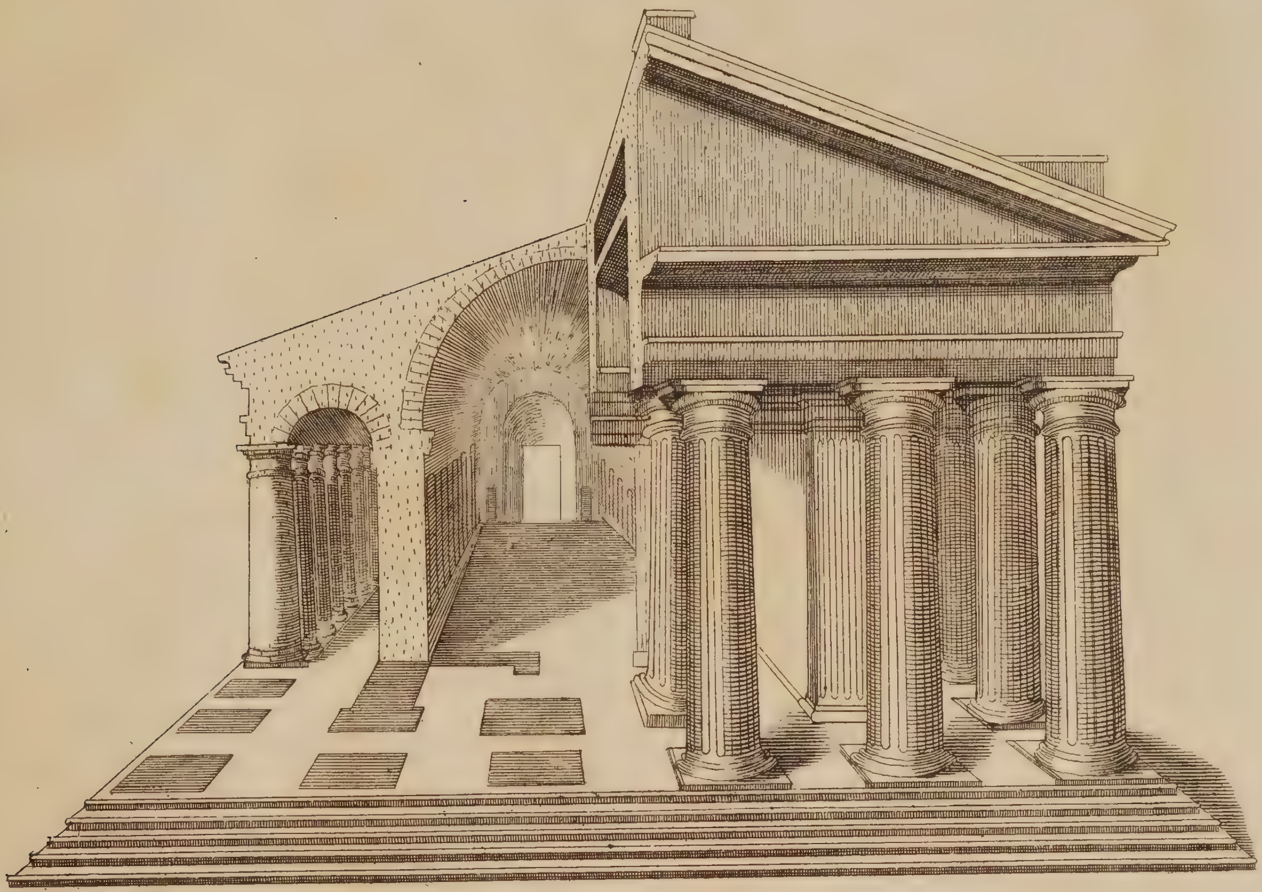


A Lyon Caſt in braſs ſtanding by yͤ Port of Athens.



102 · 2d.

The Temple of Minerva at Syracuse.



English Feet

10 20 30 40

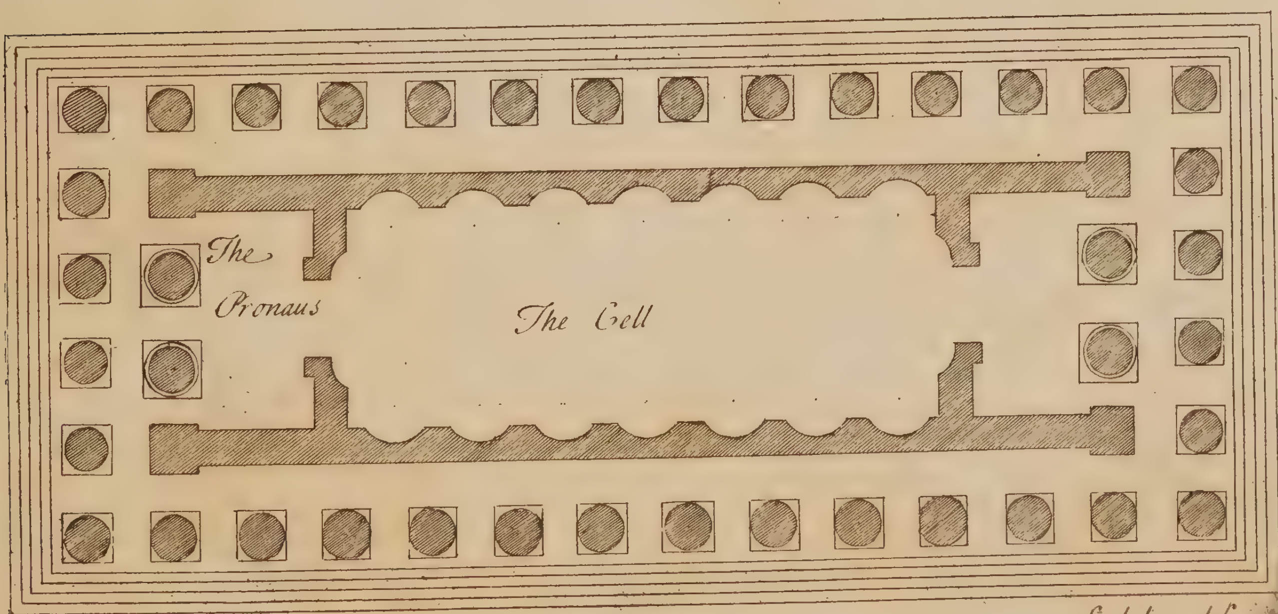
Roman Palms

10 20 30 40 50

The Ichnography of the ſame Temple.

1 2 3 4 5 10

Cannæ



Stukeley deſ.

4103.85

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